The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS.—
- Cabal Against Wu Pei-fu, The 321
- Peking's Supreme Court .. 321
- Autonomy of Hunan, The .. 321
- Chinese Trade Marks Law, The 322
- Peking's Police Tax 322
- Peking's Empty Pockets .. 322
- Attack on Dr. Koo, The.. .. 322
- Britain and the Boxer Indemnity 322
- Mixed Court Rendition, The .. 322
- Lincheng Terms, The 322
- Yang Sen to be Tuli of Szechuan 322
- Restoration Weihaiwei, The .. 322
- Chinese Industrial Conference 322

LEADING ARTICLES.—
- Alive or Dead? 323
- China Full of Opium 323
- Trade Outlook, The 323
- China Industries Conference .. 324
- Value of Co-operation, The .. 324
- International Labour Workers.. 324
- Missionary Outlook, The .. 325

NOTES AND COMMENTS 325

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
- Bandit Outrage in Fukien, The 326
- Five Missionaries Captured .. 326
- Chinese Charge Against Mr. Weatherbe 326
- Bomb Outrage at Foochow .. 326
- Wusih Silk Harvest, The .. 326
- Civil War in Kuangtung, The .. 327
- Bessell Outrage, The 327
- Ichang Old Resident 327
- Manchu Ex-Emperor at Summer Palace 327
- Osaka Labour Unrest 327
- Tibetan Cruelty 327
- Northern China Suffering from Drought 327
- Philippine Independence .. 327
- Capt. Dollar's Tribute to Shanghai 327
- Aeroplane Fatality at Foochow 327
- China's National Disgrace Again 328
- Jade Water Temple, The .. 328
- Mongolia a Land of Promise .. 328
- Dr. Sun Very Much Alive .. 328
- Great Road in Chêkiang, The.. 328
- Wanted, A Bill of Rights for Szechuan 329
- Christian Education in China.. 329
- Mr. Cyrus Wood's Resignation 329
- Japanese Politics 329
- Leprosy in India 329
- Most Vast Chinese Sports Meeting 329
- China Pony-Crossbreed Controversy, The 330
- Chinese Christians 330
- Anglo-American Co-operation .. 330
- Russia and Japan Now Negotiating 330
- Living Buddha Dead? 330
- Empire Day at Ningpo .. 331
- Terrible Crime in Shansi .. 331
- All-China Sports 331
- Shansi for Shansi Men .. 331
- Tsingtao Golf Club 331
- Truth about Dr. Sun Yat-sen, The 331
- Cleaning-Up in Tsingtao, A .. 332
- Japanese Premier Carries On.. 332
- British Telephones for Tokio.. 332

SHANGHAI NEWS.—
- Empire Day Celebrations .. 333
- Adv. Hoardings Round Shanghai 333
- Story of Shanghai, The 333
- World's Exhibition for Shanghai 334
- Chinese Catholic Prelates .. 334
- Memorial Tablet to Sir E. Fraser 334
- Capt. d'Oisy Reaches Peking.. 335
- Goods Trains in Collision .. 335
- Wedding 335
- Chapei Volunteers Prohibited .. 335
- Attack on Racing at Kiangwan 336
- That Cadastral Lot 336
- Obituary 336
- Gen. Frederick Ward Memorial 336
- Another Snake Story 336

CORRESPONDENCE.—
- Mirage in China 337
- Are Fish Somnambulistic? .. 337
- Two Racing Questions 337
- Playing the Game 337
- St. Dunstan's 337
- German Pointers 338
- Population of Shanghai .. 338

COMMERCE AND FINANCE 339

MEETINGS 342

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS .. 342

SPORTS AND PASTIMES 343

LAW REPORTS.—
H. M. High Court at Weihaiwei.—
- Dramatic Trial at Weihaiwei 343

U. S. Court for China.—
- Tls. 50,000 Claim Against Drug Co. 344
- Poser for Architect 344

Mixed Court.—
- Confessed After Being Beaten 344
- "China Press" and "Evening News" 344
- Lawyer Critic of the Gaol .. 344
- Two Cwt. of Caffein Seized in Raid 344
- Serious Charge Against Chefoo Merchant 344

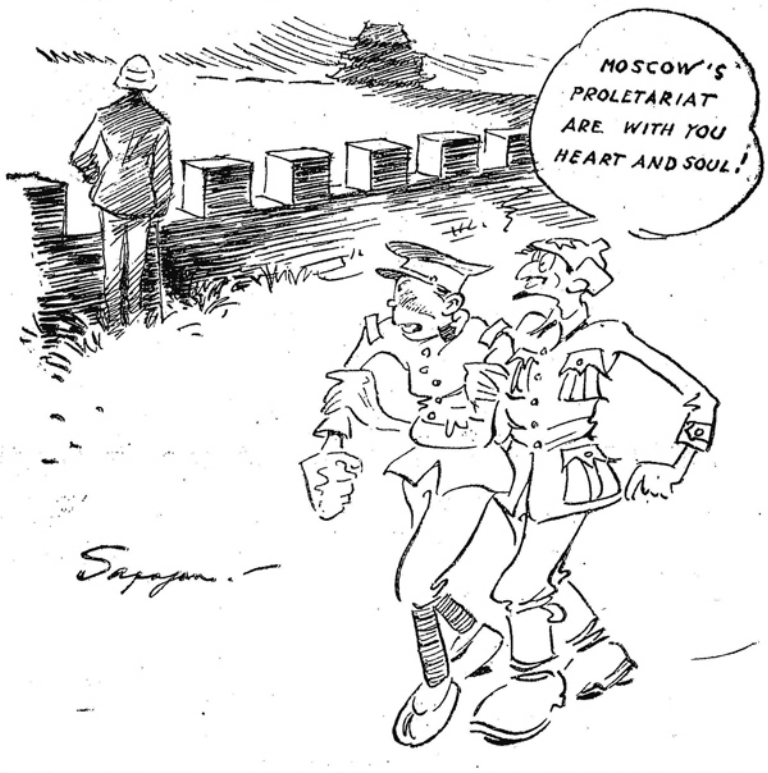
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS .. 346—350

FROM THE FOUR WINDS .. 351—355

SPECIAL ARTICLES.—
- Great Decision, The 356
- Of Ballet Dancers and Wise Men 356
- Impressions of China 356
- Shanghai—The Wonder City of All Asia 357
- Reminiscences of a Traveller .. 357

BOOK PAGE 358

WOMAN'S PAGE 359



Speaking recently in Moscow of the assault by a Chinese soldier on Mr. Campbell on the city wall of Peking, M. Trotzky, the eminent Bolshevist, declared that he "could not refrain from saying loudly, on behalf of all of us to this Peking soldier, 'Moscow's proletariat are with you heart and soul.'"

THE CABAL AGAINST WU PEI-FU

All the Profiteers of Republicanism United in Resisting the Strong Man: Only President Tsao Firmly on His Side

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Peking, May 23.

There has been much talk here lately of an organization among the militarists and the Tientsin politicians to eliminate Wu Pei-fu. The local press, both Chinese and foreign, has been making much of this as though it were news. Anyone who has followed Chinese affairs for the past five years knows that there is no leader in the Chihli party who has not been praying for Wu Pei-fu's downfall from the time that he first emerged from Hunan and obscurity. The Loyang chief has his shortcomings, as everyone knows, but he does have qualities which lift him above the vast majority of his official contemporaries in this country and which sometimes threaten to carry him into a position of supreme centralized authority. The establishment of any man in a position of supreme centralized authority in China would ill suit the purpose of the vast horde of persons who wear titles and medals in the name of the unhappy Republic. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death was rumoured throughout the North, the first idea that popped into every official mind was that Wu Pei-fu was master of China; and so it happens that the strenuous anti-Wu prapaganda which has been filling the papers came immediately on the heels of the report of Dr. Sun's demise.

The reported movement against Wu Pei-fu is not so much an anti-Wu movement as it is an anti-master movement. The politicians do not want a boss. The militarists do not want a commander-in-chief. None of them wants reunification if reunification means anything like Government. There is only one high political figure in all China who is willing to see Wu Pei-fu in supreme command, and this is because he is absolutely sure that no matter how high Wu rises he will always be one grade higher. This person is President Tsao Kun. It is for this same good reason that, while the President allows his relatives and subordinates to play about and amuse themselves and make great profit out of the maladministration of public affairs, when Wu Pei-fu awakes and takes an interest in some particular situation and says "No!", President Tsao Kun ignores the relatives and servants who farm him and echoes a most decided "No!"

Nanking Tuchun's Misgivings.

It is said here that Ching Hsieh-yuan, Wang Cheng-ping and Feng Yu-hsiang have entered into an alliance to do away with Wu Pei-fu politically. There is probably much truth in the statement that this league is now particularly active. Their activity, however, is not prompted by a new thought but is inspired by panic. All of these worthies have reached a position in which they are entitled to cherish ambitions. If Wu Pei-fu, who appears to have a good many years to live, is going to be dictator of China and put all of them in their places, these gentlemen are going to enjoy none of the fruits of Li Yuan-hung's eviction and Tsao Kun's election, which have already cost them much in both cash and contumely.

In Chi Hsieh-yuan's domain Wu Pei-fu supports Tsai Cheng-hsun, Tuchun of Kiangsi (which is not to his credit) and runs the province to suit himself, although Chi is supposed to be Inspector General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi. Wu also negotiates with Lu Yung-hsiang and other dangerous neighbours without consulting Chi. In Shantung, Wu has invaded the territory of Tsao Kun's former chief of staff, Hsiung Ping-chi, and has incommoded every Tientsin and Paoting man who is close to the President by putting his own agents over the returned German properties in which these worthies were interested through Chang Chih-tan, Chin Yun-peng and Pan Fu. In Fukien he still controls the situation in spite of Chih Hsieh-yuan and Tu Shih-kuei. And finally in Chihli party against Wu coincided commissioner in Tientsin under Wang Ch'eng-pin's nose and has very nearly succeeded in taking the latter's 23rd Division away from him. In spite of the fact that the cordially denounced Wang Yu-chih and Li An-ching, who are the closest of all persons to the President, are the pledged patrons of these various provincial chiefs who would like to do away with Wu Pei-fu, they are forced to observe that when Wu really wants something (as in the Tsingtao case) he gets it.

It must also be remarked, if the general public has not noticed it, that in China proper there are only two counties palatine in which Wu Pei-fu's writ does not run, namely Kuangtung and Yunnan. The revived activity of the combine in the Chihli partyt against Wu coincided with the report of Sun Yat-sen's death. If this had been verified China would have been united under Wu Pei-fu in less than a year and Manchuria would have come to a working understanding, not with Peking as dominated by the Tientsin and Paoting cliques, but with Tsao Kun as dominated by Wu Pei-fu. This same report of Dr. Sun's death accounts also, therefore, for the revived interest which both the Tientsin conspirators and Chang Tso-lin are showing in a peace agreement

The Party's Main Prop.

It is doubtful whether Chi Hsieh-yuan, Wang Cheng-ping and Feng Yu-hsiang really want to do away with Wu Pei-fu altogether. They know as well as the President does that Wu is the mainstay of the whole Chihli organization, that he commands respect because of his personal honesty, and that he can always be trusted to fight as none of them can fight when fighting is required. They know as well as Tsao Kun that if Wu Pei-fu were really eliminated they and the President would have either Tuan Chi-jui or Chang Tso-lin down upon them in a trice and that the Chihli party would be crushed like a persimmon under a cart wheel. They do not really want to lose Wu, but they are sincerely devoted to the task of dragging him down to their level. They want him in the position where he too will have to deal with Tsao Kun through Wang Yu-chih and Li An-ching.

PEKING'S SUPREME COURT

Complications with Regard the Appointment of a Chief Justice

JUDGE YU UNPOPULAR

Peking, May 25.

The demand of the Senate for the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be submitted to that House for confirmation appears to be leading to further complications as the question develops. There is reason to believe that the Senate does not care very much who is appointed as long as its demand is granted. Official circles, believe, however, that Judge Yu is not popular in Parliamentary circles and there is no doubt that the Cabinet fears that if his name were put forward he would be rejected. The consequence is that the Government has not taken the natural step of submitting to Parliament the name of the present Taili Chief Justice, Mr. Yu Chong-chi.

The Senate's interpretation of the Constitution on this matter, that although Judge Yu was appointed prior to the promulgation of the Constitution his position as Chief Justice required the endorsement of Parliament when the Constitution came into force, is not being seriously contested by the Cabinet. It, therefore, has to choose between nominating Judge Yu or someone else for the substantive post.

According to unofficial Chinese reports the course decided upon shirks the issue, for it is said that the Cabinet will submit the name of Dr. Wang Chung-huai, and if his nomination is passed Judge Yu will carry on the duties of Chief Justice in an acting capacity. If this plan is adopted, Parliamentary circles expect that the Senate will reject Dr. Wang, not on personal grounds but because he is still nominally Minister of Justice and Chinese Judge at the Hague Arbitration Court.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE AUTONOMY OF HUNAN

Peking, May 22.

General Ma Chi has been sent to Changsha in a further effort to keep General Chao Heng-ti to his promise to cancel the autonomy of Hunan. According to Chinese reports General Chao, while not willing to cancel the provincial constitution of Hunan, has made known his readiness to contribute to the maintenance of the Northern troops pending a final agreement with Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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THE CHINESE TRADE MARKS LAW

Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce Supported by Manchester: Members Urged to Refrain from Registering Pending Satisfactory Arrangement

A meeting of the China Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on April 14 to receive a report from the Executive regarding the Chinese Trade Marks Law.

Mr. J. Rankine Finlayson, Chairman of the Section, presided, and in his report to the meeting explained that the Executive had been meeting constantly during the past three months, to deal with this important matter. The present position was that the Chinese Government had made a most unsatisfactory reply to a note submitted by the Diplomatic Body in Peking on behalf of all the foreign interests involved. The note had requested the Chinese Government to give certain assurances, particularly as regards the employment of foreigners in the Registration Bureau. In their reply the Chinese Government merely said that foreign assistance may be engaged with due regard to circumstances, whenever the necessity arose, and none of the suggestions made have been fully adopted. In these circumstances the law was not being recognized by the British Government, with whom the Manchester Chamber had been in close touch throughout, and it was understood that further representations were not to be made to the Chinese Government in view of their refusal to adopt the suggestions already made. The Chairman said that it was the intention of the British Minister and the Government to watch carefully the administration of the law, and to take action whenever British interests were involved, with a view to maintaining the rights which British subjects enjoyed under the Treaties with China. In Article 7 of the Mackay Treaty, the Chinese Government undertakes to afford protection to British Trade Marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation, by Chinese subjects.

The Chairman said that, in view of these facts, the Executive had decided to recommend the members not to register their marks under the Chinese law. If anybody sought to register marks belonging to British firms, notice would appear in the *Chinese Trade Mark Journal* which is to be published in China, and the British firms would, under Article 26, be able to protest through diplomatic channels within six months. The rights and privileges attached to "prior user" were admitted in the Chinese law (see Article 3), and it was felt that in these circumstances, diplomatic action would be able to protect owners of British marks. Amongst the reasons which the Chairman advanced against registration, the following may be mentioned:—

Some Objections.

It was generally recognized that trade marks were a very complicated and difficult matter with which only those who had a long study of the subject were competent to deal. No confidence could therefore be placed at present in the Bureau of Trade Marks under purely Chinese administration since the Chinese had not the necessary experience. Similarly, tribunals to try and judge trade marks cases both criminal and civil, which are also composed purely of Chinese, would be open to serious criticism. Moreover, it is important to remember that under Article 15 of the Treaty of Tientsin, all questions in regard to the rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities, a provision as needful as ever in view of China's present chaotic condition. Property in trade marks is not the least valuable form of foreign property in China.

Then again, according to Press reports to hand from China there was a danger that local Chinese lawyers would be given a monopoly of the right to act as registration agents, in which case British firms might justifiably conclude that they would be mulcted in excessive charges by those persons in possession of a monopoly. This view has unfortunately already been supported by reports that Chinese lawyers are offering large payments in return for monopolies. This and other reports give grounds for the fear that the administration of the law may possibly be exposed to the gravest evils and corruption.

Shanghai's Action.

Mr. Finlayson reminded the meeting of the fact that the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai Branch of the China Association, both of whom, being on the spot with full knowledge of all the circumstances, were able to reach decisions which commanded the confidence of those at home, had unanimously maintained the view they had originally expressed, namely, that registration on the part of British subjects, would bee highly detrimental to British interests.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Maxwell Reekie, supported Mr. Finlayson's remarks, and Mr. K. D. Stewart, the Hon. Secretary, expressed the view that the weakness of the Peking Government meant that they would be powerless to enforce this or any other law in the districts outside Peking, where, as was generally known, their influence and power was of small effect in China at the present time. He felt that the proper course at the moment was for British firmms to decline to register their marks so that the Chinese law would either become a dead letter or lese the Chinese Government would be persuaded to alter their attitude and make the law a suond and workable proposition.

The Chairman further pointed out that British firms might deem it useful to prepare for registration by making lists of their marks and sending them out to China, so that if an improvement in the situation came about no time need be lost in affecting registration if desired.

Finally, the meeting unanimously adopted aa resoution associating the Manchester Chamber of Commerce very clearly with the attitude of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and urging all the members of the Manchester Chamber who are interested in trade with China to refrain from actually registering their marks in China until the British Government received reasuring and satisfactory information, and this rendering it possible to take the matter into further consideration.

Diplomatic Body's Note

Peking, May 26.

The Diplomatic Body sent a Note to the Waichiaopu on Wednesday last pointing out that the Chinese Government had not yet replied to their Note of April 5 with regard to the Trade Marks Law.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING'S POLICE TAX

Strongly Opposed by Residents of Metropolitan Area

Peking, May 24.

Residents of the Metropolitan Area made a demonstration yesterday before the Senate of opposition against the Police Tax. This matter was brought to the attention of the Minister of the Interior yesterday by the Senate.

A meeting, which assumed the character of a demonstration, took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Tien, whose daughter and servant were recently murdered by men from Heilungkiang. Resolutions condemning the Premier and the Minister of the Interior were passed. Many Chinese suggest that these demonstrations were directed against the Cabinet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, May 24.—The Chinese press reports that the Government has approved the suggestion of the Chinese Minister at Tokio for the appointment of an Educational Commissioner in Japan to attend to affairs connected with Chinese students. The Chinese papers believe that Mr. Huang Fu will be offered the post.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING'S EMPTY POCKETS

Shadow of Approaching Dragon Festival Gives Food for Uneasy Thoughts

Peking, May 22.

Premier Sun Pao-chi had recovered from his illness sufficiently this morning to attend the meeting of the Cabinet. The official report says that no important business was transacted. It was resolved to appoint Mr. Sun Wei-chun Taoyin of Tsinanfu, and Mr. Kao Yi-wen Chief of the Commercial Bureau of Lungkow.

Unofficially it is reported that the Vice-Minister of Finance furnished a report on the financial situation which put forward various difficulties in the way of tiding over the Dragon Festival.

Premier Sun did not attend the meeting of the Senate yesterday afternoon, but the Cabinet Office sent a written reply to the Senate, explaining that the Premier was too ill to attend and stating that there had been no change in the relations of China and Russia since April 1. The Soviet Mission had sent no reply to Dr. Wellington Koo's Note.

The Cabinet, replying to the Senate's demand for submission to it of the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said that the present Chief Justice had been appointed prior to promulgation of the constitution, and the Cabinet, therefore, did not think that this case came under the Constitution.

A meeting will be held by the Senate on Friday next at which this question will be further discussed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE ATTACK ON DR. KOO

Communist Students Arrested

Peking, May 23.

Some Communist students have been arrested in connexion with the bomb attack on Dr. Welington Koo but it is understood that they will not be directly charged with the attack but with complicity in Communist activities.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, May 26.

The British Legation has transmitted to the Waichiaopu a telegram from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his capacity as Foreign Minister congratulating Dr. Wellington Koo on his escape from the bomb outrage and expressing sympathy for the victims.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BRITAIN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY

London, May 26.

The House of Commons to-day passed the first reading of the China Indemnity Application Bill, introduced by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, making further provision for the application of money paid on account of the China indemnity.

Later.

The China Indemnity Application Bill, mentioned earlier, provides that any sums received after December 1, 1922, on account of China Indemnity be paid into a fund called the China Indemnity Fund and applied for purposes which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, are beneficial to mutual interests of His Majesty's Government and the Republic of China. And expenses in the administration of the fund will be defrayed out of the fund.—Reuter.

Mr. Sun Hung-yi has again been mentioned for the Peking Premiership in succession to Mr. Sun Pao-chi. Mr. Pien Shou-tseng, a strong "wire-puller of President Tsao Kun," will be given a ministry, states the vernacular press.

"THE bearded figure seen in the centre of the group is the new President, Sun Pao-chi," runs the title to a picture in the London "Sphere." The caption also states that in a recent issue this journal "dealt fully with personalities within the Chinese Republic." We were not privileged to read the article. If the writer did not deal more accurately with his personalities than this it must have been really enlightening.

THE MIXED COURT RENDITION

Chinese Convinced of Failure of Demand for Unconditional Surrender

Much comment, a great deal of it rather wild propaganda, has lately appeared in the Chinese newspapers on the subjects of the "return" of the Mixed Court to China and extension of the International Settlement. The following review, however, which appeared in Wednesday "*Mingkuopao*," possibly is (so far as it goes) a fairly accurate presentation of the Chinese view:—

In the negotiations which have been conducted by the Diplomatic Body, the question of the improvement of Shanghai harbour is considered to be not vital and therefore has been shelved for the time being. The Diplomatic Body is, however, firmly determined to obtain an extension of the Settlement. During the past few years the Municipal Council has constructed several new roads outside the original boundary—Jessfield Road, Edinburgh Road and Yu-yuen Road—and under the present Mixed Court system there cannot be any question about the Court's jurisdiction over matters occurring in these roads. It is important that the boundary should be properly demarcated in order to avoid disputes. It is feared that Peking's demand for unconditional rendition of the Mixed Court will fail, but it will strongly oppose the harbour improvement proposals on the ground that the work should be undertaken by the Chinese Government. The authorities have intimated that funds are being raised for the work and when the time for carrying out necessary improvements arrives foreigners will be asked for advice and co-operation.

The Government's position in regard to extension of the Settlement has been rendered very difficult in that what formerly was merely a wish expressed by foreigners has now become a demand into which other questions have been drawn. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that unauthorized extensions have taken place and no satisfactory adjustment of limits has been secured by negotiations which followed.

A Shanghai Delegation in Peking

Peking, May 25.

A delegation representing Shanghai public bodies has arrived in Peking to put before the Government their views in favour of early rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court. It is expected that the members of the delegation will be entertained by the Vice-Minister of Justice at a reception which representatives of the Waichiaopu and other Ministries will be invited to attend in order to hear a statement from the delegates.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE LINCHENG TERMS

Discussion by Diplomatic Body But No Result Disclosed

Peking, May 22.

The meeting of the Diplomatic Body yesterday was called to discuss one question only, namely, the Lincheng demands. Before the meeting terminated, however, the subject of the preliminary conference on the increase of the Customs tariff was briefly mentioned but led to no action. The decision regarding the Lincheng demands has not yet been communicated to the Chinese Government and no statement will be made by the Diplomatic Body until its decision has been forwarded to the Waichiaopu.—Reuter.

Peking, May 26.

The Diplomatic Body have not yet sent to the Waichiaopu their reply to the Chinese Government's request for discussions regarding the Lincheng claims as the details have not yet been sent to the Doyen by some of the Legations.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Doyen of the Diplomatic Body has sent a Note to Dr. Wellington Koo urging China to employ foreigners when drawing up the trade marks laws.

YANG SEN TO BE TULI OF SZECHUAN

High Promotion for Wu Pei-fu's Successful Lieutenant

Peking, May 23.

A mandate will shortly be issued appointing Gen. Yang Sen Tuli of Szechuan, Mr. Teng Hsi-hou Civil Governor of Szechuan, Gen. Liu Hsiang Tupan of the Szechuan, Tibetan and Yunnan borders, Gen. Liu Tsen-hou Tupan of the Szechuan-Shensi border, and Gen. Tien Sun-yao Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Szechuan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, May 28.

A Mandate issued last night appoints General Yang Sen Tuli of Szechuan, General Teng Hai-hou Civil Governor of Szechuan, General Liu Hsiang Tupan of the Szechuan, Tibetan and Yunnan Borders, General Liu Tseng-hou Tupan of the Szechuan-Shensi Border, and General Tien Sung-yao Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Szechuan.

Another Mandate accepts the resignation of Mr. M. T. Liang, Director for the restoration of Weihaiwei, and instructs the Waichiaopu to carry on the Weihaiwei negotiations.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RESTORATION OF WEIHAIWEI

Waichiaopu to Take Charge of Future Negotiations

Peking, May 24.

The Cabinet meeting this morning resolved to accept the resignation of Mr. M. T. Liang (Liang Mentung) from the post of Director of the Weihaiwei Restoration Commission. Further negotiations regarding the restoration of Weihaiwei are entrusted to the Waichiaopu.

Mr. Wu Chung-hsien has been appointed Vice-President of the Emigration Bureau. Mr. Mu Hsi-chu has been appointed Judge of the Administrative Court.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

To be Held in Peking in the Autumn under Auspices of Ministry of Commerce

Peking, May 23.

The "Government Gazette" announces, with reference to the proposal to call a Central Industrial Conference in Peking next Autumn, that the conference will be divided into two sections. One will be known as the Industrial Delegates Section and will be organized by the representatives of officially recognized industrial institutes and leading enterprises. The second will be termed the Industrial Administration Section and will be organized by the administrative authorities of industrial organizations in the provinces and provincial districts. The two sections will be held separately, but both in Peking. The former will be under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce. Its aim is to encourage and improve industries generally, it will last 15 days but that period may be extended for 10 days. The members will be chosen from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, and fishing and mining institutions, while business concerns of Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton, authorized by the Ministry of Commerce, may each send one delegate. Chinese Chambers of Commerce overseas may also send a delegate each. One general committee and four executive committees will be elected from these delegates.

The Industrial Administrative Section will aim at development of industries also. Its special work will be to study the views and suggestions of the provincial administrative authorities particularly with the view to deciding upon common policies. The delegates will be selected from the Industrial Commissioners in the provinces, representatives of gold and other mining, forestry and kindred industries.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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ALIVE OR DEAD?

May 26.

ABOUT the year 60 of our era there was a celebrated trial in the city of Cæsarea in Palestine. On that occasion the prosecuting attorney said to Herod Agrippa, the judge, that the case did not hang on any of the usual legal charges but was a dispute between the Jewish rulers, who said that a certain famous teacher of their nation was dead, whereas the prisoner, Paul, asserted that he was alive. It was a peculiar point to occupy the attention of a Roman court. A detailed and very interesting account of the trial is given in a book too well known to require to be named, and the position is yet so far unsettled that a very serious division has arisen in some of the larger denominational churches in America over this very question; one party, the Modernists, maintaining the views of the Jewish leaders of 2,000 years ago, that the person referred to is really dead, and the other, the Fundamentalists, insisting that he is alive. Lawyers could quote many *causes célèbres* in which the question whether a certain party to the suit was alive or not was debated by some of the brightest lights of the legal profession. There was the Tichbourne case which came for trial in 1868. The eldest son of Sir James Francis Tichbourne was lost at sea in a vessel called the Bella which sailed from Rio de Janeiro in 1854. His mother, as mothers will, refused to believe the report of her son's death. She advertised for him in many papers and ultimately received a reply from a butcher in the town of Wagga-wagga in Australia. The claimant was as unlike the lost son as could possibly be imagined. The son was a slim youth with straight black hair and could speak English only with a French accent. The claimant was a stout man with fair wavy hair, knew no French and spoke very rude English. In spite of these, and many other proofs to the contrary, Lady Tichbourne believed that this was her prodigal; she took him to her heart and loved and trusted him till the day of her death. More astonishing still, scores of people identified the claimant as the heir and huge sums of money were subscribed to enable him to substantiate his claim. It was a case of the Englishman's love of justice for the under dog running to seed, but a hard-hearted judge and jury convicted the claimant of perjury and sent him to prison for fourteen years. Then, on the other side, there is the tale of Enoch Arden, who was really alive but returned to his home to find that he was legally dead and, finding that there was no niche for him in a world that was dead to him, decided to remain dead to the world but, by a whimsical turn of fate, was immortalized by Tennyson.

These instances show that it is not an easy problem to decide whether a man is alive or dead. We have the case of Dr. Sun occupying the attention of the world and, at the present moment, he would be a bold man who would predicate the truth or falsity of the rumours that have reached us of his decease. It may be said that Dr. Sun has merely to saunter out of his office, if he be really alive, and show himself to any one of a dozen reporters who are desperately anxious to get authentic copy and utterly indifferent whether he is "to be or not be" as long as they can be certain whether they ought to use a negative or affirmative in making their report. But what would story-tellers and writers of fiction do for a living if every good plot were to be settled in this off-hand, matter-of-fact fashion? Reuter's correspondent at Canton, Mr. Hin Wong, ventured to report that it was rumoured Dr. Sun was dead and he is now in prison, doubtless meditating on the blessing of living under a constitutional Republican government. Later Mr. C. M. McDonald went as a special correspondent to Canton and said, in effect, to Mr. Eugene Chen, Dr. Sun's secretary, "Bring out your lion and let him roar for me and I'll soon put an end to all this 'pother.". Mr. Chen was indignant to the point of discourtesy and pointed out that it is open to any man at any time to assert that any other man is dead. And if we are all liable to be called on, every now and then, to prove that we are not dead—and we have shown at the beginning of this article what a difficult task that is—why! what is to become of us? We have some sympathy with Mr. Chen.

Editors, as well as politicians, find it necessary to be "not at home" to callers sometimes and we are at all times too busy to take time to demonstrate our aliveness to those who presume to doubt it. At the same time Dr. Sun—presuming he is alive—and Mr. Eugene Chen are reviving the methods of the tyrants of barbarous days when they throw a man into prison and threaten his life for presuming to whisper that the King is dead. A drastic action of this kind makes what may be an idle rumour look very much as though it might be true. And true or false it is a wrong thing to do anyway. It is recorded that in the battle of Hastings a rumour spread that Duke William was dead. The Norman leader at once removed his helmet, rode out in front of the ranks and so reassured his men. Later it was said that King Harold was slain and as the rumour was true the English King could not imitate his opponent; therefore the battle was lost and Duke William became King of England. We commend the story to Dr. Sun's attention.

CHINA FULL OF OPIUM

May 27.

READERS of our up-country correspondence are sufficiently familiar with the evidence it affords of opium growing and smoking in practically all provinces of China. Impressive as are these reports, however, they are only the personal observations of each writer as he goes about his business and we may, therefore, add to them effectively by some quotations from the results of a systematic investigation made by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking. The inquiry began last October, when poppy was planted in the southern provinces, and was continued month by month until the last poppies were sown in Jehol and Manchuria in April, 1924. It may particularly be noted that foreign reports are corroborated by Chinese.

Beginning in Hunan—a province which prides itself on independence, self-government and enlightenment—we read: "Opium rampant everywhere under military orders." In some places the civil officials tried to stop it, but failed "because of militarists." In districts where it is not grown it is freely imported. Kuangtung grows very little opium, except round Swatow, chiefly because its neighbours grow so much that "it is easier to buy than cultivate." Last January a Government Opium Monopoly was established by the Canton Government "aiming at control and ultimate prohibition?" The question mark sounds rather dubious. Meanwhile in Kuangsi the trade in opium is now regularly organized and shop licences to deal in opium are a steady source of revenue to the authorities. "The International Anti-Opium Association possesses copies of the opium monopoly stamps of this province, which after payment of taxes render all transport and sale immune from restrictions." We read that,

"Before the Revolution the opium trade was practically dead here. Now it has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the men smoke.

Worse even than Kuangsi is Fukien which "shows an absolute and general retrogression. The whole province is virtually under military compulsory poppy cultivation. About 70,000 troops under five principal Generals as well as the navy and marines are all being supported by opium taxation." It we remember rightly, Fukien showed other provinces the way in the evil device of compelling farmers to buy a licence to grow opium in order to pay later on for the privilege of selling it. Many earnest petitions have been sent to Peking by residents but quite without avail. Turning to Yunnan we read that

The whole province is almost one extensive poppy field. North, south, east and west sections of the province report two acres out of every three planted with opium. Official proclamations state that the tax on land this year, 1924, will be the same as formerly whether opium is planted or not. Food stuffs are very dear, owing to limited cultivation. The states under hereditary rulers along the Burma border show extensive cultivation. . . . Yunnan opium is the cheapest in China, being as low as 40 cents an ounce. As all the neighbouring provinces extensively produced opium, and the French Government has prohibited export through Tonkin, a glut is expected in the market in 1924.

Sixty per cent. of the male population in the province use opium.

Kueichow, always a great place for opium growing, where, however, the Empire did succeed in practically stamping it out, is now again reported as one vast field of cultivation. Of Szechuan we are told "At least two-thirds of province cultivated with opium."

Szechuan opium is renowned as of the highest grade, hence the enormous traffic down the river to central and eastern provinces. "Ton after ton is being shipped from this city" writes a Missionary. Local military and civil monopolies exist in all large towns, especially those on the river. $200,000 was received from transport receipts during 1923 at one port, writes a correspondent who sent a sample of the monopoly receipt. The export by river has been mildly estimated at over 400 tons during the past season. Local price of opium varies from 40 to 70 cents an ounce.

With so much obtainable from up river, Hupeh does not cultivate opium to any extent but deals in it extensively.

There are no reports of any extensive opium cultivation in this province, the reason being that imported opium is so cheap and abundant. The opium traffic on the river from Szechuan, and by road, rail and river from Yunnan and Kueichow, has increased tenfold. Opium monopolies under combined military and civil administrations have been formed at Ichang, Shasi and Hankow, and provided the taxes are paid opium sale is free and open. Two of these organizations bear the name of "The Army Joint Office for General Control of Investigation" and "The Transport Company for the Succour of Ichang."

Kiangsi "has surrendered during the last two years to the prevailing wave of poppy cultivation and opium traffic. Cultivation is encouraged and since the establishment of a monopoly $4 poppy tax is imposed on every space of land capable of growing a tan of rice." Anhui, "the province claiming allegiance to the Central Government, has given during 1923 the most flagrant evidence of opium recrudescence." Opium is sold as openly as eggs or vegetables.

Opium land taxation has been the main object. We have the details of opium land taxes in Fuyanghsien in N. W. Anhui. The Hsien is divided into eighteen districts and taxes have varied from $3,000 to $60,000 a district. Pochow with a uniform tax of $5 a mow will realize $200,000, and Yingchowfu, $400,000. An estimate for the province may be inferred from these three counties.

Of Shensi it is reported

There is no evidence of improvement in this province which for years has been noted as one of the most delinquent provinces in China. Foreign evidence is absolutely contradictory to that supplied by the recent Government Investigating Commissioner who declared "not a poppy root could be found in the province." The explanation of this latter statement is that it was made after the opium harvest had been gathered.

Kansu supplies a similar example of bland effrontery:—

A correspondent writing from Lanchow, January, 1924, says: "We are greatly amused at the report of the Government Opium Investigating Commissioner in which he states that Kansu and Shensi had done well in their prohibition of poppy planting this year. The Government recommended that the Commissioner be thanked for his hard work. To tell the truth the Commissioner was not allowed to enter the province until after the opium harvest had been reaped. Wheat is three times the normal price, and the cost of all foods and commodities is doubled. The poor are in great distress and the prospects bad unless more wheat is grown this year.

Chihli does not grow but smuggles. Shantung has retrograded sadly, especially at Tsingtao since the Japanese, who had introduced effective suppression, gave it back to China. Honan, Manchuria and outlying regions grow and traffic in opium extensively.

Shansi, Kiangsu and Chêkiang afford honourable exceptions. The two latter have to contend heavily with smuggling and opium is undoubtedly very largely smoked in them. Shansi is an example of what really can be done where there is a will.

The province of Shansi has 105 hsiens or districts and in 85 the Governor has established Anti-Opium Societies, and the magistrate of the district is nearly always the President. During the last two years, 51,000 persons have been treated in the "Opium Curing Houses," 3,000 persons have been arrested as smugglers, and 15,000 arrested as smokers. During 1922 nearly 40,000 ounces of opium and morphia, and 18,000 opium lamps and pipes were seized and burnt.

By extensive circulation of Anti-Opium literature all over the province, and by public lectures the people are being educated on the evils of the habit. Opium smokers and pill eaters when arrested are compulsorily sent to "Curing Houses." On discharge they have to pay $30 which is returned at the end of one year if they are still abstainers. But for the menace of the neighbouring provinces, and the morphia traffic along the Peking-Hankow Railway, narcotics would be unknown in this province.

Possibly the most serious side of the traffic in drugs is the use of morphia, heroin and the like, which grew up in the hands of smugglers when opium suppression was a real thing and continues to flourish. Of opium-smoking itself, one is tempted to say from experience of Chinese who practised it regularly, that in moderation it is not more harmful than tobacco. Unfortunately the bounds of moderation would appear to be more quickly passed in respect of opium than of any other practice. And above all there is the great stain on the reputation of republican China that whereas the derided Empire put down opium, its successors have reintroduced it. On the other hand, there is a strong sentiment among respectable Chinese against opium, which will probably take effect when they nerve themselves to make an end of their military barons and wasting armies.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK

May 27.

WHATEVER faults, real or imaginary, may be laid at its doors, the present British Government cannot be saddled with the one of undue lack of optimism, a virtue extremely advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, in a party which, coming into power for the first time, was and is faced with problems as varied and diverse as those which have ever confronted any British Parliament. Mr. Sidney Webb, President of the Board of Trade, speaking a month ago to his constituents in the Seaham Division of Durham, in a speech mainly of a party character, made an interesting reference to the trade position, a reference to which many people at Home apparently cannot subscribe. Mr. Webb is convinced that there is now visible an upward turn in trade, instancing as evidence in support that Bradford and Sheffield, Northampton and Leicester "reported to-day less lugubriously than they had for a couple of years." After expressing his gratification at the shipbuilding position (a gratification that is by no means justified after a careful study of the quarterly shipbuilding returns for the period ended March 31 last) he remarked that it was pleasant to see the production of coal, week by week, up to the record year of 1913. Quoting from our London contemporary, "Lloyd's List," than which there is no better-informed journal on general trade matters in the world, "the speech savours of an easy-going optimism which appears to arise from hasty generalization," an opinion with which most people directly concerned with the economic position regretfully will agree. The lack of foreign orders in British shipbuilding yards, as compared with pre-war times, and the great number of idle berths and thousands of unemployed shipyard workers, is in itself sufficient reply to his observations on shipbuilding; while as to coal, the mere fact that "the production is up to the record year 1913" needs to be considered with the equally obvious fact that British exports have been shrinking for some months past. It follows as the night the day that before there can be cheaper coal (and at present the comparatively high price of this commodity is having, directly and indirectly, a marked deterrent effect on British industrial revival) the output must be considerably in excess of that for 1913.

We are with our London contemporary in wishing that Mr. Webb had been more explicit and less complacent in treating a subject so vitally important. Where Mr. Webb was relevant and apposite, however, was in his laying stress on the need of

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peace throughout Europe. His Government is, admittedly, working in every way for that peace. But what has had more influence on the European situation than any Government action has been the report of the Experts' Committee, and the prospect which it offers of a business-like settlement of the reparations problem. That was not the work of the Government, though the Government can now do much by helping to translate the report into effective action. "At the moment the future of international trade depends primarily upon the successful handling of German reparation payments, and there is much to be done before that can be accomplished."

CHINA INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

May 28.

ONE of the most hopeful news items emanating from Peking for some time past is that contained in Reuter's telegrams yesterday that a central industrial conference is to be held at the capital in the autumn. The Ministry of Commerce, under whose auspices the event is to take place, is to be congratulated upon the idea, and, if it materializes, much might come of it for the development of China's native industries throughout the country. The development of these industries undoubtedly lies in the future. The time must come when the thousand and one crafts for which the Chinese have for centuries been famous will provide great national wealth and tend to the improved well-being of China's millions. From a remote epoch the Chinese have enjoyed high reputation for their manual skill and industrial habits. There can be no doubt also that they can hold their own when they take their part in large-scale industrial work. Their artistic talents are by no means meagre, and they have a happy knack of combining a rather crude art with industry which can be fostered to considerable degree. But, as most of our readers will know, there have been factors which have retarded the development of manufacturing in the country, except by the old crude processes that have remained for many centuries. It may indeed be said that, with the exception of the comparatively few new-style factories in China which have been modelled after foreign factories for the manufacture of essentially foreign commodities, there does not exist any industry whose plant has received any material change since the contrivance was first introduced—and that goes back to the remote past. Some of the adverse factors may have disappeared, or ceased to have much effect, but it will take time to convince the provincial governments that it is the essence of stupidity in statecraft to discourage any industry that shows promise by putting upon it the maximum of taxation that it will bear.

An authority, writing on this subject, said that the official tendency to overtax everything that prospers is one of the greatest and most formidable obstacles in the path of industrial development. The writer is conversant with many native industries, particularly in the southern provinces, where it was necessary for the plants to be closed entirely, as no profit was possible after the extortionate taxation and "squeeze" to those in authority had been met. A large number of Chinese magistrates, both great and small, against whom no one could bring a charge of extortion, made a systematic practice of throttling everything in the nature of an industry, as they believed, in the interest of the State. "The goose that lays the golden eggs," as a writer in an industrial publication on China has remarked, "used to be served up to the Central Government with much *éclat* as evidence of the small magistrate's interest in the national welfare and diligence in the performance of his duties." In these Republican days, the same practice is even more ruthlessly pursued, but with the difference that none of the returns find their way into the coffers of the Central Government. According to a recent report of the Ministry of Commerce, there are now about 30,000 factories scattered throughout China. We suppose that among this number at least seven-eighths of them are one and two-room workshops which would not be classified as factories in Europe and America, and there are probably not more than a thousand to fifteen hundred that would compare favourably with similar plants in the Occident. But the number of the latter is increasing, and there is, however, a greater readiness on the part of wealthy Chinese to invest their money in native industries, so that evidence leads one to believe that industrialism in the interior on improved lines may be looked for. This is where the Ministry of Commerce can justify its existence, and we hope that it will.

The proposed conference, we notice, is to be divided into two sections. One will be known as the Industrial Delegates Seetion (to be organized by the representatives of officially recognized industrial institutes and leading enterprises), and the second known as the Industrial Administration Section (to be organized by the administrative authorities of industrial organizations in the provinces). The aim is, of course, to improve industries generally. The conference is to last from fifteen days to a month. Members will be chosen from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, with officials from the various government departments, "while business concerns of Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton may each send one delegate." That is good, and if the Ministry of Commerce were wise it would extend invitations to some of the larger foreign industrial interests in the country, for from them much might be learned, and we feel sure that their advice would be willingly given. The Industrial Administrative Section will specially study the views and suggestions of the provincial authorities with the particular view of decision of common policies. Delegates will be selected from the Industrial Commissioners in the provinces, representatives of gold and other mining, forestry and kindred institutions. It seems to us, therefore, that in this conference the opportunity is presented for doing something well worth the doing. China needs to do all that lies within her power for the fostering of her industrial progress. The more large factories she has, the greater will be the contribution of those factories to her national wealth, if the foolish policy of killing the goose that lays the golden egg is stopped. Taxation must be equitable and low enough to enable capitalists who are prepared to risk their money in inland undertakings to make a good return on their investments. Can the conference exercise enough influence throughout the provinces by means of guilds, chambers of commerce and even the new labour organizations, to keep the rapacity of local officials and militarists within bounds? That is the great question on which the success of industrial China depends.

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

May 29.

IF the monetary losses alone (to say nothing of the general public inconvenience and economic chaos) of labour disputes in Great Britain and the United States during the last decade were totalled up, the result would be a sum so colossal as to be staggering. The ideal is, and has been for many years, mutual co-operation and understanding between employer and worker, and in those few cases where this has been brought into effect the result has proved beyond doubt or cavil that the ideal is by no means an illusory one. While trades unions, on the whole, are a boon and a necessity to the general worker, the fact that they are practically above the law is not always beneficial, even to the unions; while financial immunity from the results of any actions they take often has resulted in a sense of irresponsibility which has communicated itself to individual workers. An illuminating example of what co-operation between employer and man may mean was shown a few weeks ago, at Home, in the case of a vessel called Londoner. The vessel was damaged in collision in the Thames in January and was sent to the works of Messrs. Fletcher, of Limehouse, to be patched up temporarily before going to Holland for thorough repairs. (It may be mentioned that at the time, owing to shipyard troubles in England, of fifty-two vessels which were at Rotterdam, undergoing repairs or waiting for repairs, forty-eight were British). Messrs. Fletcher, knowing that they had little work in hand and realizing that if the job were thrown open to public tender it certainly would go across the Channel, decided to purchase her outright. They laid the matter before their men and offered to allow them to subscribe up to 50 per cent. of the price of the ship. No one was asked personally, still less compelled, to subscribe, but the firm pointed out that there was a reasonable likelihood of making a satisfactory profit, and that the main thing was that work should be provided. The response from the men—all classes, and even from apprentices—was such that the subscription per man had to be limited. They bought the vessel, carried out all repairs, and then sold her to a Norwegian company at a price which gave a very satisfactory return on the original outlay. This is, of course, an isolated example, but the principle involved is one which might well be embraced by others. It possesses the cardinal advantage of enlisting the sympathy, interest and co-operation of the workers concerned, and of making them realize and understand that they were working for their own benefit, besides that of their employers. Let us hope that the case we have cited is but a precursor of a wider feeling of sympathy and interest between employer and employed, and the harbinger of a new order of things, in which master and man realize that their interests are parallel and not divergent.

To travel from Khiva to Bokhara in central Asia till now has involved a horse ride of about a week. The Russian Government has now inaugurated an air service covering the distance in about three and a half hours. Flights are to be made twice a week.

PEKING, May 23.—Gen. Yuan Tsuming, Tupan of the Szechuen-Kueichow Border, has recommended the appointment of Gen. Wang Tien-pei as Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Szechuan, according to semi-official information. It is suggested in explanation of the report that Gen. Yuan wants the position of Inspector-General of Szechuan and Kueichow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR WORKERS

May 30.

THE mail bags from Home of the past few months have been bringing us leaflets from the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has headquarters at Amsterdam. Whether other people in Shanghai have been equally favoured, we do not know; nor we must confess, do we know much about the I. F. T. U. beyond what it tells us. It certainly does not appear to be a Red organization; it has branches in every capital of Europe, and even in Johannesburg and Jerusalem, but none in Russia; and in recording that the Norwegian trade unions held a referendum to decide whether they would affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions (which the Norwegians decided not to do by a large majority), one of the leaflets before us is at some pains to point out that the Red organization's claims to support in other unions are demonstrably false. There are some interesting paragraphs on the efforts in different countries to get paid holidays for workers, which read rather pitifully: most people will sympathize with the I. F. T. U. in this undertaking. Among other entries we note one to the effect that Samuel Gompers and John Quinn, the American Labour leaders, "have united to oppose unlimited immigration." The I. F. T. U. comments on this that

> The large industrialists are of course opposed to the restriction, as they realize that it means that wages will be maintained on a high level.

As, however, it will mean also that European labour markets will be glutted with unemployed for whom there is not now and has not been for many years any outlet except in the new worlds, we do not see that the I. F. T. U. have much cause for rejoicing. Incidentally Mr. Gompers has very little to do with internationalized labour.

But the great aim of the Amsterdam organization is to abolish war and surely no one will cavil at so laudable an ambition. The methods of attaining it are more open to question. Here is a quotation from one very elaborately got-up leaflet:—

> We are drawing near the tenth anniversary of the day which saw the outbreak of the world war—that fatal August day which let loose Armageddon upon the world, and opened the way to a slaughter and havoc which has been unexampled in the annals of the world.
>
> For four long years the world suffered untold agonies: for four long years the peoples fought each other like wild beasts: for four long years the flower of the world's youth was sacrificed on the battlefields: for four long years civilization was forgotten, and its most elementary lessons were thrown to the winds.
>
> During these four terrible years, thousands of young men went forth to battle in the confident hope that they were fighting to end war, and to make the world safe for democracy.
>
> *They did not know that they were merely the dupes of the lies and insinuations of small groups of capitalists, who were seeking to strengthen and extend their domination of the world.*
>
> Then came the sham peace that shattered the illusion of so many, and destroyed the dream that this was the war to end war.
>
> And now the countries of the world are again making ready for fresh war.
>
> . . . On the third Sunday in September of this year, the International Federation of Trade Unions is organizing an Anti-War Day in all the affiliated countries. It is supported by the Socialist and Labour International, the International Co-operative Alliance, and the International of Socialist Youth. Let this day be the first day of the mobilization of the International Peace Army!
>
> And in another leaflet, circularized with a special eye to the proper celebration of May Day:—
>
> The two great reforms which must first of all be consolidated and extended are the eight-hours-day and social insurance. They must be followed up by the introduction of workers' control, and great changes in the organization of industry, which are indispensable if labour is to combat capitalist influences and to prepare for the advent of a social system in which the fruits of the labour of all will be for all, and not for a few only. When they have achieved success in these directions, the working classes will have shown that they are ripe for the accomplishment of their great historic mission—the emancipation of Labour through social justice which can only be established in a world at peace.
>
> Comrades demonstrate:
>
> FOR THE GROWTH OF WELL-BEING IN THE WORLD!
>
> FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE!
>
> FOR FREEDOM!
>
> FOR THE PEACE OF HUMANITY!

Does any sober-minded man seriously believe that Capital deliberately makes wars, the destruction of everything by which it lives? Sometimes it acquiesces in them, no doubt, as it did in Germany's war. But then the German Socialists also shouted for that war, much to the chagrin of pacifist doctrinaires abroad. In times of strong emotion, patriotism is the natural instinct of the vast majority and always will be; internationalism is an anæmic intellectual invention, potent only in the very sphere of that organization which the I. F. T. U. pretends is most hostile to it—Capital! Where does all the windy talk, of the kind we have quoted above, bring us? For thirty-two years, our Labour correspondent told us the other day, the Independent Labour Party have been indulging in it, and now, when their theories are put to the test of the actual exercise of power, their recent conference was chiefly concerned to cover up the proved unworkability of all the wild theories of the past. When we come down to actual fact, it is not the professional Labour leader that has done most for the manual workers, but men from the ranks and associations of Capital—Robert Owen, Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Robert Peel, Wilberforce, Gladstone, the Rowntrees, Cadburys, Colmans and Lord Leverhulme. We have waded through a number of the I. F. T. U. leaflets and they appear to be well intentioned. But they are none the less sorry stuff. More and more it is recognized by serious-minded men that the interests of Capital and Labour are identical and in many directions the former is giving increasing proof of its perception of the fact. To seek to keep the two classes apart, to inculcate hatred and organize disunion, as the I. F. T. U. is trying to do, will injure most of all those whom it affects to serve.

THREE members of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association returned to Shanghai on Wednesday from Peking. They have been "fighting for the return of the International Mixed Court." Mr. Tung Kang, former Minister of Justice and Finance, who was the fourth member of the party is remaining in the Capital for the present.

AN agreement has been reached between the General Post Office and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for the fortnightly carriage of mails from the United Kingdom to Japan, China and Hongkong. The regular through service was to commence with the sailing of the R.M.S. Empress of Scotland from Southampton on Saturday last. The liner's mails are expected to be transferred from the Atlantic port to the Empress of Asia, due at Hongkong from Vancouver on June 23.

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THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK

May 31.

WE may not always agree with the opinions and methods of individual missionaries, but there must be few in the community who do not approve, at least to some extent, the philanthropic efforts of the missionary body as a whole to bring to China all that is good in our Western civilization. Even merchants and traders who are indifferent to religious propaganda cannot but acknowledge the advantages they have derived from the pioneering of the early missionaries, and it must be a relief to them to know that when travelling in the interior of China they are generally within easy reach of a fully qualified missionary physician. On the whole, life in China would be vastly poorer if the missionaries were not here, or if their number seriously declined. It is a question, therefore, of general interest whether the stream of Protestant missionaries coming to this country will continue in the future to be as strong and steady as heretofore, despite the various influences, favourable and unfavourable, which are now changing the whole life of the Chinese, and the effect of the Great War on religion in the West.

To answer this question it is perhaps best to turn to the United States where the great financial prosperity enables the churches to send out more missionaries than any other country. Formerly, Great Britain was in the lead, but the classes there which support foreign missions have been very hard hit by the war, heavy taxation, and the high cost of living, so that the income of the missionary societies has been reduced and missionary recruits are fewer. But wealth alone is not the impelling power in missions. What has been the influence of recent world events upon missionary ideals? A few months ago at Indianapolis, U.S.A., there was a convention of six thousand college students belonging to the "Student Volunteer Movement," an organization consisting of individuals who have purposed to give their lives to foreign missionary service. The official report of the Convention must cause misgivings in the minds of old-time missionaries who expect missionary candidates to have glowing faith and zeal. Perhaps in Shanghai there are people who can remember how the whole of England in the 'eighties was stirred by the "Cambridge Seven," who later came to China as missionaries. But at Indianapolis there was little enthusiasm and much searching of heart. To quote from the report, "a conviction that America was not 98 per cent. all right grew upon the delegates." It was felt that "the old order of things is unsatisfactory." "We could scarcely blame the girl from China who asked why we sent missionaries to her people when our own needed Christianizing so badly." The gloom was deepened by another Chinese who deplored the students' "lack of knowledge of things Oriental, and of the need for harmonic vibrations of purer tones." There was no discussion of theological issues, although the churches in America are gravely disturbed by the controversies between the Fundamentalists and Modernists. Indeed the word "church" was seldom mentioned. This seeming indifference to doctrinal and ecclesiastical convictions is not evidence that the students had soared to serene spiritual altitudes where controversy has no place. On the contrary, more than one writer present at the Conference deplores their lack of spirituality. "Vital personal religion is not strong to-day among the college and university students of America." Discussion was mainly concerned with such topics as racial equality; the proper attitude towards war and the means of securing world peace; and—strange to say—"how far Americans had any right to adopt any methods of missions or of colonization which would tend to impose our Western civilization or our Western Christianity upon the peoples of the world." It is evident that the whole movement is changing; it is passing out of the control of its founders and the old mission cries have more or less lost their appealing power. "The present student generation is thinking not so much of evangelization in the ordinary sense of the word, as of reconstruction of society as well as individuals." Moreover, there is the suspicion that "it does not regard the challenge of foreign missions as of paramount importance in the Christian programme."

To the friends of foreign missions all this, at first sight, is not very encouraging. These students do not seem to feel they have a great and inspiring message to deliver to distant peoples; they are more concerned with social reforms, yet their missionary ardour even in this direction is dampened by their dissatisfaction with the social conditions of their own country. But they are young, very young, and we should remember that organized Christianity was grievously wounded by the Great War, and that the young are in revolt against the old ways and wish to find something new and better. In religion the old forms in which spiritual truths are expressed are being questioned and the students must be given time to think things out for themselves. Periods of spiritual unsettlement, change, sometimes actual declension, have not been infrequent in the history of Christianity, but true religion has always shown a wonderful power of recovery. The knowledge of Christianity that is now being spread rapidly over the whole world must surely be preparing the way for a great religious movement which will not be quite the same as any in the past. This will revive the churches in the homelands and greatly strengthen "indigenous" Christian churches in non-Christian lands. To return to the main point. Whether foreign missionaries to China in the future will be very numerous is doubtful, and those who do come, earnest and confident, will probably be very conservative in their theological views. But more and more the work now done by missionaries will be carried on by Chinese Christians and on lines marked out by themselves.

SCENTS

There's the gorse scent in April, like apricots sun-warm;
The pear-like scent of walnut leaves between the fingers pressed;
The sallow scent like almonds; the scent of fresh-turned earth,
And the scent of the limbs of a baby new-bathed and put to rest.

There's the vagrant scent of a camp-fire; the scent of a cow's sweet breath;
The scent of tweeds and of mushrooms and of bean-flowers set arow;
Of apple-lofts and of birch-bark—but the dearest scent to me
Is the salt clean smell of seaweed on the rocks when the tide is low.

TERESA HOOLEY
in the "Observer."

PEKING, May 28.—It is reported that a hitch has occurred in the Sino-German negotiations owing to the German Government not approving the proposed agreement.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Man-Power

It is something of a paradox that, in connexion with industry in all of its branches, the mind of man continually is working to eliminate, or at least to reduce the necessity of man-power. The commencement of this never-ceasing endeavour to make man independent of himself, so far as the production and use of energy are concerned, may be reckoned at the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the early development of the steam engine took place. It is very little more than a century ago that man-power was the predominant source of energy. Man utilized the power of horses and oxen, and he used, to some extent, the power of streams and waterfalls; but in the aggregate, man's own energy output was the measure of the power available. If any industry employed fifty men, then that industry enjoyed the amount of energy those fifty men could exert, and no more. A century ago iron and steel were produced with but little more than one-tenth horse power per man employed in the industry; to-day forty-two horse-power is developed for every man so employed—420 times as much. Flour mills have been grinding grain since the early days of industry; to-day, every employee in such a mill has two-hundred times his own energy output to work with. And so for every industry. Wherever we turn in a "modern" country, the key-note is power, and more and more is "labour" coming to mean attendance upon some machine which actually performs the labour. Despite what fanatical agitators may say, the more cheaply we can produce power to do the work of man, the more far-reaching will be its benefits, for cheap power is the final and ultimate solution not only of industrial ills but also, to a great extent, of the social and political ills of the world.

The Hwah Jah Once More

The following particulars supplementing the accounts of the happenings in connexion with the str. Hwah Jah, and referring to the time the vessel has been at Hongkong, were received from that port last Friday:—".....The present captain wanted a European mate and a European engineer. He has been given a mate but.....no engineer. Apparently he has had trouble with the cadets as they wanted to run around the same as they did.....One of the cadets told.....that they would get this captain out of it as he was too harsh with them. The Hwah Jah had the Blue Peter up for three days before she eventually got away. She sailed on May 16 for Saigon to load rice for Japan. On the morning of sailing she let go from buoy and shortly after dropped anchor. The rumour came ashore that it was due to engine trouble but the real cause was this: the cadets refused to leave the bridge when asked to do so by the captain. He ordered them three times to get off the bridge till he was finished manoeuvring and as they would not do so he told the mate to drop anchor. He then came ashore and saw Mr.....who was staying at the King Edward Hotel .....Whatever agreement was reached the ship left shortly after mid-day.....The previous second mate who was made mate is now purser or something similar..... put an inspired article in the local papers saying that all the reports about trouble on board were untrue and that she is going to Australia, South America, etc., etc. The ship is chartered to Y.K.K. for six months from March 1....." And so the interesting cruise continues.

The China Pony Problem

Racing people in the North for long will talk of the Tientsin meeting just concluded, for much history was made there. The China pony question has not been solved yet by a long way and possibly it will be argued for many years, but the Tientsin meeting may do a great deal towards a settlement. Many argued that Tientsin did the wrong thing in separating the so-called true China ponies from half-breds and arranging separate classes for the latter, but there is this much to be said for it—the issue now has become so complicated that a settlement may be forced earlier than otherwise would be the case. A pony who is allowed to race at Kiangwan as a China pony, at Tientsin has been put amongst the half-breds and has done well. In Shanghai we have ponies who can race on one of our courses but not on the other. Another pony classed at Tientsin as a half-bred now has been sent down to Shanghai and, having previously raced at Kiangwan, presumably he will run there again. Mr. Hill ventured the opinion recently that if two or more half-breds came together in the Champions under favourable conditions and the race were run all out, the record for the distance would be beaten by at least 5 sec. and the running at Tientsin suggests that he was not far out. If so, what will be said should a pony who already has raced here as a China pony, but has gone to Tientsin and been pronounced a half-bred, and who has run with half-breds and broken records, come to Shanghai again and, being still eligible, canter away from our genuine China ponies? So far there are no two racing clubs with unanimity as to the proper way out of the difficulty—not even Shanghai and Kiangwan—and one cannot foresee any lasting solution until delegates are appointed from all the recognized clubs to form a China Jockey Club, with an agreement to abide by its decisions, whatever they may be. A gathering of Shanghai jockeys not a fortnight ago raised their glasses to "the Future Jockey Club of China" and it ought not to be very long before they delete the "future."

Trotsky's Diplomacy

Once again has Mr. Trotsky given evidence of his exquisite sense of diplomacy by making a speech of deliberate offensiveness to Great Britain at a time when his colleagues in London are using all their persuasiveness to induce the British Government to give them money. The British delegates' steady refusal to be entrapped may, of course, explain Trotsky's behaviour: like the ill-mannered urchin, found out and detected in his naughtiness, who spits and calls bad names. However, the conference in London is not absolutely over yet, so it seems silly to go on in this manner. According to Rosta (the official Bolshevist news agency), Trotsky, speaking in the Moscow opera house, referred more or less apropos of nothing to the assault by a Chinese soldier on Mr. Campbell on the city wall in Peking. He does not, however, appear to have said anything about the assault, but informed his audience that the Chinese soldier was given 40 strokes with the bamboo for walking on the part of the city wall reserved for foreigners. Was he indeed? We do not remember any such punishment being reported from Peking. If it even took place, it was not for walking on the wall, but for a peculiarly brutal and quite unprovoked assault. Trotsky then went on to say that he did not wish to complicate the course of Soviet diplomacy, nor give "the British reactionary press further excuse for saying that he wished to compromise the negotiations in London;" but he could not refrain from "saying loudly, on behalf of all of us, to this Peking soldier 'Moscow's proletariat are with you heart and soul.'" And now let us get on with the job of inventing some charm which will cause British gold to flow into the pockets of the leaders of Moscow's proletariat, without their being troubled to restore what they have stolen, repay what they owe or fulfil any promise they make.

Avenue Road

A valued correspondent returns to the charge on the subject of our recent note on Avenue Road which, he says, is "used in other places besides Shanghai and is not a redundancy as you make out." About the phrase being used elsewhere we accept his word. As regards redundancy, the farthest meaning for avenue from the ordinary one of a road flanked with trees that we can find is the figurative sense of a means of access or attainment. Possibly Avenue Road was so named allegorically, to indicate the steps by which social climbers arrived at the august heights of Bubbling Well. In any other sense we are not convinced that the name is not redundant. Our correspondent then says that he finds "a more flagrant example of tautology in the largest city in the world: what about Mansion House?" Well, mansion must once have meant something distinct from a dwelling house, for we have, in the New Testament, "in my Father's house are many mansions." But apart from this "mansion" as meaning a house by itself is apparently modern. The dictionary given "mansion-house" as a hyphenated noun and quotes Bacon on "Use of the Law":

> This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all manner of necessaries

Evidently the word was not new in Bacon's day. It might also be mentioned that the word mansion bears a special significance in ancient astronomy and in astrology. We do not suppose the Lord Mayor of London ever had much to do with these. But there is evidently plenty of support for Mansion-house.

The Siberian Railway

In a recent article "Engineering" gave an account of the movement in the United States tending towards improving the mileage of locomotives by working them through for longer distances than formerly, changing the crews two or three times *en route*. The "Railway Review" of Chicago gives an account of what is believed to be, up till the present, the record of operation of this kind. The service is on the Southern Pacific Company's system, and a special class of 4-8-2 type locomotive has been designed and built. Oil is used for fuel, and the engines in this service are reported to be doing 12,000 miles per month. The distance covered by the regular run is no less than 815 miles without changing locomotives. The schedule speed works out to between 24 and 26 miles per hour with trains of from 12 to 14 passenger, baggage and mail cars. One is forced to wonderment why the Soviet Government, in such urgent need of money, and having to hand such a fine source of revenue as the Trans-Siberian Railway, does not copy some of the initiative referred to above. Even with the Russian Government at its best, really very little was made of the line. The writer was in Tientsin in just 14 days after leaving Liverpool Street Station, this including the sea trip, and stops of many hours at The Hook, Berlin, Alexandrova, Warsaw, Moscow, Harbin and Changchun, and a breakdown in the middle of Siberia which caused a delay of several hours. Much of the line then was single-track, the engines used wood fuel and the train continually was held up for military and other Government trains. Yet the journey only took 14 days. Mr. H. E. Morriss has just arrived Home, travelling by approximately the same route, in about three weeks and it seems obvious that if a directorate such as that of the old Great Western, or one of the big American railways, had the management of the line, the journey would occupy well under a fortnight. If that were so, every berth on every train running out and Home would be occupied and the revenue would be worth having.

A People's Songs

In one of the numerous histories of the Franco-Prussian War a writer ventures the opinion that the success of Bismarck's legions practically from the first day in the field was due as much as anything to the fact that they were concentrated for some while along the border waiting for the declaration of war that everyone knew would come and that during the interval they were encouraged to sing in chorus what unromantic people of the present day term "Jingo" songs, but which could more honourably be styled patriotic ballads. Outstanding amongst those German ballads was the essentially patriotic, even though somewhat boastful, "Watch on the Rhine," a sonorous and powerful song that must stir others as well as Germans, just as "The Marseillaise," "Rule Britannia" and "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar" appeal to others besides Frenchmen, Englishmen and Scottish Highlanders. There can be no doubt that songs of this sort, with a good, swinging, defiant tune that can be roared out by voices beyond all hope of reaching concert pitch, do exert an immense influence on any man who has a country to be proud of and who has the spirit to

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be proud of his country. Really there was no particular reason why this year's Empire Day celebrations should excel in enthusiasm those of several other years which could be mentioned. At the same time, certainly there never has been a more enthusiastic gathering at the Shanghai Club. It was but natural that sporting Britons should shout themselves hoarse in recognition of the gallant Capt. d'Oisy, it was but fitting that they should be stirred by the fine speech of their Consul-General and proud of the kindly testimony of Mr. Fessenden to the worth of their Empire, and they sang the "National Anthem" with the usual spirit. Yet the first few notes of Mr. Heughan's "Land of Hope and Glory" made a tremendous difference and staid old gentlemen could be seen joining in the refrain more lustily probably than they had done for a quarter of a century. Good songs exert a wonderful influence.

Highway Robbery

Destiny again, equally capricious and inexplicable in the case of animals and of men, as we moralized at great length a week or two ago. On Tuesday morning a lady and gentleman were driving along Avenue Haig, close by Nanyang College, when the lady's eye was caught by the sight of a Chinese girl dragging something along the road by a string. The "something" was a cat, cruelly bound about with twine, which, as subsequent investigation showed, had cut deeply into the poor beast's body, and generally bearing marks of brutal usage. Thereupon the brakes were jammed on and the lady sprang from the car in pursuit of the girl, who incontinently fled, conscious of her own abominableness. The cat was so tightly tied that it took some time to loose it. The usual crowd collected and presently a virago, who realizing the lady's evident intention to carry off the cat from its tormentors, poured forth a torrent of abuse and as this was unavailing tried to regain the cat *vi et armis*. It was explained to her that she and her brat of a girl had proved themselves unworthy of owning any animal let alone a cat, that she would be compensated (steps to this end are being taken) but that have the cat again she should not. Whereupon the lady dexterously mounted the car, gears were slipped in and the cat was saved. It may be emphasized that the crowd were obviously and wholly upon the lady's side. One would say that the ex-owner of the cat was known. This is the true story of a flagrant piece of highway robbery in an excellent cause.

The Love of Zion

A pamphlet appealing to local Jews to subscribe to the Palestine Foundation Fund affords striking evidence of the success, both moral and material, attending the efforts of Jewry all over the world to stem for ever Israel's wanderings through the ages. Every Jew, from the financier to the San Francisco clothes-presser and colonist in Palestine, is eagerly doing his bit for the cause. The devotion of the colonists appears worthy of the Pilgrim Fathers themselves. Sir Alfred Mond, in an article reprinted in the pamphlet, says:

> You can go down the streets of Jerusalem as I did, You will meet men who have walked 800 miles from the interior of Persia to Bombay and taken the ship to Palestine. You will meet some one who came all the way from Shanghai, you will meet some one who came from Boston, some one who came from Winnipeg, who came from Roumania, who came from Italy. They come from all over —from the East and West. They cannot yet understand each other. They cannot yet speak the same language, but they all have the same feeling, the same thought: to do something to help Palestine.

Yet it was only yesterday, one might say, that the movement to unite Jewry was purely philanthropic and sentimental in aim, while as comparatively recently as in 1894 the position of Jews on the Continent of Europe was almost mediaeval. Now, happily, by the Balfour Declaration, their emancipation in future ages is assured. That they will, in the words of the Palestine Mandate, "prove successful in placing the country under such political administration and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home," is also assured, if the heartening messages of eminent Jews to their Shanghai brethren are to be believed. "The Jews in China (Dr. B. Feiwel writes) though few in number, are deeply conscious of their fellowship." That they are as eager as those in other parts of the world to colonize successfully the Jewish Homeland is demonstrated by the opening of a fund in Shanghai to establish a garden city in Palestine. To this fund Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, President of the Zionist Organization in China, has undertaken to give a monthly subscription of £500 until a considerable sum has been accumulated, while nine other local Jews have each donated the same handsome sum.

The Death Ray

Even without the statement issued by the Air Department, one had suspected that there was a good deal more in the story of Mr. Grindell Matthews and the "death ray" than had yet transpired. In the Far East it is only a fortnight or so since the cables first told us of his invention and the claims made for it. But by newspapers now arriving it was being boomed at Home very much farther back than that. The story too of his hurry to get away to France and of the injunction which arrived at Croydon just an hour too late is curious. Why did he have to go by aeroplane instead of the ordinary train? Finally the statement by an official of the Air Department that there are inventors claiming to control similar rays is not devoid of probablity. With electrical knowledge what it has become in the past few years, and with the new problem of aerial invasion to set all wits at work, it would be strange if Mr. Grindell Matthews were the only inventor of a "death ray," assuming that his invention is what it is said to be. And all we know is that, after one trial in the laboratory, the Government's experts wanted a simpler and more conclusive test: by to-day's telegrams their wish seems to have been fully justified. Far be it from us to defend any Government official, least of all those of the British Government, who, almost traditionally, are supposed to take a delight in discouraging native talent and allowing it to be snapped up by more enlightened competitors abroad. But one has heard of these inventors before, on whom the pedantry and narrowness of Government departments has declined to spend the national money despite all the warnings of the sensational Press, and the ways of the latter do not leave one without misgiving that perhaps after all the departments know a thing or two.

Wheelbarrows

The latest number of "Punch" to hand contains a humourous reference to the naming of various commodities in the British Army. An extract from Army Orders is given in which it is stated that "the War Stock of 'Soap, scouring' will be accounted for in bars instead of by weight, and will be designated 'Soap, scouring, bars (reputed 1 lb)'". There is no doubt that the British Army has adopted, or inherited, a most fearsome nomenclature for the description of the most commonplace, every-day items, and the mere tyro on Army matters, on encountering such a nomenclature for the first time, is apt to ponder, to marvel, and then to give it up as hopeless. For instance, the ordinary scrubbing brush is not called a scrubbing brush, but "brushes, scrubbing, hand, one" to distinguish it from the long-handled variety, it is to be supposed. And so with each and every item which claims official recognition by the War Office; the name invariably being many times more lengthy than the one it is commonly known by. This reminds us of the perfectly true incident that happened to an Infantry subaltern (now in Shanghai) who, immediately after the armistice, was sent in charge of an advance party to Catterick Camp to take over barracks and barrack stores preparatory to his regiment entering into occupation. Having been forced to check, to the minutest detail, the barrack (A.S.C.) stores, he proceeded to take over what are known as Engineer stores. He previously had noticed a very dilapidated wheelbarrow near the pioneer store, obviously impossible of being used. It was in such a condition that any normal person would have deemed it a hopeless task to apply a correct description to it. The Army had solved the problem, however, for on checking the list on the "boards, inventory (Engineer stores), one" he came across the following priceless description:—

"Barrows, wheel (without wheel), one."

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE BANDIT OUTRAGE IN FUKIEN

Scene of the Attack on Mr. Dinsmore and Mr. MacKay One of the Worst Districts in China: Foreigners Hitherto Untouched: Suggested Result of the Failure to Avenge Lincheng

Reuter last Friday devoted eight lines to the news of the capture of one British subject and the death of another at the hands of brigands at Shahsien (Fukien). This is but one more outrage to add to a long list of similar incidents, and so common are they becoming that we are apt to forget their significance.

The victims in this case were Mr. Jay Dinsmore and Mr. MacKay, both of whom were employed with the China Import & Export Co., whose head offices are at Shanghai. Mr. Dinsmore escaped from the bandits, but died of his wounds. Mr. MacKay was captured and held, and the state of his health is unknown.

The party, consisting of the two Europeans and a Chinese interpreter (also captured), were travelling up and down the Min River and its tributary, the Shachiho, engaged in the work of felling trees and superintending the despatch of the lumber to its destination. Their work was of a highly dangerous character, for the country around is one of the worst bandit-infested areas in China, and has been so for many years past. The Chinese people there are terrified and cowed, but until this present incident no foreigner had been molested. It is a well-known fact that the majority of the timber companies working in this district have been in the habit of paying the bandit chiefs some regular indemnity as a guarantee for the safety of their employees. Now, apparently, the immunity enjoyed by foreigners in this province is at an end, and it has been suggested to us by a well-known Shanghai authority on Chinese affairs that news of the Lincheng outrage, glorified and embellished to the discredit of the foreigners concerned, was the means of encouraging this last incident.

Troops Afraid to Act.

Many districts in this part of the country have been completely ruined by the activities of the bandits and soldiers, coupled with the wicked misgovernment of the Chinese officials. In the Yuki district, which lies to the east of the Shachiho the bandits are so bad, and their reign of terror so complete, that for the last two years troops have not dared to enter the country. When some time back two companies of soldiers were sent to the scene, they were ambushed and the soldiers massacred.

The authorities, as already stated, are largely responsible for this state of affairs. Negotiations are continually in progress between them and the bandit chiefs, in which the latter have invariably been promised protection provided they cease their depredations. Weak though such action was, it might yet have been successful had the officials kept their words. Instead, however, they broke faith with the bandits and executed their leaders, making matters even worse than before.

The Making of Outlaws.

An interesting story attaches to one of the most famous of these bandit chiefs—a man who is one of the most feared in the province. Originally he was a peaceful and respected merchant in the city of Yenpingfu. For some reason or other—principally his wealth—he incurred the displeasure of the military authorities. He was subjected to every kind of persecution, false charges were trumped up against him, and his life was made generally miserable. Weary and disgusted, he left his city to settle elsewhere and no sooner had he done so than the military seized his family and put them to death. Enraged and grief-stricken he took to banditry to revenge himself, and incidentally has been extraordinarily successful. His headquarters are now in Yuki Valley, and his stronghold is practically impregnable.

We understand that Mr. Dinsmore leaves a widowed mother, who was entirely dependent upon him. Mr. Dinsmore had been with the lumber company for many years, and was one of their most trusted members. Aged somewhere between 35 and 40 years, he was of a kindly disposition and well liked by all with whom he came in contact. Danger never made him swerve from the path of duty. We have been able to obtain no further news of Mr. MacKay.

Mr. Dinsmore's Funeral

Foochow, May 24.

The funeral of Mr. Dinsmore, who died as the result of a pistol wound inflicted by bandits, took place yesterday. The ceremony was an impressive one. The Civil Governor escorted the remains from the Bund to the grave.

Mr. Mackay and the Chinese are still in captivity in spite of the pressure brought to bear by the British and American Consulates.

The Yenping military have apparently not yet been instructed by the Tuli to act in the matter.

May 25.

The whereabouts and welfare of the captives are unknown. Mr. Carroll, of the China Import & Export Lumber Co., left Yenping to-day with a military escort for Shahsien. A representative of the Tuli also left Foochow to-day for Shahsien. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

May 27.

There is no news of Mr. Mackay and the three Chinese who were captured by bandits. The representative of the Tuli has joined Mr. Carroll's party at Yenping and will proceed to Shahsien.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

American Legation's Note to Waichiaopu Requesting Full Inquiry

Peking, May 26.

The American Legation sent a Note to the Waichiaopu on Saturday calling attention to the report of the murder of Mr. Dinsmore and expressing hope that a full inquiry would be held and that if the circumstances proved as reported, the murderers would be suitably punished. The Note added that the Legation hoped that Americans in future would be properly protected.

The British Legation has sent a Note to the Waichiaopu concerning the captivity of Mr. Mackay and asking the Chinese Government to take immediate steps for his release.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mr. Mackay's Cruel Plight

Foochow, May 29.

Mr. Carroll, at Shashien, received a letter from Mr. Mackay dated May 26 in which he said that he was weak and that he hoped that early relief would be forthcoming. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE CHARGE AGAINST MR. WEATHERBE

Peking, May 20.

The Waichiaopu has sent to the British Legation the deposition of the Octroi official, in connexion with the Weatherbe case, with a request that the matter be brought to the attention of the British Consul and that the Waichiaopu be notified of the date on which the case will be heard, so that a Chinese official observer can attend.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT FOOCHOW

Foochow, May 27.

Two bombs were thrown at the Military Governor last evening. He was unhurt, but the Chief of Staff and also Gen. Lu Hsian-ting were wounded, and his chauffeur, two soldiers and a non-commissioned officer killed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

An Association has been formed in Paris to urge the remission of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity.

FIVE MISSIONARIES CAPTURED

Fresh Outrage in Kuangsi: Party Sent to Relieve Colleagues in Kueilin

Peking, May 29.

The British missionaries, Mr. R. A. Jaffray and Mr. E. H. Carne, and the American missionaries, Messrs. Rex and Ray and Dr. Miller, travelling from Wuchow to Pinglo on board the American hospital-ship Roanoke, were captured by bandits at Taiwan, ten miles from Pienlo. The whole party were carried off into the hills.

This is the party, that was mentioned as proceeding to Kueilin with the object of succouring the missionaries in that beleaguered city with the approval of the local Chinese authorities, reports having reached Wuchow that two missionaries had been killed at Kueilin.

The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Chamberlain, has been sent to Wuchow from Canton to try to effect the release of the captured missionaries and to see what can be done for the missionaries at Kueilin.

The British and American Legations have drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to this latest outrage, requesting immediate steps towards the release of the captives.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE WUSIH SILK HARVEST

Averaging One Third of Normal Year: Farmers Holding out for Big Prices

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wusih, May 28.

Mr. Carpenter, the well-known American writer of books of travel, spent a day in Wusih last week, where he was much interested in his observations of the silk industry.

The silk worm harvest this year averages only 30 per cent. Last Saturday the Cocoon Merchants Guild held a meeting and agreed to open 125 hongs. It was also agreed that no buying could be done from the farmers until a certain day fixed by the Guild. This is with a view to stabilizing the price. The first price to be offered the farmers will be $45 a picul. There is no likelihood, however, that the farmers will accept this price, in view of the scarcity of cocoons, and the price is likely to reach between $60 and $70.

Execution of Robbers.

Four robbers were executed on Sunday on the execution grounds just inside the South Gate. Twenty-four robberies have taken place within a mile of Wusih in the last three weeks, and it is believed that these four men were involved in all the robberies. The robberies had been commited among small shops of the poorer class, but emboldened by success the robbers were planning an attempt on the silk hongs. A unique feature which contributed to the success of the robberies was the judicious use of large firecrackers, which were set off singly, in order to give the effect of pistol shots.

Rounding up the Beggars.

As is probably well-known to all old residents in China, there is a custom among beggars, which is actually upheld by the law, of levying a tax on all shops. This is collected by companies of beggars, and if the shopkeeper shows any reluctance about paying it, the beggars have a right to overturn or throw into the street all property in his shop. The Wusih Chief of Police is formulating a plan for collecting this tax and using it to establish a home for beggars, including industrial work, for those physically and mentally fit. If this plan receives the support of the gentry, as it doubtless will in so progressive a city as Wusih, it will almost certainly succeed, and will result in the removal of beggars from the streets. The proposed situation of the refuge is an unused rice store-house just outside the West Gate.

The Chinese Press announces, with some flourish, that the Ministry of Interior in view of the influx of Russians is framing laws to prevent unemployed refugees from entering China. An excellent move, only rather late in the day.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN KUANGTUNG

Fighting Prevented by Heavy Rainfall: Dispositions of Rival Forces

Canton, May 24.

Putting together the general trend of the situation in the region of the East River, the two contending forces under the command of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, repectively, are not in a position to take the offensive against each other for the reason that because of the rainy season, every river in that district is swollen, although sectional skirmishes are taking place here and there. The combined troops under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with the Hunan troops on the left wing and the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops on the right wing, are now holding their own against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's troops with the troops under Gen. Lin Hu on the right wing and those under Gen. Yeh Chu on the left wing.

In the meantime, in the district of the West River, the troops under the command of Gen. Shen Hung-ying are still besieging Kueilin. Though rumour has it that Gen. Shen's troops have been defeated and retreated it appears to be groundless. The troops under Lu Fu-hsing belonging to Gen. Lu Yung-ting, reinforced by friendly troops in Matsuhsien, have already reached Kueilin. It seems probable, therefore, that the attack on Kueilin by Gen. Shen Hung-ying's troops will hardly bear fruit.

In the southern part of the West River, it has been repeatedly reported that Gen. Lin Chung-ting has pledged allegiance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but this report appears to be untrue, for the attitude of Gen. Lin Chung-ting is still uncertain, and a portion of his troops is being stationed in the region of Chinchow. Accordingly, it is reported, Dr. Sun contemplates making the Kuangsi troops in Wuchow confront Gen. Lin's troops. It is said that the troops under Gen. Li, belonging to Gen. Lu Yung-ting, which are stationed in Yulin, have communicated with Gen. Lin Chun-ting's troops stationed in the district of Chinchow. Rumour is rife that a portion of Gen. Shu Tsung-chi's troops stationed in the region of the East River has surrendered to Gen. Chen Chiung-ming.

Marshal Wu's Programme.

Of late, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has caused the Peking Government to announce the appointments of General Lin Hu as Tuli of Military Affairs of Kuangtung and of other officials of the same province. Marshal Wu is, at the same time, alleged to have formulated the following items as a counter-measure against Canton:—

(1) To station Gen. Sun Chuan-fang on the border of Fukien and to make him communicate with General Chen Chiung-ming's troops;

(2) To station Gen. Hung Chao-lin's troops in Chaochow and Swatow with their headquartes at Hweichow;

(3) To appoint Gen. Yang Ken-ju and Gen. Yeh Chu Commanders-in-Chief of the Northern Army and Southern Army, respectively, with a view to making a general attack upon Dr. Sun's troops.

(4) To compromise the discord between Chang Yi and Yang Shu-chuang at Swatow, thereby strengthening the union of the forces belonging to the North and to despatch the Northern Fleet to the South.

By the foregoing plan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have resolved to solve the whole Canton question within the next three months. Upon receipt of the above news, Dr. Sun's headquarters are now discussing what steps should be taken against the probable general attack by the troops from the North. In case Marshal Wu's plan is realized and if the time of opening hostilities on such a large scale should really come, it is inferred that Dr. Sun's troops will adopt strategy on the basis of the presumption that the Northern troops will appear in the district of Sheklung, advancing along the Canton-Kowloon line.—Eastern News Agency.

THE BESSELL OUTRAGE

Colonel Chen to Be Retried: British Legation Chinese Secretary Watching

Peking, May 28.

The Waichiaopu has informed the British Legation that the re-trial of Colonel Chen will be held at the Ministry of War on June 30.

Mr. Eric Teichman, Chinese Secretary to the Legation, will attend as official observer.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ICHANG OLD RESIDENT

Farewell to Rev. T. R. Kearney Going Home After 30 Years' Residence

Ichang, May 19.

A garden-party was held to-day in the grounds of the British Consulate to bid farewell to the Rev. T. R. Kearney of the Church of Scotland Mission, who is about to return to Scotland after 30 years spent in Ichang. Mr. Kearney was presented by Mr. Eastes, the Consul, with a printed testimonial mounted on silk and a leather suit case as a parting gift from the foreign community.

The river above Ichang is likely to create a record for low water this year. The large ships which went up to Chungking on a temporary rise over five weeks ago are still perforce anchored there.

The Alice Dollar was reported to have touched rock on the way down, but cannot have been much damaged as she is now on her way up again.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MANCHU EX-EMPEROR AT SUMMER PALACE

His First Appearance Outside Peking City

Peking, May 24.

The Manchu Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Summer Palace to-day. The Emperor left the Forbidden City in a motor-car soon after 11 a.m., accompanied by Mr. R. F. Johnston. The Empress and three daughters of Prince Ch'un (the ex-Regent) followed in another car, and in the remaining cars (about seven in number) were seated Mr. Chang Hsiao-hsu (Comptroller of the Household), Messrs. Shao-Ying and Ch'i Ling (Ministers of the Household) and other Palace officials and officers of the Guard.

This was not only the first time the Manchu Emperor had visited the Summer Palace, but the first time he had ever left the city of Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OSAKA LABOUR UNREST

Gasworks, Trams, Iron and Coal All Affected

Osaka, May 27.

There have recently been many labour troubles here. For instance, a strike of over 300 gas-workers has seriously interfered with the supply of fuel to households and works. Over 100 conductors and motormen of the Suburban Tramway have struck, while the operatives of a large spinning mill have also ceased work. Other strikes included over a thousand workers at the Osaka Ironworks and 1,500 workers at the Miike Coal Mine. These strikes are regarded as a counter-offensive by labour against possible reduction of wages and other unfavourable measures.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. W. C. Woodfield, Rear-Commodore of the Shanghai Yacht Club, has received full proof of the necessity of giving precise details when ordering goods from Chinese. He designed a racing burgee for his new sailing sampan, the Wraith—a striking figure of a ghost on a black ground—and gave the sketch to a sailmaker with the verbal order for a silk burgee, "twelve by twelve." His surprise may be imagined when a few days later he untied a parcel and found a beautiful silk burgee 12 feet square! Mr. Woodfield now is thinking of buying one of the old Shamrocks on which to mount the burgee.

TIBETAN CRUELTY

Priest's Torture in a Lamasery in 1910 Recalled by Death of Fr. Davenas

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., Apr. 29.

Père Davenas, one of the local French fathers, died this afternoon at two o'clock. His death, after a long illness, is the direct result of ill-treatment received many years ago during his residence in the interior when he was a martyr to Tibetan cruelty. During the year of Revolution he was stationed at Dawo, six days beyond Tachienlu and on the main north road to Lhasa. The change of government left the border in a very chaotic condition. Chinese troops were hurried from the frontier to defend the old dynasty. The sudden exodus of Chinese soldiers gave the Tibetans an opportunity to rebel and retaliate on the undermanned garrisons. This they were not slow to do and many a bloody deed enacted in Eastern Tibet at that time has passed on unrecorded in history. However, a day of reckoning came and the Tibetans paid dearly for the advantage they took of the depleted garrisons. Dawo was one of the places which suffered very severely. At that time it had a large lamasery with nearly 2,000 resident lamas. As soon as the Chinese soldiers had retired, Pére Davenas and the local Chinese magistrate were seized and hurried into the lamasery. For ten long weary days they suffered the most cruel and ignominious treatment—death, if lamaism had permitted it, would have been a kindness. In the temple courtyard they were stripped naked and securely fastened to two stakes. They suffered extremely from the sun by day and severely from the cold by night. The poor French father was insulted and suffered bodily injuries daily. Tied thus to a stake in the open temple courtyard, magistrate and Catholic priest were jeered at by the lamas. During 1910, the year before the Revolution, I remember seeing Père Davenas in Tachienlu. He was then a young man of about 26 with a long, full brown beard. He looked the very picture of health.

While tied to the wooden stake in the temple courtyard, the lamas, as they passed in and out of the temple, pulled one hair out of the French father's beard and slapped him on the face. After every hair had been pulled out, he and the Chinese official were dragged about the courtyard and finally to edge of the Yalong, presumably to be thrown into the river. For some reason they were dragged back again.

A Terrible Retribution.

A few days later several hundred Chinese soldiers came suddenly down on Dawo. The priest and magistrate were immediately released and the Chinese soldiers gave the lamas three days to think about their behaviour. About midnight a light appeared in the lamasery; the cause was unknown. Fearing the lamas should try to escape the soldiers surrounded the temple buildings and to them a quite justifiable carnage commenced. Hundreds of lamas were killed; the lamasery was looted and destroyed. Père Valentin and another Frenchman went up to Dawo and brought Père Davenas down to Tachienlu.

Since that dreadful experience the priest's health has never been the same. The awful uncertainty as to his final fate must have told severely on his nerves. Ever since, he has walked about a broken man, mentally and physically. And now the end has come and Père Davenas has gone to his rest. The Sisters in the French Hospital here have done all that nursing skill could do. Some weeks ago there was very little hope of the priest's recovery; the illness was too protracted and the nervous shock too severe to hold out any hope.

Never Desert Their Flocks.

The life lived by the French priests along the frontier here must be exceedingly lonely; apparently they don't adopt the policy of putting two in one place, simply for companionship. In eight different centres along the border here there are eight French priests located. Many of those centres are away among the mountains and in sometimes very isolated places. They all exert a good influence over the people and by constantly living among them are able to see their work come to fruition. Along the Tibetan frontier here their work is specially well and widely known.

NORTHERN CHINA SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT

Serious Shortage of Wheat: How the Evil Might Have Been Averted if Advice of Famine Relief Association Had Been Taken

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kaifeng, Ho., May 20.

For many months prior to the beginning of May the whole of northern China, and especially was it so in Honan, suffered from an alarming drought. It began to look very serious for the wheat crop in this and the neighbouring provinces for the wheat straw was but six or seven inches long, and was rapidly yellowing, with a head not quite half the length of a head in the ordinary year. Early in the month very good rains fell in this district, but other districts have still to record the absence of rain, and word comes from Shansi that no rain has fallen there. From those who have travelled extensively it is inferred that the wheat will be from four-tenths to a half crop in Honan; about one-fifth of a crop in Northern Kiangsu; a half crop in Shantung; six-tenths crop in Chihli; and but four-tenths in Shansi. With the rains that have fallen over a considerable stretch of the north the ripening has been arrested and the heads will fill, so that generally speaking there will be half of a wheat crop in the north country. This will mean distress, but as the seeding for the later crops had been speeded by the rains there is a feeling of satisfaction that there will not be the dread threat of famine.

A Lost Opportunity.

Apropos of this whole problem of recurring crop failure and famine distress, it is interesting to note what an opportunity Honan has at the very present time of grappling with the question of prevention. The Honan International Famine Relief Association has been reorganized on lines approved by the Peking Commission. It has engaged permanent executive secretaries, both Chinese and foreign, and is pitiful to hear concurrent reports difficulties connoted in the words "Famine prevention."

The present opportunity arises from the willingness of the Commission to fully co-operate with the local forces both in the allocation of expert men and the appropriation of money to carry through an adequate survey of the Yellow River and to project plans for a comprehensive conservancy scheme.

From the reports one gets of the Association work, rather of their proposals for work, the public cannot but approve their schemes, which are wholly calculated to insure crops and to lessen or prevent the chances of future famines and their consequent distress. It is very pitiful to hear concurrent reports that the Honan authorities are not giving any active support to the schemes proposed by the Commission. Not only has no support been given but there seems to be a spirit of opposition manifested by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to this work that on the very face of it should commend itself to his better judgment.

The Yellow River.

When Mr. O. J. Todd was in Honan he made a report to the Association containing some most interesting features. His proposal was that the Yellow River control is at present the most important engineering problem in Honan. Properly to recommend any schemes for the solution of this problem, most careful studies should be made extending over a period of several months. Undoubtedly the schemes that would be approved on the basis of this field work would call for improvement along the river for a distance of about 250 miles, from the loes hills northwest of Loyang to the Chihli boundary. If these schemes could be carried through they would add approximately $50,000,000 to the wealth of the province in newly reclaimed farm lands besides preparing the way for extensive irrigation and refertilization works along the river.

In some parts that came under the chief engineer's notice the river is from five to 10 li wide, and in these parts the stream is but from one to two feet deep. It could be narrowed down to one and a half li and the stream deepened to 30 feet. If this were done there would be a million mow of land reclaimed undoubtedly, and the river banks so under such a scheme would be so built that there would not be the constant threat of overflow of the river waters in the time of heavy rainfall.

American Boxer Indemnity.

Just now it is interesting to speculate what might have been the possibilities of getting some of the refund of the American Boxer indemnity if Marshal Wu had given a sympathetic hearing to the representations that were made to him several months ago. The Association is still waiting for an answer to several letters asking for official sanction for the start of this engineering field work along the river. In the meantime the Association is sending a telegram to Washington asking that President Coolidge will consider this great work of Yellow River conservancy, when deciding what China should do with the refunded money.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Attempt to Rush it Through American Senate

Washington, May 28.

An attempt may be made this Session to secure affirmative action, either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, on a Bill providing for the future Independence of the Philippines. Two such Bills are now pending—one introduced by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, granting independence within 25 years, and the other, drafted by Representative L. W. Fairfield, fixing the period at 20 years. The Filipino Independence Mission, which is now here, told Mr. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, that either Bill would be satisfactory.—Reuter's American Service.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Delegation in Peking, and presented a bill for heavy indemnities, in connexion with several raids made by Russians in Siberia across the Chinese border where they are said to have shot a number of Chinese and looted their homes.

CAPT. DOLLAR'S TRIBUTE TO SHANGHAI

New York, May 3.

Shanghai, in arrivals and clearances, has become the second greatest port of the world, Captain Robert Dollar, veteran steamship owner and President of the Dollar Steamship Company, told a large group of business men at a luncheon given in his honour yesterday at India House. New York, said the Captain, held first place. Captain Dollar gave his observations everywhere on his recent trip round the world, but emphasized particularly the vast growth of China.—Reuter's American Service.

AEROPLANE FATALITY AT FOOCHOW

Foochow, May 27.

The airman, M. Savanoff, fell this morning and was drowned in Pagoda Anchorage.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Dragon Festival has once again given rise to much anxiety and worry in official circles, says a Northern paper. Within the next two weeks there will be pressing demands for pay on all sides. It is generally estimated that the total amount required for the Festival is somewhere around $8,000,000.

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CHINA'S NATIONAL DISGRACE AGAIN

Nationalism-cum-Bolshevism: Anti-foreign Fostered in Schools

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, May 16.

Although the anti-Japanese boycott has practically died out, a good deal of anti-Japanese, and in general anti-foreign, propaganda is still being carried on. A very poisonous type of so-called socialist (though really anti-social) views are being spread by some society or societies whose name is not revealed. The evidence lies in certain anonymous pamphlets, which arrive by post from time to time. These pamphlets are sent to schools, in envelopes addressed to the whole body of students. In missionary institutions, they probably find their way into the fire or the waste-paper basket before they ever reach the eyes of schoolboys; but there is no doubt that in government schools they are being widely circulated, and they possibly have a good deal of influence over some of the more ignorant and headstrong.

The kind of ideas which are thus circulating in some sections of the student-world are illustrated by a pamphlet which recently came into the hands of the writer. It is called Tract No. 57, "Kao Ch'ing Nien," or "Call to Youth;" and the only clue to its origin are some characters stamped in red, and meaning "Youth's Section's of the Socialist Club." It was issued specially in connexion with the recent celebration of May 7, and a full translation is as follows:—

Japan Not the Only Oppressor.

"Beloved Young Citizens of China! We all know that ten years ago from to-day the twenty-one demands were granted by Yuan Shih-kai, whose infamy has lasted after his death. The oppressors who forced China to grant the twenty-one demands were the barbarous Japanese. But, we must recognize clearly that the usurpers of China's rights are not only the Japanese; the betrayers of China's rights are more than Yuan Shih-kai; China's national disgrace is not limited to the seventh day of the fifth month.

"The humiliation of the seventh day of the fifth month was the first step in the betrayal which China has suffered at the hands of the militarists. The oppression of the twenty-one demands was the commencement of a system of usurpation on the part of imperialist nations. At the present time, the great powers abroad and the militarist party at home, are plotting together against China's government. We Chinese people are the victims of this double oppression. The powers which are usurping China's sovereign rights are England, France, America, Italy and others. Not one of them is innocent. Why stop at Japan? Those who are betraying China's sovereign rights are the whole party of northern militarists. Not one is innocent. Why stop at Yuan Shih-kai? China's national disgrace consists in the following facts: our Customs are controlled by England; foreign warship sail up our rivers; extraterritoriality is extended to all ports. Not one of these things is not an encroachment. Why stop at the twenty-one demands?

"Beloved youth of China! To-day we loathe the betrayal of Yuan Shih-kai; do not forget the betrayal of all the northern militarists! We hate the oppression of Japanese imperialism; let us not be unmindful of the oppression of all the imperialistic nations! We are determined to avenge the twenty-one demands; let us not forget to avenge all the other national disgraces!

The Call to Youth.

"Beloved young fellow-countrymen! To begin with, we must clearly recognize that to-day we are founding a great republican club, of which the terrible watchward is, "Down with All Imperialism." It is not the abortive movement against Japan! We hate, and swear to destroy all the northern militarist traitors. It is not the dead Yuan Shih-kai!

"Beloved group of young men! We want to sift to the bottom, and to search out a patriotic policy, with the object of avenging our national disgrace. We must choose the artiice of a people's revolution. Abroad, we must oppose all imperialism; at home we must overthrow the northern militarists. We send you greetings. Long live the revolution!"

A notice to mariners issued by the Coast Inspector states that a light-beacon has been established on the mud flats adjacent to Tatungkow, entrance to the Yalu River, and is situated 1.75 miles S. ¾ deg. E., magnetic, from Tatungkow Custom House. This light, which was first exhibited on May 20, is unwatched, and shows a flashing white light every three seconds, thus:—

Light	0.3 sec.
Eclipse	2.7 sec.

and should be visible in clear weather for a distance of ten miles. The light is not exhibited during the winter when the Yalu River is closed by ice.

THE JADE WATER TEMPLE

A Famous Shrine of Szechuan and the Deities Who Rule The Ways of Life

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., May 1.

The Jade Water Temple stands by the River Fuh on the north bank not far from where the city of Mienchow stood in days before the river washed it away: but that is another story.

It is a pretty spot. The temple stands amongst the trees, rising three storeys high in the usual style of Chinese architecture. It stands some distance from the present city, and was chosen by a party of attacking generals last year as a place suitable for a conference. They ensconced themselves in the middle storey along with Chen Chiang Wang Ie (the god who controls the waters) and his two friends, the god of wealth and a gentleman with three eyes. While they were in the midst of their deliberations a shell fell so close to the temple that they fled precipitately.

This temple is an interesting example of a Chinese pantheon. Facing one as one enters is the Song-tsi niang-niang, or Tao'st equivalent of the Buddhist son-giving goddess of mercy. To her left is another shrine containing a large image of the god who delivers mothers from the blood-pool; the blood-pool is one of the darkest creeds in Chinese mythology. A man was worshipping here, doubtless on behalf of his wife. On this god's left and right were the sun-god and moon-goddess, the Yang and Yin, or male and female principles of nature: the three together indicating what a hash Chinese religious thought has made of the sacredness of sex.

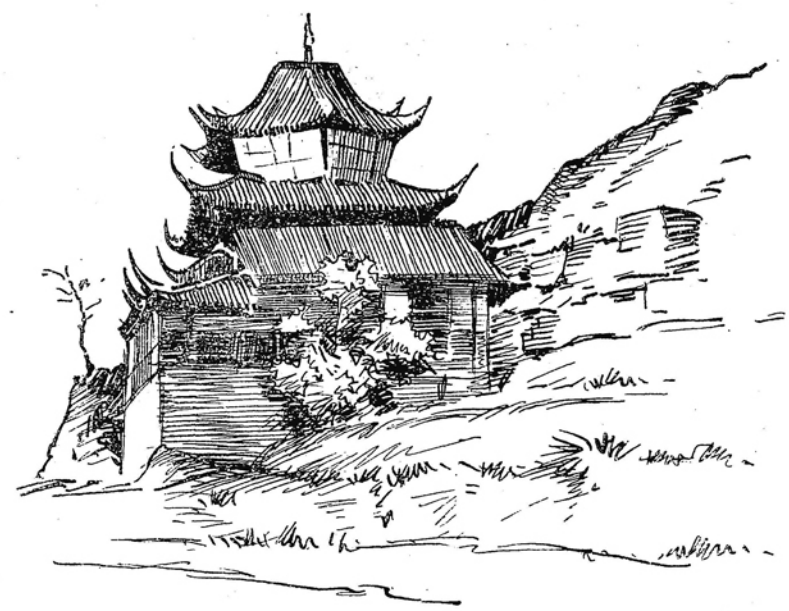
Potents of Marriage.

Within the temple to the right of the son-giver are the horse and cow-gods, both riding their respective animals. Some writers say that the horse and the cow are mutually antipathetic: e.g., a boy born under the horse must not marry a girl born under the cow. This would seem to be only partly true, for a necromancer seems to be able to decide that there may be exceptions to that rule, as also with the other antipathetic animals of the cycle.

Above the horse and cow gods are two shrines, the lower containing a Buddha, and the upper contains the thunder god, and his wife —Mrs. Lightning. On the ground floor to the extreme left of the temple is a spring where the Jade Water flows. In front of it is a large shrine containing the gods of war and literature. Kuan-yü, the god of war, was a famous general of the Three Kingdom period, a man as virtuous as he was brave and one to whom we need not deny hero-worship even though we begrudge him divine honours. Wen-chang, the god of literature, is said by Dr. Du Bose to be one of a triad with Kuan-yü and Confucius. The people up here say he was born at Tsitong, a city about 40 miles to the north of Mienchow. Above these two in a little shrine all to himself is Erlung, who causes Chen Chiang Wang Ie so much trouble as the turbulent inhabitant of the river. It is he, say the people about here, who makes the floods when he gets out of hand. Above him is a large pantheon of Buddhist gods and goddesses.

The People at Peace.

In the second storey, as we said above, are the god of the river, the god of wealth, and the dragon king (?). The inscription on their shrine ran:—"Erect a jade pivot and all things will be arranged and the people at peace."



THE JADE WATER TEMPLE

In the top storey, a single figure without a shrine is Kuei-sin, the star of literature. The temple, like many of the temples in Mienchow, is in a good state of preservation. The superficial observer may regard this as a bad omen in these days of transition, when China is supposed to be leaving the old paths. On the other hand we may argue that it is a sign of religious alertness on the part of the people. Mind is most certainly not so lethargic as it was 20 years ago. If the people are busy renovating their temples, it is also true that many are occupied in the search for something better. This temple stands for an old worn-out convention which will certainly pass before the impact of Christian civilization.

MONGOLIA A LAND OF PROMISE

Brides Leaving for U. S. A. before Bill Becomes Law

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, May 14.

In the belief that the new immigration law will prevent the entry of brides who are married after July 1 to the United States, bridegrooms here are hustling the "middle men" and the prospective brides. Husbands-to-be are booking every vacant berth on vessels sailing for the United States between now and July 1.

The O. S. K. str. Africa Maru, which was to leave for America on June 26, has changed her sailing date to June 14 to permit Japanese newly-weds to get to their adopted homes before the doors are closed.

A census of the Japanese hotels in Tokio and Yokohama reveals that they are full. Telegraphic reservations are pouring in from the country districts. Most of the passengers are travelling steerage.

With the United States unwilling to take Japanese emigrants, Mongolia is now being boosted as the best place for Japanese fare-abroads. A "Mongolia Club" has been organized for the purpose, and colonization in Mongolia is to be done on a business basis. A French syndicate, it is rumoured, has offered to finance the business partially.

"A land of great promise," reads part of a statement, in brochure form, to interest Japanese in going there. "The country is fine for stock raising and for agriculture and has valuable gold, silver and coal mines."

There are at present 13 Llama priests studying in Tokio and to their leader is ascribed the statement that Mongolia will welcome the Japanese, and that it will not be difficult to reach a workable agreement with China who claims sovereignty over Inner Mongolia.

SIR R. MACLEAY'S DINNER FOR ADMIRAL LEVESON

Peking, May 23.

There was a brilliant gathering at a dinner given by Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister, in honour of Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, yesterday evening, the guests including Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Navy, Commerce and Communications, and General Wang Huai-ching, Sir Francis Aglen, Sir Ernest C. C. Wilton and other high officials.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. SUN VERY MUCH ALIVE

Convincing Evidence from Capt. D'Oisy

Captain D'Oisy lent the "North-China Daily News" last Friday a postcard size photograph having a remarkable interest in view of the furious controversy raging still in Hongkong on the subject of whether Dr. Sun Yat-sen is or is not alive. The photograph shows the gallant aviator standing next to Dr. Sun Yat-sen at a reception given in Captain D'Oisy's honour in Canton on Sunday. The picture is unmistakably that of Dr. Sun and leaves no doubt in our mind as to his existence at the time the photograph was taken. There are a number of other Europeans also in the group, and standing on Dr. Sun's right hand side is a lady who looks very much like his wife. Captain D'Oisy stands on his left. The photograph was taken on the Sunday, but unfortunately is not good enough to re-print. This is the most conclusive evidence we have had in Shanghai regarding this point, and Dr. Sun's supporters and enemies alike may take it from us that on Sunday last the doctor was alive, and to all appearances quite able to all appearances quite able to stand unassisted.

THE GREAT ROAD IN CHEKIANG

Held for Want of Bridges: Soldiers Being Called off for Civil War

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Chê, May 22.

For a time splendid work was done on the construction of the important provincial road, which is to run from Hangchow to Swatow. The portion between Taichowfu and Wong-ngaen was finished last year as far as the road itself was concerned. Nothing, however, has been done to build necessary bridges over intervening rivers or canals, so that the road for all practical purposes is useless. Only seasoned, well trained soldiers were put to work on making this road. When Chêkiang was threatened with attack a few months ago these old warriors were sent off to Ningpo and other important centres. Young soldiers took their place and as they needed so much time for drill the road was left without bridges. Whether it will be allowed to fall into such disrepair as to need remaking remains to be seen. Poor old China! What a pity it is her so-called patriots are unable to realize what harm they are doing their country by their threatenings of war and constant quarreling.

Two-headed Baby.

Quite a lot of excitement was caused a few weeks ago in the town and neighbourhood by the birth of a two-headed baby. The poor little monstrosity was quite healthy and well developed when it made its appearance to its astonished parents. They were so alarmed at the sight of it that the father promptly put it outside the house where it soon breathed its last. Speculation was rife as to what might have happened had it lived. Would both brains and hearts have worked in unison, or would one have wanted to sleep and the other have been equally desirous of going to a picture show? What a fortune he would have made, or they, had one throat developed a fine bass voice whilst the other possessed an equally beautiful tenor! The father unhappily was not gifted with a lively imagination, so the world has been deprived of one of its wonders. The people of Taichow came in crowds to see its two heads and necks, as it lay exposed in a box placed on a table outside the Mongtin-de hospital. Curiously enough a two-headed baby was born at Haemeng last year and met the same fate as befell its unfortunate brother near Taichow.

Russian Wanderers.

Had we not gazed upon the two-headed baby we might have been unduly startled at the sudden appearance amongst us of three travel-stained weary-looking Russians. They were walking from Shanghai to Canton hoping to get work at the latter city, having failed to find any at the former. They were asking help of foreigners as they came across them on their journey. Most of such foreigners being missionaries, I believe they will find ready and practical sympathy. The poor fellows were making a plucky effort and deserved help. Their appearance, however, raised a serious question. Is it wise for Europeans to be wandering about China destitutes and "begging their way?" A Chinese pastor who came across them and took them to a missionary, introduced them to him *as "Lacu-gonga-koh tao vaen uying," i.e.* "three foreign baggars" I do not suppose the Chinese in Taichow had ever seen "foreign beggars" in their city before. As these men go from place to place their appearance and circumstances under which they travel are likely very materially to lower foreign prestige. One cannot but feel that it is worth while making more determined efforts to help these men in Shanghai where they become stranded, than to allow them to feel forced to undertake such difficult and trying expeditions as that upon which these three men had embarked. To render more effective help in Shanghai would be better for the men and for all concerned, though probably Shanghai people feel they have done more than their share already.

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WANTED, A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR SZECHUAN

Peace Society on the Szechuan "War that was to End China's Civil Wars"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Luchow, Sze., May 3.

Perhaps one direct result of the conference of war lords here was the allotting of various generals and their troops to various places. Thus we have at last been relieved of some of our superfluous soldiery On my way home from a trip into the country the other day I sat by the roadside and waited for what seemed a very long time, but in reality was perhaps not more than 20 minutes, while Yuan Tsu-ming's Kueichow division passed by in a continuous stream. My chairmen said there were more than 10,000 of them; I doubted if there were quite so many as that. There are still many left here.

Plain Speaking at Peace Meeting

This week we were invited to a peace meeting at the government middle school. We went with some hopes that perhaps the common people were at last going to rouse themselves and try to do something, but alas! the personnel and character of the meeting did not bear out our hopes. There seemed to be scarcely any one of any importance present, and all that transpired was an effusion of unprepared speechs with no special point to them. One speaker, a divisional commander, said that it was a case of "like people like soldiers," or in other words that the character of the soldiery was determined by the character of the people from amongst whom they came. The people did not like to hear that, but one cannot but feel that there is truth in it, and that every country gets what government it deserves. The aims of the society were set out on a printed sheet and were roughly as follows.

"The War to End Wars"

"AIMS OF THE PETITION OF RIGHT SOCIETY"—For the past ten years our province has seen almost daily fighting. The rich have been drained of their money, the poor of their strength. There are soldiers in every city and robbers on every road. We common people have suffered so greatly at their hands that we can scarcely bear it any longer. Our woe is unutterable. For the past two years we have hoped that the "war to unite our divided country," as carried on by the northern war lords, would bear fruit. When the northern party in Szechuan was defeated the year before last, they issued posters promising compensation for the losses of war. Since that there has been more than another year of war and the people have directly and indirectly suffered much more. So in seeking for a plan to save our lives, we are organizing a society with the purpose of petitioning our leaders to have pity on us. Chêngtu and Chungking are now free from war, but robbers still abound and we people still suffer at the hands of the soldiers as in time of war, and we have never received any of the promised compensation.

According to the constitution of the Republic, the people should rule. Now that there is no fighting we take this opportunity of presenting our "petition of rights." Our society has only this aim—to save the people from their plight and we hope that in the future there will be no such hardships as in the past. We ask for compensation for the sufferings of the past and guarantees for the future. As conditions are now, schools cannot carry on their classes and farmers cannot cultivate their land.

All this reminds one somewhat of the old story of how the mice all met in solemn conclave one night to discuss ways and means of saving themselves from the cat. After much discussion they decided to adopt the plan of one of the younger mice, namely to tie a bell around the cat's neck so that they could hear her coming and so escape. An older mouse, however, poured cold water on this plan by casually asking "who would bell the cat." One cannot help asking "who will bell the military cat." We can all heartily agree with the sentiment of this slight note of protest, but not yet have we seen a Pym or a Hampden come forward to champion the cause of the people.

Rumoured Plot Against North

There has just been another big conference of army chiefs and three at least of those who fought with the first army throughout the year were present, including no less a personage than the redoubtable Liu I-chiu, former dictator in Chêngtu, and perhaps the richest man in Szechuan before the last turn-over. How much of his wealth has melted away we cannot tell. The purpose and scope of this conference was, of course, not revealed, but there have been distinct whisperings that it was anti-Yang Sen in spirit, and the fear is prevalent that it is only a matter of time, and perhaps not a very long time, before more rivals arise to try their luck at chasing him out of the province. The alleged complaint is that he has handed out all the honours to his own men and has forgotten those numerous others who were less intimately connected with him perhaps but yet espoused his cause.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA

The Nucleus of a Central China University at Wuchang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, May 19.

Last Saturday was the annual Speech-Day of Wesley College. In spite of bad weather, quite a number of guests braved the discomfort of Wuchang rickshas, and came to honour the prize-giving ceremony with their presence. The morning sermon in the college chapel was preached by the Rev. A. M. Sherman of Boone University. In the afternoon, the prizes and certificates were distributed by Mr. A. W. J. Watt, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

In the course of his report, the Principal of Wesley, the Rev. G. M. Thomas, remarked that the number of boarders this term is 197—an advance on all previous records. With the completion of the new buildings which are now in process of erection there will be accommodation for 250 boys. This advance has, in large part, been made possible by the generous assistance which has been given to the institution by the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce. Last December, six boys were successful in passing the Matriculation Examination of Hongkong University, one of whom obtained honours. One obtained distinction in European History, and all passed with distinction in Mandarin.

Reference was also made to a new development which will commence next September. This is, a Union College for higher education in which the three institutions, Boone University, Griffith John College and Wesley College will each take a share. By the generosity of the American Church Mission, a large part of the campus of Boone University will be set aside for the new college; and a part of the existent buildings will be adapted for use as a hostel by students sent by the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society. The present Boone College, instead of being known as Boone University, will become the Boone College of the Central China University. It is confidently expected that, as the new enterprise grows, other missions will be eager to have a share in it, and will send students and appoint representatives on the faculty. Thus a real university will develop out of a somewhat modest beginning, and will supply a need which has long been felt by all who have been interested in the Christian education of Central China.

The scheme just outlined is the most important development which has taken place within the last decade in connexion with Christian education in this centre. It is not a new idea. As long ago as 1909, Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil visited China with the express purpose of surveying the field and finding out how the need for higher education of a Christian type could be best met in China. The result of his visit was the plan for a big University in Wuchang. The scheme was taken up enthusiastically both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and a fund was inaugurated to supply the necessary equipment. But unfortunately, the Great War broke into these schemes, and the whole project was left in abeyance.

Since the war, endeavours have been made to revivify the sceme; but for one reason and another it has been found impracticable to bring it to life again on its original large scale. But quite recently the way has opened for a beginning, upon a much more modest plan; and now, with the whole-hearted co-operation of the three missions concerned, and an assured backing from some of the leading merchants of Hankow, there seems every prospect of a commencement which will, in the course of time and by a natural growth, become what many have been hoping for and working for during many years.

MR. CYRUS WOOD'S RESIGNATION

Deeply Regretted by Japanese: Should He Stay to Ensure Peace in Pacific?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokio, May 21.

A chorus of regrets from all over the Empire followed the public announcement of Mr. Cyrus E. Woods' resignation. Mr. Woods has made it clear that his resignation is not due to the immigration question, but because of the injury received by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Marchand, at the time of the earthquake. In a letter to Mr. Katsuji Inahara, managing editor of the English edition of the Tokio *"Nichi Nichi"* who pleaded with Mr. Woods in a striking editorial article, to stay in Japan "because of your responsibility to remain here and help in preventing the outburst of untoward occurrences which threaten the peace of the Pacific," the American Ambassador to Japan says:

My dear Sir,—I have been much impressed with your editorial. . . I know that the Japanese people are my friends and the Japanese people know that I am their friend. We lived together through the memorable days of the disaster of last September and that has established a relationship between us stronger and more vital than many years of any other association could do.

It is because of this friendship existing between us that I want the Japanese people to understand my position now. I am leaving here with the very deepest regret. If I were to follow my own inclination, I should remain. Unfortunately the injury received by my mother (Mr. Woods has always regarded Mrs. Woods' mother as his mother) at the time of the earthquake has affected her health to such an extent that I feel the duty incumbent on me to return home with her. She is quite old and I feel that her remaining days should be spent in our own home in the United States. This is the reason why I am resigning my position here, but I wish to assure the Japanese people that, even after my return home, I shall not lose my interest in Japan, but will do everything in my power to promote a right understanding between Japan and the United States.

This letter was the outcome of the ablest editorials on the immigration tangle that has yet appeared in the press here. Among other things, the editorial said "we sense a smouldering indignation in the bosom of the populace which will blaze forth like a volcanic eruption: the heat of the general election cools down and the general public is brought back to normal and made to realize the significance of the present (immigration) issue. . . We gather that your law-makers are bent on insulting us, and, if such be their intention, they have well achieved it, for at no time have we felt as insulted as at the present moment. This anger, this indignation, will not be quenched for years to come. . . We feel that the storm of public indignation is slowly, but steadily, gathering. . . When our people come to realize fully the significance and the far-reaching effect which the new regulation will have on the status of the Japanese people, they may be depended on for voicing their resentment in a manner not strictly in conformity with the ideals of pacifists dreamers. . . There will be a combined effort on the part of the intelligent sections to prevent the excited populace from committing acts against the people under your protection in a fit of momentary outburst without waiting for the police and gendarmes. . . Stay and co-operate with us for the peace of the Pacific!"

Smouldering Fires.

Is it possible that the indignation of the nation will go to extremes, precipitating a terrible crisis? The admirable manner in which the people have suppressed their emotion has been excellent, but suppressed emotion, when let off, is liable to blaze all the fiercer. It is quite true that the general elections have engrossed the attention of the public, almost to the exclusion of the immigration question, especially that of the intelligentsia, and many thought, that, while the wound would rankle for years perhaps, anything like the populace getting out of hand is not probable. Impulses, however, whether of individuals or of collections of individuals, cannot easily be controlled.

Mr. Hanihara to Resign Too?

The Japanese regard the resignation of Mr. Woods as a sacrifice to duty, despite the Ambassador's statement that private considerations force him to resign. The Japanese have always demanded that a person, when he fails to do what he regards as his duty by the State, regardless of whether it is his fault or not, should sacrifice himself. In the olden days *hara-kiri* was resorted to. Nowadays it is resignation. Ambassador Wood's resignation is regarded as a species of *hara-kiri* and as the only correct thing for him to do. Despite denials Mr. Hanihara will undoubtedly resign too.

The devotion that he has shown to his mother-in-law, especially on that awful day in September last, when Mr. Woods carried Mrs. Marchand, wounded, commandeered a ricsha, and, in the absence of a kurmaya-san (ricsha puller) got between the shafts himself and pulled his aged mother-in-law to safety, has endeared him to the Japanese as much as his efforts for promoting friendship and amity between the two nations. This is but natural in a land where the family system and parental reverence is the basis of all life and what proceeds from life.

Mr. Woods has been the best known and most respected of all the representatives that Japan has had since the time of Townshend Harris. His name is known and revered throughout the Empire. His resignation is generally interpreted as meaning that the exclusion measure has gone beyond recall, especially as it synchronizes with the Senate's over-riding of the President's possible veto.

JAPANESE POLITICS

The Selection of a Premier

Kioto, May 26.

Owing to the presence of Prince Saionji, who is the Regent's Chief Adviser in the selection of the next Premier, the political centre has shifted here. Callers on the aged statesman include the Premier, Viscount Kiyoura, who had two hours' tête-à-tête yesterday. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

LEPROSY IN INDIA

"Prejudice of Public Opinion"

BY A STUDENT IN A PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL

The annual report of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine contains a chapter on leprosy research by Dr. E. Muir, who states that the most encouraging results in leprosy are those obtained in early cases.

"Our experience shows," he states, "that leprosy can almost always be diagnosed long before it has become infectious, that is to say, the disease may be recognized by clinical signs long before bacteriological examinations are positive. We have further found that most early cases lose all signs of active disease within a few months, if they remain regularly under treatment and comply with instructions given with regard to sanitation, diet and general habits.

"The most hopeful method of dealing with leprosy must, therefore, depend on early diagnosis and early treatment. To carry this out, dispensaries are essential, which must be situated within easy reach of the patients and conducted by medical men who are well qualified to diagnose and treat leprosy. One of the greatest difficulties, however, in carrying out this line of action is the long-standing prejudice of the people.

"A proposal was made to erect an institute in Calcutta for the treatment of early cases of leprosy, to be equipped with an adequate laboratory for research purposes. It was proposed to erect this institute on the opposite side of the street from the School of Tropical Medicine. But so great was the opposition raised by the local inhabitants that the scheme had to be abandoned. The inhabitants evidently preferred that the hundreds of early cases of leprosy in their midst should remain untreated till, they had reached the more advanced stages of the disease. It is evident that whatever remedies may be brought forward by research will be of little avail until the ignorance and superstition of the public has been enlightened."

The report also states that it is hoped that the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, recently formed in London, will lend a helping hand in dealing with the great problem of leprosy in India. Thanks largely to the magnificent work of Sir Leonard Rogers, the control of the much dreaded scourage of leprosy had now become practicable.

MOST VAST CHINESE SPORTS MEETINGS

Are These Large Undertakings Really the Best Thing for Chinese Schoolboys

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, May 15.

The Wu Han athletic sports of a fortnight ago have been followed by the Central China Sports, which were held in Changsha last Friday and Saturday. These again, are to be followed by the National (All-China) sports, which will be held in Wuchang the week after next, May 22—24. The Central China Sports are open to competitors from the four provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Anhui and Kiangsi; but naturally most of the competitors were from the two nearer provinces and the majority of the prizes were carried of by Hunanese and Hupehese. The National Sports will be open to athletes from all the 18 provinces; it will be a big gathering, and it will be interesting to see how many of the provinces will actually be represented.

It is open to question whether the holding of sports-meetings on such a large scale is really the best way to encourage athletics in China. The organizers of these big meetings are well-meaning men, and experts in their own line. Some of them come to China for the express purpose of organizing sports, and they put a very great deal of time and energy into their work. But it is a pity that they do not study conditions in inland China, and the needs of Chinese students, before they jump to the conclusion that American methods of holding sports competitions are the best suited for developing a love of athletics in the Chinese.

In the first place, it is demoralizing to schoolboys to have their studies broken into three times in two months by these big occasions. Naturally they all expect a holiday, and in government schools of course they get it. In mission schools, more discretion is used in granting holidays for such occasions; but even then, the competitors have to go, and the boy scouts must go to make a show or else the school gets the reputation of being a backwater. In this country, where schools find it necessary to observe a double set of public holidays, owing to the co-existence of the Chinese and foreign calendars, it is too much to expect that extra holidays of two or three days each shall be granted in addition so frequently.

Too Much "Corpore Sano"

But a much more serious objection is the fact that these big gatherings give to the youth of China quite a wrong idea of the proper place of athletics in school life. The impression is given that the only way to conduct sports is to hold committees for several weeks, to spend a great deal of money in organizing and advertising, and to collect great crowds and appoint a large number of sports officials to control the course. Instead of sports becoming a natural part of school life, they become an extra, to be indulged in on public occasions, the chief object being show and excitement. Instead of all the students being encouraged to take their part in these physical recreations, it is the select few who are sent in with a view to winning places, and the majority form part of the idle crowd of onlookers. Furthermore, these sports are very costly. It requires an army of coolies to prepare the ground; the expenses of the competitors who come from great distances must amount to a good deal; and much is also spent on printing, decorations and prizes. This does not matter much, because the expenses are usually covered by a lump sum donated by some big official. But the money might surely be put to a much better use. Most of the government schools have no athletic grounds of their own, or at best very small ones, and their sports equipment is very inadequate. Consequently there is no regular training done by way of preparation for public contests. If these big sums were devoted to enabling schools to give to sports and games a more adequate place in their ordinary curriculum, a much worthier end would be served.

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THE CHINA PONY-CROSSBREED CONTROVERSY

A Contention That It Is Impossible to Keep out the New Type of Animal Now Coming

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In publishing the following article we are not to be taken as necessarily endorsing the arguments advanced.—Ed.

Tientsin, May 22.

One or two decades hence when the last of the pure China pony tribe is pensioned off by the last Municipal Council to make way for the latest motor water-sprinkler the evolution which finally spelled his well-earned retirement may be chronicled by a keenly observing historian as having commenced with the Tientsin Spring Meeting in 1924. It will be written that back in those good old days an attempt was made by amateur racing men to legislate against evolution, Darwin, Huxley, Drummond notwithstanding, in an effort to maintain a useful but worn-out strain of animal because the racing men of those times wished to indulge themselves in the Sport of Kings at the price of peasants. Nevertheless, the historian will continue, instead of absorbing the first products of cross-breeding and permitting the status of racing ponies to gradually to evolve into the remarkable animal we have today, even though it may have caused some temporary inconvenience, those transient treaty-port residents, concerned in the economic progress of China only in so far as it affected their "health," drew up racing laws against the cross-breed and segregated it into a separate class. However, it will be written, this segregation in itself was the most unfortunate act of a generally unfortunate series, for it at once established a contrast between the performances of so-called pure China ponies and the cross-breed, in which contrast the poor little "thoroughbred" suffered deeply. This, the first step in the evolution of our present racing animals, may be said to have dated from the Spring Meeting of the Tientsin Race Club back in 1924, when the segregated or B Class ponies astonished the racing fraternity of the Far East by smashing three all-China records. It was in this meeting that a thirteen-one hands crossbreed ran the mile for the first time in the history of Far Eastern racing in under two minutes.

In such a manner, we believe, will the racing historian discourse on the evolution of race ponies two decades hence.

Retarding Evolution.

If the foreign amateur race clubs retain the lead in racing in China no doubt the evolution will be retarded. They are composed of a majority of men who are anxious to obtain the thrills incident to racing at a cost within their generally moderate purses. With a few hundred taels the so-called "small" owner can purchase a China pony, of the pure Mongol type, and possibly win a race or two, with a few places. He undoubtedly gets his thrill and no amount of reasoning will convince him that it is not worth the money he wastes. To lead or ride his pony and his silken colours past an admiring and hand-clapping throng is worth to him all the excess gold he can accumulate between meetings. Transient public commendation, feminine admiration and masculine thumps on the back mean more to him than investing his money in solid securities. As for financial compensation, the small owner may or may not be impelled by the gain motive. He may or may not have visions of annexing large sums of money through the prowess of his Mongol steed, but he usually figures upon getting his money back.

This, of course, is the theory of amateur racing. In practice it is otherwise. The big owners—the Taipan class—make all the money there is to be made, and usually make it at the expense of the small owner. It cannot be otherwise with men who can afford to call in their head mafoos and say, "Mafoo, here's ten thousand dollars, go Kalgan side more far catchee me four five fast pony—see?" Pure China pony or crossbreed, it makes no difference, the rich amateur has the advantage all the time, except in rare and accidental cases. One of the exceptions that proves the rule is the famous "Old Bill" of Shanghai. It's the Morriss, Arnhold, Toegs, J.M.D., Major Nathan, Howell, Morling and the many "Ewo" taipan stables that provide the bulk of successful racing history.

What Chinese Clubs Will Do.

If, we will repeat, the foreign amateur race clubs retain the lead in China racing, the evolution of the China pony will be retarded, but signs are not wanting that they will not. The Chinese have only recently caught on to the idea of organized racing and, with the Kiangwan, Nankai and Nanyuan Clubs as examples, it will not be many years before every "fu" city in China has its Race Club. At present these clubs are largely influenced in their management and rules by the foreign race clubs, many of whose members have aided their establishment, but as they progress we think they will be the last to legislate against the improvement of their own country's horseflesh. The few hundred dollars difference in price between a Mongol pony and a crossbreed will mean nothing to rich Chinese owners, even though they should maintain racing on an amateur basis. If racing should become professionalized in China the crossbred will without doubt supersede the China pony almost immediately.

It has been argued that the crossbreed is coming down from the north at the present time because of the effect of the great war. It is said that before the war they used to be in demand as cavalry mounts in the Tsarist armies, but that the subsequent disorganization led to a falling off in the demand and that when the Russian armies are reorganized these crossbreeds will go north again into Russia. Such an argument reckons without the fact that horses are no longer considered of the first usefulness in modern warfare and that horseflesh was long ago largely superseded by motor-tractors tanks and other forms of mechanical transportation. If Trotsky's modern Soviet army cannot create a demand for crossbred cavalry mounts, we do not think any future Russian army will do any better. The gradual disappearance of the horse in peaceful pursuits will also contribute its effect on the demand for horses in Russia as elsewhere.

No Progressing Backwards.

It has been rumoured that the Tientsin Race Club will abolish the "B" Class, or crossbreed, events in the Autumn meeting, thus creating further futile legislation against evolution. Such an act will be not only unprogressive but will also be a step backwards, and no retrograde movement ever yet met with success. If the owners had control of breeding of ponies, they might be able to ensure a constant supply of "thoroughbreds," but they do not, and it is a good thing for the country that they cannot control breeding. Racing, as the sport of Kings and gentlemen the world over, has ever been for the development of horseflesh; in fact, in all sports and athletics the betterment of the game and its contributory factors is paramount with all true sportsmen.

We writs this with the knowledge that the majority of amateur racing men in China will disapprove our contentions, but we still believe, that when they can be convinced that their attitude is contrary to the dictates of sportsmanship and common sense; and that when they begin to see it in this light they will be the first to stand up, even at a pecuniary loss, for the development of horseflesh. We have too much faith in their sporting natures to believe otherwise.

In a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Legation states that the previous charge that a certain German firm of Shanghai was trafficking in arms is not based upon facts. The note says that the Legation does not know of any German firm in China which is dealing now or will deal in arms in future.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS

Where Missionary Education Fails in the View of a Chinese Critic

The following is a translation of a remarkable article written by one Tseng Yu-hao, and published in the *"Shihshih Hsingpao"* Shanghai on the May 16 and 17.

"Recently the Turkish Government closed all the missionary schools there. The Educational Commissioner at Mukden also approached the Japanese Government urging that all schools in South Manchuria should be controlled by one authority so as to avoid overlapping, and establish a standard system. Since these reports were published in the newspapers there has been much discussion as to the Christian Missionary Schools in China generally. I have myself written many articles in both Chinese and foreign newspapers on this subject, and I again take this opportunity of drawing attention to a very important matter.

"In the beginning Christian Schools were only used to make converts, and train missionaries. About 1858 the Chinese Government in treaties with England and France recognized the preaching and propoganda of Christianity in China. In the treaty of 1860 with France, it was laid down that Roman Catholics were to be allowed to rent and own land and also build houses. This clause however was only in the Chinese version, and it is well known that the Catholics bribed a high Chinese offical to add this clause after the Treaty was agreed to. From that time the Christians have opened many schools and colleges, and their numbers are still increasing. According to reports issued by the Christian missionaries there were in 1920, 580 elementary schools, 256 secondary schools, and 27 special schools and universities, and the total number of students was 2,000,000 which is about a fifth of all the Chinese students in the Republic.

Registration of Mission Schools.

"There has been a great deal of discussion about these Christian schools, and it is evident that there is a general consensus of opinion that they should be some understanding between the missionaries and the Government. Many men connected with these schools hold that opinion. For instance, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Principal of the National Southeastern University at Nanking has urged the Christian missionaries to register their schools with the Chinese Government. Also the Hwa Tung Missionary Association has appointed a committee to report on the subject of registration.

"Formerly the Chinese Government took up an attitude of non-interference with these Christian schools, but when Fan Yuan-lien was Minister of Education he studied the question, and on December 16, 1921, issued an order that all Christian schools should be registered. The registration was to be effected by the local educational commissioners. He also appointed a commission, headed by Jen Hung chien, to investigaate and report on the Christian universities. But it was laid down as a condition of registration that the religious education should be amended to suit Chinese susceptibilities, and that non-converts should not be forced to attend Sunday services. As a result very few missionary schools registered.

At the time of the issue of this order a certain Christian educationalist told me that if the Chinese Government pressed for the abolition of Christian propoganda in the schools, all the missionary schools would be closed because all the money subscribed abroad was given on the condition that Christianity should be taught. If they did not do this they could not get any money.

Its Westernizing Influence

"There are two more questions connected with these Christian schools; the teaching of the language, and the position of Chinese teachers. A year before last Fen Hung-chun, Dr. P. W. Kuo and Lin Po-ming examined forms of instruction at the Nanking University, and in their report to the Minister of Education, stated that the students knowledge of Chinese was still as unsatisfactory as ever. The Minister of Education (Fan Yuan-lien) has frequently urged the mission schools to give more time to the teaching of Chinese, and such men as the late Dr. Timothy Richards and Dr. Hawkes Potts, have also spoken in favour of this. Recently the Yen Ching University, the Shanghai College, and the St. John's University have offered higher pay for good Chinese teachers, to remedy the mistakes made in the past. A Dr. Moroe (? Monroe) who came to China two years ago, told the missionaries that if they wanted to exert a good influence in China they must have efficient Chinese teachers. But still the results in these Christian schools are very unsatisfactory as the Chinese students simply confine themselves to imitating foreign habits and style, and are easily satisfied with a small smattering of English. After finishing a course at these schools the Chinese girls are quite unfit for Chinese social conditions. The result is unrest and disorder. These evils could be removed by these schools employing more and better Chinese teachers.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION

Interesting Speech by Admiral Leveson at Complimentary Tiffin in Peking: Friendliness Between the Navies and Civilian Hospitality

Peking, May 23.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station, was the guest of honour at the Anglo-American Association's tiffin at the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits to-day. Sir Francis Aglen presided over a big attendance, amongst those present being His Ex. the British Minister (Sir Ronald Macleay) and Mr. W. R. Peck, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation.

After he had been briefly introduced by the Chairman, Admiral Leveson said he should like to say first of all that he felt amongst friends and that was a point he wished to bring out very much. Dwelling with emphasis upon the traditional friendship between the British and the Americans, he said he would like to mention that he was a "Pilgrim." He was not a poet, he hastened to assure the gathering amidst laughter, but he was a "Pilgrim" and the "Pilgrims" were an Anglo-American organization which had a similar object to this Association in Peking—the fostering of friendship between the two countries. During the war, the Admiral continued, he was very closely associated with American naval squadrons and wherever they went British naval officers and American naval officeres fraternized and worked together. They not only worked together, but they played together and that was one of the reasons for the co-operation which always existed wherever the Americans and British were found side by side. The general work which went on here in China was largely due to the close co-operation of the two Navies.

Another form of friendship to which Admiral Leveson wanted to allude was the friendship and hospitality that the Navies of both nations received from the civilians with whom they came into contact. Wherever they had gone they had met with the utmost friendliness and co-operation on all sides and that was one of the things which had struck him most since he had been out here. He should like moreover to congratulate the civilians on what he had seen out here in the way of the advancement of civilization and the significant work that all the various civil elements were carrying out in difficult circumstances all over the Far East.

Significance of Shipping

There were one or two other impressions he had received in coming out to the East for the first time. One of them was the significant shipping—the size of the vessels of all sorts and of all nations and their great numbers. Wherever one went there he saw numbers of these great vessels and in no other ports of the world were so many ships of such size and efficiency to be seen. Admiral Leveson said he would like to see the statesmen of every country coming here to see what is going on in the East and he thought the people who maintained these ships were beyond all praise for the way they were advancing civilization here. Trade and development must, he thought, go on and increase while they had such fine vessels to carry on the work, and, incidentally, that brought out the usefulness of the Navies, which were out to be helpful and to look after things.

Another thing which Admiral Leveson said had impressed him a good deal was the way in which tropical races out here were being administered by the more civilized peoples, as in the case of the Dutch in Java, the French in Annam, the British in Malaya, the Americans in the Philippines. He thought it was "perfectly wonderful" to see all these different nationalities handling the situation in the way they were handling it, all over the Far East. There was an old nautical adage that "different ships have different long splices, but the splice holds nevertheless." He thought that was true of the way in which all these different places were being governed—there were different ideas and different methods but there was good in them all.

China's Possibilities.

The Admiral confessed that he found the subject of China a very difficult one to pass any remarks upon. He had always heard that this country had retained her ancient civilization. It was to be hoped that, with the aid of her friends, and of the United States and Great Britain in particular, her civilization would gradually be brought more into accord with modern developments. He had been very fortunate in going up the Yangtze to see the province of Szechuan and he was enormously struck with the possibilities of that part of the country, with its wonderful river, down which merchant ships and Navies could move. He thought the future of these parts up there in the head waters of the Yangtze lay in the lap of the Gods, but that it was going to be a magnificent future.

"To those of you who are interested in river steamers," Admiral Leveson declared, "I can only say—push your ships up. There is stuff to get there and the steamers are taking the place of the junks and are doing an enormous deal of good work." Sir Arthur said that he would conclude with the words which were so often in the mouth of Stonewall Jackson—"Press forward." "And I would add," he said, "press forward with energy, discipline and civilization." (Applause).

On behalf of the Committee and members of the Association, Sir Francis Aglen tendered cordial thanks to Admiral Leveson for his interesting address.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LIVING BUDDHA DEAD?

Announcements have been received by the Bureau for Thibetan and Mongolian Affairs, Peking, of the death of the Living Buddha, states the "Eastern Times."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN NOW NEGOTIATING

Satisfactory Results Hoped for, Moscow Having Apologized for Nikolaievsk

Riga, May 23.

A message from Moscow states that official Russo-Japanese negotiations have begun.—Reuter.

Tokio, May 24.

An official message from Vladivostok says that the Japanese prisoners were released on May 23.

Reports from Peking of satisfactory progress of the negotiations are confirmed here in the form of a Russian apology for the Nikolaievsk tragedy which was the only outstanding issue. Officials admit that a satisfactory end to the negotiations is approaching though they are not prepared to endorse a report that they will be concluded within the current month.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ACCORDING to the *"Shunpao"* the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has addressed a Note to M. Karakhán, the Soviet representative, protesting against the action of a large number of Soviet soldiers and citizens who are alleged to have crossed the Sino-Siberian border and shot and wounded a number of Chinese residents and pillaged their homes.

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EMPIRE DAY AT NINGPO

Another Reversion to Home Custom: Big Children's Party at Consulate

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningpo, May 26.

Notwithstanding that the day before Empire Day was unusually wet and dismal, giving little hope for the festivities of the morrow, the day itself dawned in unclouded splendour. A committee of Britons had been called together earlier in the week by H. M. Consul, Mr. H. F. Handley Derry, to make arrangements to celebrate the day.

The plan adopted gave us Ningpo's most successful Empire Day. The whole foreign community was invited to a garden party in the beautiful grounds of the Consulate and the committee had provided a programme of games and sports which proved wonderfully attractive to youngsters and grown-up alike.

The attendance was exceedingly good, almost every Briton in the Port being present, while the Americans and the French were well represented. It was not difficult to break off all coldness and formality in the company of so many children (who by the way were specially catered for on this occasion), and under the genial cordiality of the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Handley Derry, everybody immediately felt at home.

Before tea the juniors had their sports and ran for prizes and glory under the direction of their seniors (though every child got a prize and a good one too). After tea, older ones became young again and vied with one another in diving after sundry well placed tubers (in a potato race) or jazz-stepping on flower pots in another kind of race without a name—for glory and prizes as well. Among the ladies the most redoubtable champions were Mrs. Bates, Miss Bethel, Mrs. Delight and Mrs. Scott, all of whom showed skill above their fellows in these arts or possibly in deck-tennis (on the green).

The male champions in the same line of action were Dr. Thomas, Mr. Scott—but why make distinctions when every man had a particular brilliance of his own?

At the close of the more hilarious part of the proceedings the guests were summoned indoors. There the Consul dwelt on the origin and significance of Empire Day and the ideals for which the British peoples all over the globe and were striving.

Mrs. Molony then distributed the prizes and "God save the King" was sung with great zest, all the guests (whatever their nationality) joining in. A round of cheers was then raised, for the host and hostess, for Mrs. Molony, and for those who by contribution of money, refreshments or services had helped to make the day so very enjoyable.

Popular New Customs Official.

Later.

There have been several arrivals and departures among the foreign residents of the port. The departure of Mr. F. W. Carey to be Commissioner of Customs at Swatow has already been reported. His removal has been greatly regretted by foreigners and Chinese alike, yet the welcome accorded to his successor in office, Mr. A. G. Bethell, who comes from Mengtze, has been none the less hearty.

Mr. Bethell comes into the Port accompanied by Mrs. Bethell and three daughters, the two sons of the family being at present at school in England. Already it is felt that in sport and good fellowship a notable acquisition has been made to the social life of the community and at the Empire Day festivities the two charming elder daughters of the Commissioner showed great proficiency in the outdoor games.

Other recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Denniston, of Butterfield & Swire's, Mr. and Mrs. Bewick, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, of the Standard Oil Co.

ZAHKOU'S CELEBRATION

FROM OUR HANGCHOW CORRESPONDENT

May 26.

Empire Day was quietly celebrated at Zahkou. Mr. and Mrs. Molony and the A.P.C. staff were "At Home" to the British, and representatives of Allied and friendly Powers. The Americans were there in great numbers to rejoice with us because the heritage of the British flag is the heritage of all English-speaking people throughout the world.

It was a glorious day, after a Friday of downpour and depression. We saluted the flag as we walked up the path to the house where tea and other refeshments were served in abundance. There were quite a number of pretty smart spring frocks in keeping with the weather.

Coming home from the station Mrs. Gaunt was thrown out of her ricsha. Her head was badly cut on the rough stone payment. She was taken to the C. M. S. Hospital, where the wound was sewn up under an anaesthetic. Her friends will be glad to know she is getting on very well.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN SHANSI

Eight People Murdered by One Man for Sake of Wife of One of the Victims

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taiku, Sha., May 20.

One of the most revolting crimes ever committed in Shansi took place near Kihsien, Sha., a short time ago. A party of beggars from Honan took up their abode in an old temple in the south suburb of that city. The party consisted of a man named Li Wen, his mother and his niece, two brothers named Su Erh and Su San and their wives, five children and two dogs. While living in this temple Li Wen began to have illicit relations with the wife of Su Erh. Suddenly the entire party disappeared, but no thought was given to their disappearance until one day one of the two dogs accompanying the party came out of the temple with the limb of a child in its jaws. That led to the gruesome discovery of the bodies of the five children and Su San and his wife hidden in the earthen "k'angs" (platform beds) of the temple. Through the clever work of a member of the Kihsien police the murderer was apprehended and he confessed the crime. The details were as follow:—

On the night before the party disappeared from the temple Li Wen having had some fears of Su Erh when his illicit relations with the latter's wife were discovered, lured Su Erh to a desolate spot near the northwest corner of the city and there beat him to death with a club. The body was thrown into an unused well near by. Returning to the temple in the south suburb Li Wen then brained Su San and his wife and the five children and one of the dogs, using the same bludgeon. The clothing was stripped from their corpses and with the dead body of the dog was thrown into a well in the temple compound. The bodies of the seven victims were then hidden in the earthen platforms used as beds. With Su Erh's wife and his mother and niece the murderer then moved off down the great post-road toward the southwest. His job was not quite complete in that one of the two dogs escaped him, and this afterwards led to the discovery of the crime, as above related.

Naturally, the whole countryside was considerably aroused when the news of this crime was spread abroad. A member of the Kihsien police force had been visiting his home in Pingyao, Sha. Returning to Kihsien he met on the road a party of beggars and noticed from their speech that they were Honanese. After returning to Kihsien he reported the incident and the party was followed and taken into custody.

THE Tientsin Police Bureau has received instructions from the Civil Governor of Chihli, Marshal Wang Cheng-ping, for ever to suppress processions in honour of the many gods that the Chinese people worship. Processions of gods have been held in China from time immemorial and the order will doubtless arouse much opposition. Readers will remember a most entertaining account which appeared in the "North-China Daily News" recently of a gods procession that was held in Tientsin, the first that had been seen in that port for many years. Evidently the governor has determined that it shall also be the last.

ALL-CHINA SPORTS

East China Victorious on First Day of Wuchang Meet

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchang, May 22.

This morning, for the first time in history, the inhabitants of Wuchang have seen an aeroplane actually flying in the sky. It is said that two of them are to be on view in the Sports Ground, where the China National Sports open to-day. One of these has been giving an exhibition of flying this morning, circling around the environs of the city. It is a curious sight to see a whole cityful of people looking up into the sky. Coolies, who have possibly never dreamed of seeing such a thing, are shouting with laughter, and portly shopkeepers, who for years have neglected to do any morning exercises, are rushing out into the streets and craning their necks to see this new portent. There will be some stiff necks in Wuchang to-morrow!

Contestants from Far and Near.

The All-China Sports, for which preparations have been going on for so many weeks, open to-day. Competitors have been streaming in during the past weeks, and troops of boy scouts from the schools have been meeting trains and steamers to conduct the new arrivals to the places where they will be entertained. Some of them come from distant provinces of China, and there are even some from as far afield as Manila, come to take part in the contests. In order to prevent overcrowding the number of contestants has been limited to about 500.

May 23.

Yesterday, the first day of the China National Sports, passed off quite successfully. In the morning, the parade of athletes and boy scouts made an imposing ceremony.

In the afternoon, preliminary heats for the flat events, tennis, football, basket-ball, etc. all went off in order and without a hitch. The general orderliness of the proceedings, and the excellent behaviour of the large crowd, were in striking contrast to the farcical Wu-Han Sports of last month.

So far as results can yet be given, it looks as if East China are going to carry off most of the honours; their representatives have won all the first four places in the shot put, first, second and fourth in the broad jump, and the first three places in the 1,500 metre race. In the basket-ball contest between North and Central China, the latter (representated by the team of Boone University) were defeated after a hard struggle.

Splendid Arrangements.

Something like 20,000 people were present on the field. The success with which such a large crowd was handled and kept in order was no doubt due to the great precautions which had been taken beforehand in preparing the field. The running track is now completely surrounded by a wire fence, erected at a distance of about two feet from the inner edge of the track. Outside this, and at a distance of five or six feet, is a wooden barricade, also running the whole way round the track; and beyond this again, at a further short distance, is a sloped platform, extending most of the way round the field, upon which spectators can stand one behind the other to a depth of six ranks. None but competitors and officials are allowed to enter inside the track. The wire fence is strongly guarded everywhere by police, soldiers and scouts. Upon the wooden stand, in companies, are the students from the various schools which are taking part in the competitions. Each of these companies has its flag, with the name of the school upon it in Chinese characters, and most of the schools have their uniforms, khaki or white. The effect of this long circle of uniformed onlookers, with the flags waving above them, red, blue, yellow and other colours, gives quite a brave aspect to the field.

Swimming Bath.

Other additions have been made to the equipment of the grounds. At the west end eight tennis-courts have been laid out, surrounded by wire-netting. Beyond these, is the new swimming bath. It is made of cement, 25 yards in length, the shallow end being about four feet in depth and at the deep end 15. The water is supplied by two high tanks, which are filled by specially installed pumping machinery. On the straight running-track, a field telephone has been set up for communication between the officials at the starting and finishing posts. The whole field is surrounded by an electric wire carrying coloured lamps. Altogether, if sheer expenditure of money on a lavish display of machinery is calculated to instil a love of sport into Young China—then nothing has been omitted which could possibly have been thought of.

SHANSI FOR SHANSI MEN

Provincial Assembly's Ban on Mining by Outside Undertakings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Sha., May 20.

The Provincial Assembly has just adjourned after a month's session. The main items of business taken care of were the examination of the provincial budget for the current year and the drawing up of a set of mining regulations for the province. One important item in the regulations so drawn up is that no outside interests will be allowed to obtain a controlling interest in Shansi mining projects. There is, of course, a Provincial Bureau of Mines, with salaried officers.

One would be glad to see a little constructive effort in the direction of opening the coal resources of Shansi, instead of mere paper regulations and an obstructive attitude. In the meantime the price of coal has advanced to the highest figure ever known and many cannot get it at any price.

The weather continues dry in this part of Shansi, and in a day or two more there will be no hope of sowing what the Chinese call the "large grains," that is, sorghum and millet. Furthermore, much of the winter wheat is perishing from drought. Summer rains may enable the farmers to sow "small grains" and vegetables, but without the main autumn and summer crops hard times are ahead. From certain districts in the southwest of the province rains are reported,—it is hoped in sufficient amount to save the crops in that region.

TSINGTAO GOLF CLUB

Annual General Meeting: War Embargoes Now Removed

The annual general meeting of the Club took place at the Grand Hotel on Friday the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. when a good attendance of members were present—Mr. T. Adams being in the chair.

The accounts for 1923, which showed a satisfactory profit for the year, were approved, and the following office bearers for 1924 were duly elected:—

President:—Mr T. Adams.
Executive Committee:—
Messrs. T. Shimidzu, G. C. F. Russell, T. Yamamoto, R. A. Russell (Hon. Treas.), C. R. Rice (Hon. Sec.), P. Jernigan.
Balloting Committee:—Messrs. J. W. Richardson, A. L. Shaw, F. Momotani.

A discussion took place as to the desirability of removing the embargo placed in 1920 on then enemy subjects as regards their joining the Club—and it was unanimously resolved that Germans now be admitted to full membership of the Club subject to the usual rule as to balloting for election.

The meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. T. Adams), the retiring President (Mr. T. Shimidzu), the Hon. Auditor (Mr. C. R. Rice) and to the proprietors of the Grand Hotels and to Mr. Herlihy for kindly placing a room at the disposal of the Meeting.

GEN. Sun Chuan-fang, Director of Kuangtung-Fukien Border Defences (and former Tuli of Fukien), has, states the Chinese press, issued bonds of $50,000 denominations and under for the purpose of raising funds for his army. Gen. Sun has ordered the Chambers of Commerce to dispose of these bonds, which he promises to redeem in three instalments.—When, where and how?

THE TRUTH ABOUT DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Tyrannous Treatment of Hin Wong: Railway Reopening: Strikes against Taxes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 21.

The most outstanding feature of the last week was the falsely reported death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This was reported from several sources, and caused a great deal of apprehension but it turned out that the rumours were without any foundation. It is true that Dr. Sun was slightly indisposed as a result of his exertions, but after a short rest he is now completely restored to health.

Strong action was taken by the authorities to stop the spreading of false rumours, and Mr. Hin Wong, the well-known editor and leader of the Boy Scout Movement in Canton, was arrested and charged with spreading rumours. He was at first sentenced to banishment for ten years, but this was later altered to imprisonment for ten years. Representations on his behalf were made by several people to the Generalissimo, and evidence was produced to prove his innocence of the charge so that it is to be hoped that he will be released shortly.

On Sunday, the 17th instant d'Oisy arrived on his flight from Paris, having flown from Hanoi in six hours. He landed at Tai Sha T'au Aerodrome and was received and welcomed by a large number of Chinese officials and foreigners. He was later received and congratulated by Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. He left again on the 20th, for Shanghai.

The New Cantonese C.-in-C.

There is little change in the military situation on the East River and the threatened attack on Waichow has not yet been made, although it is still announced that it will be made shortly. Gen. Hsu Tsung-chih has decided to accept the post of C.-in-C. to the Cantonese forces but has not taken up the post yet. He was to have assumed office yesterday, but all preparations for the ceremony not being completed it was postponed until the 22nd. He intends to reorganize the whole of the Cantonese troops.

It is announced by the Commander of the Railway Guards and the Railway Administration that the Canton-Kowloon Railway will run a through train to Shumchun to-day, and it is hoped that the regular traffic will be continued.

Gen. Hu Han-min has now returned from Shanghai and will assist at the Generalissimo's Headquarters taking the place of Gen. Tan Yen-k'ai, who has been acting as general secretary, thus releasing the latter who will proceed to the Eastern Front to direct operations.

Taxes Broken by Strikes.

Owing to the Government's announcing its intention of taxing them there have been strikes threatened by the jadestone merchants and pawnbrokers, but these have been settled when the Government announced its intention of discontinuing the proposed taxes. The strike of the junk trade has also been entirely settled, the merchants having received sufficient guarantee that the tax on shipping would be discontinued for ever.

Owing to the large numbers of soldiers who have not yet moved out of the City boundaries, there are still daily reports of robberies of civilians anad even of officers having committed them. The Police are doing their best to deal with the matter but it is not an easy problem, as in most cases they are outnumbered by the delinquents.

Reports have been received of the appointment of many of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's adherents to posts in the province, by Peking. Lin Fu has been appointed Tuli of Kuangtung, Yeh Chu, has been appointed Civil Governor, and Hung Chao-lun has been appointed Chao-Mei Defence Commissioner.

PEKING, May 24.—Later information, says Reuter, shows that Mr. Hubbard will be joint Agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Peking, as Mr. Hillier was. Mr. R. C. Allen will remain Joint Agent, as heretofore, managing the bank's loan business.

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A CLEANING-UP IN TSINGTAO

Russian Refugees a Troublesome Element: Work or Deportation: Efficiency of the Police Force: Expected Visit of Marshal Wu

Tsingtao, May 24.

The Police Department has issued a strict warning to Russian refugees that they must either obtain employment or be banished from the city. The police have frowned upon the constantly increasing Russian colony here, as they say that it contains troublesome elements which are a source of annoyance and worse.

The police say that the Russians flock to Tsingtao, labouring under the misapprehension that they can find employment here. When they arrive, there are no positions for them and they either become objects of charity on the part of generous countrymen or resort to thievery, from the proceeds of which they purchase food for their subsistence. The police declare that scores are roaming the streets and they are resolved to drive them out of the city. If this step is not effective, they will be deported to Siberia.

Thefts in several homes and shops recently are laid at the door of indigent Russians. The other day $400 worth of silk goods, which disappeared from a silk shop, was found in the home of several Russian women, who were arrested.

The Russians, of course, are being dealt with in the same way as the Chinese, as they are not protected by extraterritorial rights.

It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends coming here in the near future to get an accurate line on the true strength of Admiral Wen Shu-teh's squadron. He is said to be concerned about the naval and military strength of Shantung Province, which, he believes, would be a strategic centre if Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian Army were to attempt another drive on Peking.

Marshal Wu is reported to have expressed the hope that the Pei-Hai Squadron, the official designation of Admiral Wen's force, could be made at least as strong as Marshal Chang's steadily growing fleet.

The 5th Brigade of 10th Division, which has been quartered at the old Bismarck Barracks in the outskirts of the city for the past two months, was transferred yesterday to Weihsien. There were 1,000 men in the command and their departure means that Tsingtao will take on much less of a military appearance.

New Instructions to Police.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Chang Tien-wa, who is a stickler for discipline, has promulgated more orders for his policemen to observe. The force, which is considered one of the most efficient in China, will find it somewhat difficult to carry out the new instructions, but Mr. Chang has declared that punishment will be meted out to offenders and that he will tolerate no violation of the new regulations. His latest edict is calculated to inculcate in policemen a proper sense of dignity and reserve, for officers are strictly ordered not to indulge in needless conversation with passers-by. The police head believes that an officer's efficiency is impaired by indiscriminate tongue-wagging and and he is resolved to stamp out the "evil."

Another prohibition along the same line is the declaration that the practice of certain officers of playing with children must cease. Moreover, policemen are ordered not to eat, drink or smoke while on duty, meaning that the habit of the corner traffic officer of stealing over to the street vendor ever and anon for a "snack" of this and that must cease.

Railway Agents and Bribery

Railway officials are exercised over reports that certain railway agents are habitually accepting bribes from shippers for preferential treatment in the matter of filing car orders. Two were found guilty and were summarily discharged. The officials have promulgated strict orders that all shippers are to be treated alike and that no favours are to be shown. The instructions have been printed in the local vernacular papers and in them is a warning to shippers, the railway asserting that it will be necessary to take steps against shippers who tempt its employees.

Summer Holiday Campaign

Tsingtao is undergoing a thorough cleaning-up, the Public Health Department having instituted the campaign. All merchants and manufacturers and the general public have been given instructions to make a thorough house-cleaning and destroy all rubbish and *debris*. Inspectors are busy seeing that the orders are carried out. The administration is doing its part by putting the streets and sewerage system in first-class shape, and the city is commencing to take on a spick and span appearance.

The vanguard of the summer colony has started to arrive and all indications are for a rumper season. There never were so many hotels and pensions before and the holiday-maker, apparently, will have little difficulty in finding accommodation. Several new establishments have started up and the wants of the summer visitor will be amply taken care of.

Summer weather has made its appearance, but it is of the mild variety that makes the climate here so delightful. Straw-hats and flannels are beginning to make their appearance and launch and motorboat are being tuned up for the summer's enjoyment, while the more hardy of the bathers have started to take dips in the surf.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE PREMIER CARRIES ON

Viscount Kiyoura Convinced the Opposition Have No Policy Worth Consideration

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokio, May 21.

"I will not hesitate to dissolve the Diet as often as I think fit—once, twice, three times, four times—if this is the best and only way of serving the interests of the country at large."

It was the aged Viscount Kiyoura, Premier of Japan, just defeated at the election polls, speaking to press men and, while his voice trembled with emotion, determination showed strongly in his face.

"I cannot regard the Opposition as one single party. Each of the different Opposition parties stands for different political ideals, and anything like a real fusion amongst them is utterly impossible. This Government is determined to remain in the saddle until political stability is assured. To resign now would be to invite chaos in a domestic political situation which is, already, bad enough. To resign now would be to register infidelity to the Imperial command."

Viscount Kiyoura talked to press men immediately after a Cabinet meeting convened for the purpose of deciding what policy the Government would pursue as a result of the general elections. The policy of refusing to make way for the Opposition had already been settled at this Cabinet meeting which reached the following important conclusions:

A Common Hate.

1. The three Opposition parties, the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai and the Kakushin Club, hold different political principles. Their disunity is obvious. Whatever unity and co-operation they have achieved during the elections was realized merely for the purpose of overthrowing the Kiyoura Ministry. As a common hate united them, their unity will be short-lived and is doomed to failure. The majority held by the Opposition in the Lower House is, for these reasons, devoid of great significance.

2. Despite the apparent unity, plots against each other are already brewing in the Opposition camp. The Kiyoura Ministry believes that, to resign now, would be a heartless betrayal of the nation's interests, for it is convinced that a sudden political change cannot restore political stability.

3. The Government policy will be, in the main, one of watchful waiting, and every effort will be made to strengthen the hands of the Seiyuhonto, the Government party in the House of Representatives.

Patching Up Differences.

The Opposition leaders are taking every possible opportunity to patch up the differences that have sundered them. Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, numerically the strongest party to-day and regarded as possible premier if party government is permitted, and Mr. Inukai, leader of the Kakushin Club and one of the ablest orators in the Empire, have been on bad terms for years. The urge of politics has reconciled them. Then, the Kenseikai and the Seiyukai have never basked in the sunshine of each other's friendship. Fistic fights, both on the floor of the Diet and out of it, between their members and adherents have been very frequent in the past. Steps are being taken now to whittle down the respective political platforms of these two parties to enable them to co-operate. One of the deepest gulfs separating them was the question of universal manhood suffrage. The Kenseikai vigorously championed giving the franchise to all Japanese males. The Seiyukai has vigorously opposed it. A com promise is said to have just been reached on the point that the Seiyukai will not oppose universal manhood suffrage if it were to come into operation four years from now, that is to say during the next general elections, should no dissolution of the Diet occur in the meantime.

Geisha Aid to Reconciliation.

The reconciliation of the Opposition parties and the attempt to work out a compromise that will be satisfactory to all concerned was brought about in a geisha house, according to a section of the Japanese press, the Kokumin newspaper declaring that hundreds of yen were spent on eating drinking and presentable geisha "to facilitate love and reconciliation.

"When politics and secrecy associate and impure habits commingle with these," the paper says in a trenchant editorial, "it is simply intolerable." The Kokumin is an anti-Kiyoura daily and its remarks are, therefore, all the more significant.

The press is united in favour of the Opposition and demands the immediate resignation of Viscount Kiyoura.

BRITISH TELEPHONES FOR TOKIO

Orders for Reconstruction of System Placed in London and Liverpool

London, May 29.

It is announced that the whole of the equipment for the reconstruction of the Tokio telephone system will be manufactured in London and Liverpool. The first portion of the contract, amounting to £750,000, has been placed.—Reuter.

THE death occurred at Tientsin on the 20th instant of Sgt. L. G. Shepherd, (22) R.A.S.C., from heart failure and pneumonia. The military funeral took place on Thursday last at Canton Road Cemetery.

A correspondent who had just eaten a tender steak in the wilds of Mokanshan, writes that he found out that it had been cut from a wild bull. The beast was shot on Sunday by a Chinese gentleman, Mr. Yoh Kuei-ling, at Seouchiaosan, distant about four li from the health resort. One has heard of wild pig, deer and even leopard in the mountains of Mokanshan, but of wild bull never.

Zam-Buk CURES FLESH-EATING ULCERS

Mr. Frank Scudamore, the world-famous War Correspondent, writing from Henrietta St., London W.C., Eng., says:—"A simple scratch developed into chronic blood-poisoning. In spite of medical treatment, inflammation and swelling set in and my left leg was full of ulcerated sores. Within a week Zam-Buk dispelled all pain and inflammation, purified the sores and started the skin-renewal process. After a fortnight's plentiful use of Zam-Buk I was a sound man again."

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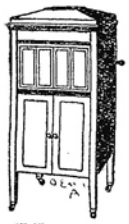

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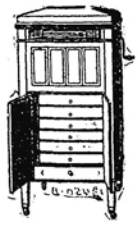

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SHANGHAI NEWS

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS

Splendid Weather and a Delightful Day: The Service at the Cathedral: Reception at Shanghai Club: The Children's Festival on Race Club Grounds

Traditionally, the British are not a demonstrative race and it is difficult to arouse them *en masse* to any pitch of enthusiasm for anything, outside of sporting events. As a rule patriotic displays and "flag wagging" leave us cold, but the celebration of Empire Day on Saturday saw us excel ourselves. The enthusiasm displayed was real and heartfelt, and of the best description, lacking anything aggressive or calculated to give offence to our neighbours. The service at the Cathedral in the morning was well attended, and was of the simplest description. The breaking of the flag, in which Shanghai's Boy Scouts took part in the British Consulate grounds at 8 o'clock in the morning was marked by keen enthusiasm on the part of the boys, and was observed with a solemnity fitting the occasion. In the afternoon the jamboree at the Race Club under the auspices of the Boy Scouts' Association in Shanghai proved the most successful ever held. The crowd, both of grown-ups and children alike, was terrific, and the kiddies were obviously having a right royal time.

Cathedral Service.

The service at the Cathedral in the morning was attended by a large number of people, and was conducted by the Dean, assisted by the Rev. A.C.S. Trivett. A prayer for the King's Majesty was recited by the Dean, followed by a prayer for the High Court of Parliament.

A very brief sermon was delivered by Mr. Trivett, who took as his text "All these men of war that could keep rank came with a perfect heart to Hebron to make David king over all Israel," First Book of Chronicles, Chapter 12, verse 38. He spoke of the significance of the phrase "keep rank," and urged the necessity for every one of us to "keep rank" as Christians. He spoke, also, of the danger of losing step, instead of keeping in time and pulling together for the Empire, and for religion. The service concluded with the National Anthem.

At the Shanghai Club.

Since the Earl of Meath founded Empire Day, never, whatever the facts at the time, has there been a more enthusiastic gathering than that at the Shanghai Club this year. The British members were "at home" to fellow nationals and those of allied and friendly Powers from shortly after noon and even the large upper salon of the club scarcely sufficed to accommodate all those who visited the club. The subsequent proceedings were most inspiring and there is no doubt the reasons for this were three-fold—first, the striking speeches delivered by Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, Mr. Stirling Fessenden and Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoulies; secondly, the presence of Capt. d'Oisy, the gallant French aviator; and, possibly even more than all, the enthusiasm aroused by the singing of Mr. William Heughan. The toast of His Majesty was honoured with the usual patriotic enthusiasm.

Mr. Barton, after a brief but cordial welcome to the visitors, extended by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Chairman of the club, said that in Shanghai we were able to celebrate Empire Day under particularly charming conditions, because we did so in conjunction with so many friends of other nationalities, with whom we lived in a state of the most cordial relationship and co-operation. Looking back over the past year, we might perhaps ask ourselves whether our Empire was worthy of the share others were taking in our celebrations, and he thought that, without undue boasting, we had little ground for lack of confidence. In the heart of the Empire there had been witnessed an event which, all political questions apart, persons of all parties must agree was without parallel in British history. He referred to the advent of a Labour Government. It might justly be said that something in the nature of a revolution had taken place, but without a violent upheaval of any sort and it was regarded by most thinking people as something more in the nature of natural evolution. It showed that our Empire, gloriously old, still was capable of adapting itself to the requirements of new and changed times. This change had taken place not only without any upheaval in our own family circle, but it had not lost us any of our friends or allies throughout the world, nor had any of them had cause to reproach us.

If we were justified in this belief, surely it was a good omen for us in Shanghai, where so much depended on two things—solidarity amongst ourselves, our friends and allies and the capacity for change, because in Shanghai we were no more immune from the law of evolution and change than our own country and its Dominions. We could look around us to all the boundaries of Shanghai and we could not fail to see that all was well, and never better, with ourselves and our friends. If one doubted it, he had only to think of the unveiling of the Shanghai War Memorial, which would convey a good idea of what solidarity was capable of achieving. In such circumstances it was a great privilege to have the opportunity of thanking all our friends for coming to the club and joining in the celebration of Empire Day.

American Sympathy.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden spoke under difficulties, for his address coincided with the release of a long string of tram cars and motor cars on the Bund, but judging by the great cheer from those nearest to him, he spoke in his usual happy vein. He was heard to say that American history and ideals and American life enabled Americans thoroughly to appreciate the British people without any diminution of their admiration for their own country. They realized, too, that the great heritage of the British people also was the heritage of English-speaking people throughout the world, which made for the peace and union of all mankind. It was because of that, on behalf of Americans in Shanghai, he extended to Britons the heartiest congratulations and good wishes on their Empire Day.

Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies voiced the congratulations of the French and then Mr. Heughan sang "Land of Hope and Glory," his powerful voice so thrilling the company that they sang the refrain as it can seldom have been sung in Shanghai. Yet there was even greater enthusiasm when he followed with that immortal song, "A man's a man for a' that," which seemed to be so well suited to the occasion—and, as Mr. Barton had said, the changed times. The song drew a great burst of applause and demands for more, but of course the occasion could not be turned into a concert.

Tout le Monde Parle Francais.

After this there were loud calls for Capt. d'Oisy, whose health was pledged and finally he was persuaded to mount the platform. Speaking in French after a united "Oui!" had signified that every one of the hundreds present was perfectly acquainted with the language, he thanked them all for their kindness to him, acknowledged the assistance he had received from British people along his route, particularly members of the flying services, and concluded with an expression of his hopes for the continued unity and success of the British and French flying corps.

Again there was a most enthusiastic outburst and if Capt. d'Oisy had not before heard "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow" he knows now what a great song it can be made when sung in the right spirit. In one's enthusiasm for people of wider fame, omission has been made of the fact that earlier in the proceedings Mr. G. F. Dumbarton led the company in the singing of the National Anthem. He was in fine voice and did not falter even though in the presence of a singer of renown like Mr. Heughan.

The Jamboree.

The brilliance of the day, especially following on the gloom and wet with which we were afflicted during all last week, made greatly for the success of the Jamboree. The Race Club enclosure was crammed with happy children with their parents and friends, and Boy Scouts of all nationalities. Never in any past year has there been such a scene in Shanghai, resembling somewhat a kiddies' Hampstead Heath. There were chutes for the children to slide down (on mats), helped forward by sailors from the British naval ships in port, there was an aerial flight, a Chinese Punch and Judy show, an energetic band, and exhibitions given by Chinese firemen with a length of hose, also—great institution—there were donkey rides for the youngsters. Indeed, all that was needed to complete a very homely scene was a stretch of beach and a bandstand.

The programme commenced with a grand rally, in which Rovers, Scouts and Wolf Cubs all took part. This was followed by the ceremony of saluting the Flag and the Stars and Stripes. The boys were then inspected by Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, the Presidents of the various Patriotic Societies and of the Rotary Club, and members of the Scout Executive Committee. The smartness of the turn-out was something on which Shanghai's scouts can congratulate themselves.

Rotary and Fraser Shields.

At the conclusion of the inspection came the most interesting part of the afternoon, the displays by the various troops in competition for the Rotary Club Shield (Scouts) and the Fraser Shield (Wolf Cubs). These were judged on the work of scouts and scoutmasters, originality of display, amount of training shown, timing, spirit and energy, etc., and the enthusiasm shown by the spectators. The contests were won by the Jewish lads, both scouts and cubs, the order of merit of the various troops being as follows:

Jewish Troop, 88.5.
American troop, 86.7.
Cathedral Troop, 84.8.
Public School, 82.5.
French Troop, 60.8.
Wolf Cub.—
Jewish pack, 93.6.
Cathedral (girls) 92.5.
Cathedral (boys) 88.8.
Thomas Hanbury, 87.3.
Public School, 85.3.
French pack, 74.3.

At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. Barton presented the troop awards, including the Fraser Shield. He congratulated those responsible for the success of the jamboree, which, he said, was undoubtedly the best that had ever been held in Shanghai. He wished to thank the public, also, in his capacity as President of the Association in Shanghai, for their support that day, and the Race Club for so kindly lending their enclosure. In presenting the Jewish Pack with the Fraser Shield he offered them his congratulations, and at the same time commiserated with the Cathedral (girls) pack on the narrow margin by which they had been beaten. The Jewish Pack had shown their superiority in training, however, the Cathedral Pack not being so long established.

Mr. T. C. Britton then presented the Jewish Pack with the Rotary Club Shield, and the afternoon concluded with the saluting of the Flag and the singing of the national anthem.

The officials were:—Patron and President, Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Edward Pearce, Sir Skinner Turner; Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Millington; Executive Committee, Sir Edward Pearce, Mr. Percy Fowler, Mr. Eric Moller, Mr. I. Tuxford; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Noel Jacobs; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Harold Holgate; District Scoutmaster, Mr. J. P. Jones; Recorders, Mr. Eric Moller, Mr. H. S. Bartley; Time Keepers, Sir Skinner Turner, Mr. I. Tuxford; Stewards, Scoutmaster Noel Jacobs, Senior Rover Mate D. Wagstaff; Scout Stall, Rover Mate Eric Shekury; Bugler, Patrol Leader Lindsay Moller.

Judges:—For Work in Camp and Clubroom, The Commissioner; For The Jamboree (Scouts), Mr. T. C. Britton, President, Rotary Club, and the Commissioner; (Cubs), Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., H. B. M. Consul-General, and the Commissioner.

Stewards not previously mentioned were:—Messrs. F. C. Millington, H. Holgate, A. S. Campbell, L. P. Ridgway, R. L. S. Webb, I. H. C. Godfrey and W. H. Trenchard Davis.

Saluting the Flag.

At 8 o'clock in the morning some 400 boy scouts, rovers, girl guides and wolf cubs paraded at the British Consulate to salute the Flag. The troops represented were the Shanghai Public School Troop, the French School Troop, the Cathedral School Troop and the Catholic troop, in addition to the wolf cubs and girl guides. The parade formed up facing the flag staff, and after the saluting, was inspected by the Consul General, Sir Sidney Barton, C.M.G.

The Consul General addressed them on Empire Day and its significance, and concluded by offering prizes to Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Wolf Cubs for the best essay on Shanghai's monuments.

ADVT. HOARDINGS ROUND SHANGHAI

Intruders into the Countryside that Spoil the Scenery and Annoy those in Search of Change and Refreshment

Some few weeks ago, at the request of one of our readers, we drew attention to the advertisement hoarding then being put up at the corner of the Hungjao, Warren and Great Western Roads, with the suggestion that objects of this kind are not an improvement to the countryside and might well be withdrawn. Since then we have been asked by other readers to go further into the whole question of advertisement hoardings, which undoubtedly threaten to become a serious blemish to the surroundings of Shanghai. Accordingly, the present writer took a run round Avenue Joffre, Avenue Haig, Hungjao, Warren and Brenan Roads yesterday morning to see what hoardings there are.

Let it be emphasized that the following is in no sense whatever an attack on advertisement hoardings generally, still less upon the firms who are using them. We fully recognize that the latter are entitled to buy the available space for advertising and that if they had not taken it, their competitors would have done so. As regards hoardings generally, the question is one of comparison. In the business quarters we all accept many things which we may not altogether like as being necessary to business. But when we go out into the country it is expressly to get away from business associations and the reminders thereof provided by huge advertisements of soaps and pills are a disfigurement to the surroundings and an irritant.

The Hoardings Described.

"Blydenburgh's Turn," on Avenue Haig, opposite the end of Avenue Joffre, is so-named from a long-departed resident who bought a plot of land here to have room on which to turn the tandem that he drove, the road at that time going no farther. A few years ago the Council embellished the turn with bushes and a grass plot. But these have made way for three hoardings, advertising a local newspaper, Bourneville Cocoa and Gossage's Primrose Soap. There has been an attempt to make the hoardings as ornamental as possible by building them in the shape of Chinese pailous. But situated where they are, in one of the pleasantest residential quarters, nothing can really redeem them.

The next point for notice is the junction of Hungjao, Warren and Great Western Roads. Here in addition to the big hoarding of Lactogen previously mentioned, there are, on other sides of the space, posters announcing Texaco Oils and Nestle's Cocoa.

From here one went by Warren and Brenan Roads to the southern gate of Jessfield Park. The space fronting this gate has been laid out with the greatest care, with flower beds, lawns, trees and stone images. It should surely be kept free from advertisements. But on one side of the road, in the grounds of an otherwise rather ornamental looking cafe, are boards announcing Germol, Flyosan, Chesterfield cigarettes and Texaco oils; and right alongside the very carefully designed entrance to the park, another board advertising Wrigley's Gum and Black and White whiskey.

Lastly, at the Jessfield patch, along the creek side, are hoardings of Asahi beer, Minimax, Glaxo and 555 Cigarettes. The Bubbling Well tram terminus is flanked by big hoardings: but to these we do not think exception can be taken, because, if they are not really almost in the business quarter now, they certainly cannot be called in the country

The Council Powerless.

The Municipal Council has no power over these hoardings. In 1914 it passed a resolution through the ratepayers' meeting to tax hoardings in the Settlement at rates from 5 to 50 tael cents per square foot. And it is interesting to recall that the chief reason for so doing was, not to get revenue, but to control the amazingly unsightly posters then prevalent. But the hoardings we have mentioned are outside the Settlement.

The Chinese could do something and, if they think of doing so, we would specially draw their attention to the hideous hoardings along the banks of the lower Huangpu.

In this connexion we are informed that the Chinese authorities of Hangchow absolutely forbid hoardings round their beautiful city. All honour to them.

Voluntary Abstention.

In recent years there has been a campaign in England against hoardings in the country, in response to which the Shell Motor Spirit announced, last year we think, that it would take down all its country advertisements.

In China too, it may be mentioned, one of the most prolific advertising firms, the B. A. T. Co., has been scrupulous as regards the country and, in particular, allows none of its posters to be pasted on the walls of temples, as some of its rivals regrettably do.

From the advertiser's point of view, one cannot but wonder whether these outlying hoardings really pay. In the town their advertisements catch the eye of thousands daily. On the country roads they are scarcely seen by as many hundreds in a week. But those hundreds are precisely the people who, having gone out for exercise, change of surroundings and such beauty of nature as the Shanghai countryside affords, feel the intrusion of the hoardings most keenly. There are many places for hoardings in the Settlement. As regards the outside we appeal to advertisers to exercise a self-denying ordinance and we believe it will pay them to do so.

THE STORY OF SHANGHAI

The republic of Shanghai, for that was the description of it by the lecturer, was Mr. Sokolsky's subject at last Friday's meeting of the Literary Department of the American's Women's Club. A self-governing body responsible to no other country, controlled by a group of men of different nationalities, he said, it was a veritable league of nations.

When Marco Polo visited China Shanghai seems to have been too small to notice, although the Lunghua Pagoda had been built more than a thousand years according to historians. Ningpo, on the other hand, was a much larger and more important city.

The Gutzlaff expedition of 1832 was the first occasion on which foreigners came to Shanghai for the purpose of making a settlement, and the first concession granted to them was an area bounded by Honan Road, the Yangkingpang and the Soochow Creek. It was mere swamp then. This was a British concession, Captain Balfour being the first consul. The foreigners in those days had great difficulties to contend against; one of these was the milk question, it being discovered by them that the milk they were being supplied with was merely the juice from water chestnuts.

In 1848 Bishop Boone laid out an American Concession, which was what is now called Hongkew, several of the roads there, Boone and Seward, being named after prominent Americans. Shortly after came the gold rush to California, and seekers after fortune who found themselves stranded in San Francisco were frequently shipped off to Shanghai by force or guile, from which originated the term "Shanghaied." They frequently deserted the ship in Shanghai and had no reason for returning home. The Taiping rebellion was going on also at this time, and in 1853 the Chinese Custom House was burnt down by the Taipings at Shanghai, resulting in the establishment of the Chinese Maritime Customs under foreign control. The first three controllers were French, British and American, but not long afterwards the French and American representatives withdrew and the Inspectorship has been held by British representatives ever since.

It was in 1854 that the Battle of Muddy Flats occurred, after which the foreigners got together and formed the first municipal council. The Chinese crowded into the Settlement for protection in those days and the value of land soared high, much money changing hands in real estate.

It was at this time that Frederick Ward appeared on the scene and created the Ever-Victorious Army with which he took Sungkiang. From Ward's time Mr. Sokolsky traced the history of Shanghai down to present day memories with which most of us are more or less familiar.

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WORLD'S EXHIBITION FOR SHANGHAI

Mr. G. A. Bena's Proposal Discussed at a Preliminary Meeting: No Definite Scheme Submitted: The Vision of Greater Shanghai

Mr. G. A. Bena's suggestion that a great World's Exhibition be held in Shanghai was discussed at a preliminary meeting held on Thursday in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, "North-China Daily News" building. There was an attendance of about 50, and among those present were representatives of the British, American, Italian, Russian, German, and Japanese Chambers of Commerce, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, Pan-Pacific Association, and various business houses. The representative of the French Chamber of Commerce was unable to attend, but wrote expressing sympathy with the proposal as did also the Italian Consul-General. Mr. Herbert Chatley was voted to the chair.

In presenting his idea to the meeting, Mr. Bena said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—This meeting has been called, not to discuss a definite plan for a World Exhibition, but to consider the advisability of such an Exhibition and for the purpose of appointing a Commitee, representing the different interests of this city, the duty of which would be to prepare a final technical and financial project.

It has been suggested that we should have come before you with concrete proposals for discussion, but we have decided to come rather with the suggestion for the undertaking. The compilation of such a great project cannot be the work of a few men, but the collaboration of all parties interested.

It is primarily the great moral benefit, issuing from a disinterested and cordial collaboration between foreigners and Chinese, that prompted us to make the suggestion, besides the conviction that the execution of this great project will mark the end of all misunderstanding and jealousies amongst the different nationalities here and amongst the Chinese themselves. The unification of all factions in China and a better understanding between foreigners and Chinese must be the vision that should guide us through the difficult, but not impossible, task of materializing our scheme.

We have not called you here in order to ask for your financial support, but for your moral support, for your advice and for your free collaboration with the work of the Committee that you are going to appoint.

A broad vision of to-day's economic situation will clearly show us what an immense rôle China will play in the future economic readjustment of the world, when a mutual undertanding and loyal collaboration will permit the development of the enormous resource of this great country.

A Vision of Greater Shanghai.

Shanghai, because of her geographical position and importance in Eastern trade, is destined to develop more rapidly than any other city in the world. Why not prepare the plan for a greater Shanghai, concentrating on the function of this city during the next 25 years? It would be possible to embody in it the plan for the World Exhibition, for the erection of permanent buildings and for public work indispensable to the gradual expansion of the city.

I wish to dispel from the mind of our Chinese friends the idea that our suggestion is a trap in order to make them agree to the extension of the Settlement. It will not be the task of the Committee to discuss the future status of Shanghai, but to prepare a plan for the extention of the city without any preoccupation as to her future political standing.

The hearty collaboration and reconciliation of different interests will make possible political agreements of everlasting duration. We are confident that you are convinced that the moral result obtainable from this undertaking will be fully justified.

We have been told that a World Exhibition in Shanghai would be a financial failure, "because all other World Exhibitions were financial failures." We do not wish to go into detail, because the task of preparing the technical and financial plans must be left entirely to the Committee you will appoint today for this purpose, but we wish to point out to those who are in doubt that no other city in the world has the favourable characteristics that Shanghai has for a World Exhibition.

Shanghai's geographical position is unique. The watershed served by Shanghai Harbour represents well over one-tenth of the population of the world. This population by its unflagging energies manages to maintain an economic standard far superior to that of many other parts of the world; an intelligent population open to everything new and interesting and consequently a certain supporter of the Exhibition.

It is not necessary to have lived long in Shanghai to know how rapidly the value of land increases. Any large plot of land, embodied in the plan of Greater Shanghai, improved for the use of the Exhibition, is bound to increase in value and pay a great part of the cost.

Mr. Charles C. Moore, President of the San Francisco Exhibition, has kindly sent us all the records of that great Exhibition and after perusal of those interesting documents the Committee will be easily convinced how Shanghai can make her Exhibition pay.

We suggest that each one present pledge himself to give the Committee his moral support and his promise to render any help in the form of advice and information in order to facilitate its work.

We are perfectly aware of the grave task facing the Committee, but we are also confident that the enthusiasm of its members and the cordial support they will receive from all those far-sighted men who see before them the great future of Shanghai and the great moral and material benefits that such an Exhibition will bring to China and the rest of the World, will pave the way to a solution meeting unanimous approval (applause).

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby opened a general discussion by warmly supporting the proposal, dwelling upon Shanghai's favourable geographical position and its growing commercial importance, and saying that it must prove of great benefit to importers and exporters, and shipping, insurance, engineering and building interests. He thought that Shanghai would benefit commercially, even if by any chance actual cost of the scheme exceeded actual receipts, while on the intellectual side also there must be great gain both to East and West.

Financing the Exhibition.

Mr. A. Brooke Smith said he thought most people in Shanghai would like to see an Exhibition here, but the enterprise would be a most difficult one to carry out in a community such as that of Shanghai, a city of many nationalities. He had hoped that Mr. Bena would have placed before the meeting some idea of how the scheme was to be financed, but he had given no figures and only proposed that a Committee be appointed to go into the *pros* and *cons* of the matter. It seemed to the speaker that such a committee would be faced with a very great difficulty in the question of finance. An exhibition of the magnitude proposed by Mr. Bena would involve an expenditure of many millions before any revenue was to hand. How that revenue was to be forthcoming he did not know, and he would like Mr. Bena to give the meeting some ideas on the question.

Mr. Bena, in reply, admitted that he had no financial plan ready. Considering the financial potentialities of Shanghai, he thought it should be possible to form a syndicate to advance the necessary money during the five or six years which would be required in preparing the exhibition. A big asset would be that land needed for the exhibition would be developed for the use of greater Shanghai, and this must be done in conjunction with the Settlement authorities and the Chinese, while when the ground was ready the various nationalities participating would, of course, finance their own exhibits and erection of pavilions, as was done in other great exhibitions. In his opinion, the financial question would be the easiest to solve. As he viewed the position, the greater difficulty would be to secure complete international co-operation. Mr. Bena added that there was a suggestion that an exhibition be held in Peking, and the Chêkiang Government was also considering a similar proposition, but he had been informed that the latter would be prepared to co-operate with Shanghai. Reverting to the question of funds, Mr. Bena suggested that the amusement section of the exhibition might be turned over to a syndicate and become a permanent "Coney Island."

In answer to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Bena said that the Nanking Exhibition was financially disastrous, the reason being that $2,000,000 could not be accounted for!

Questioned as to land for the exhibition, Mr. Bena said possibly an area of 5,000 mow would be required, and his idea was that an option be obtained in two or three localities.

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun (Chinese Chamber of Commerce), speaking unofficially, said he thought that all the support that could be hoped for from the Chinese Government would possibly be a grant of land for the exhibition. If Shanghai business men organized and financed the scheme and took everything upon their shoulders, it might be a success, and he suggested that the various Chambers of Commerce should get together and thresh the matter out before taking any steps to get the Chinese authorities to move. Mr. Chang added that he was not present officially as representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Major Hilton Johnson, speaking on behalf of the China Association, said he thought the more prudent course would be to appoint a committee simply to explore the possibilities of such a scheme rather than appoint a committee to make arrangements as indicated. The financial side of the matter presented bigger difficulties than Mr. Bena appeared to think, and there were other troubles ahead, land, provincial rivalries, and so on.

Mr. E. M. Gull, speaking on behalf of the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce, endorsed Major Hilton Johnson's view. By appointing a committee he thought they would be jumping a stage. It would be more advisable for those who conceived the idea, and believed in it, to put forward something a little more definite; but to appoint a committee would give an impression that the meeting approved of the idea of the exhibition, and he was not sure that things had really reached that stage. They should first have some concrete proposal, and on that decide whether or not to appoint a committee to go further into the scheme.

Mr. Sowerby.—That is precisely the idea of appointing this preliminary committee—to prepare a more definite scheme for consideration by the various Chambers of Commerce and the Chinese.

Mr. Bena emphasized that the appointment of a Committee would not imply that they were bound to anything, or even that the meeting approved of the idea. It would not be an executive committee, and would simply be appointed to study the question.

Mr. Brooke Smith then proposed that Mr. Bena write to the national Chambers of Commerce and ask them to appoint one representative to form a committee and consider the matter as a whole.

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun seconded, and the resolution was carried with the addition that foreign and Chinese representation on the committee be equal, and that, in addition to inviting a representative of the Chinese Chamber, the latter body be asked to name suitable representatives of the leading Chinese financial and industrial concerns.

Local Japanese residents will celebrate the marriage of their popular Crown Prince on June 1 next.

The Chinese press states that the Japanese authorities in Shanghai have been asked to investigate the source of supply of counterfeit coins which are finding their way to Japan in bulk. It is said that recently 50 cent. silver pieces of the face value of Y.100,000 were recently shipped to Moji from Shanghai, and that the coins are of such excellent manufacture as to deceive all but an expert. Recently also, two Chinese were arrested at Moji in possession of counterfeit bank-notes printed in Shanghai.

CHINESE CATHOLIC PRELATES

Native Priests Raised to Rank of Monsignori with Seats in General Council

The Catholic Church excludes no nationality from the ranks of its priesthood, or even of the prelacy, provided the men come up to the intellectual, moral and general standard of efficiency required by Canon Law. The Church having at present 2,208,000 converts in China, dispersed over the 18 Provinces and Outlying Dependencies, and an ordained native clergy numbering 1,701, it was deemed advisable at the close of 1923, to raise a select few of these Chinese clergymen to the dignity of prelates. Trained for about 15 years in their native literature, in mathematical and physical science, in general history, in Latin, philosophy and theology, in Scripture, apologetics and Canon Law, they are thoroughly equipped for the duties of their ministry. Two among them have been recently selected by Rome, the Supreme Centre of authority over the whole Church, and raised to the dignity of Prefects Apostolic. Though not bishops, they have the rank of prelates, and may wear the mitre and ring, but are not allowed the use of the crozier or of the throne.

Names of the Two Prelates.

The first appointed is the Rev. Father Odoric Cheng, a member of the Franciscan Order, founded by the great and popular Saint of Assisi, A.D. 1209. Father Cheng was born in 1873, and joined the Franciscan Order in 1894, making his religious profession in 1898. He is therefore at the present day 51 years of age. Before being raised to the dignity of prelate, he was sometime professor in the Central Seminary of Kiangchowfu, Hupeh.

Their Missionary Field.

The other prelate is the Rev. Father Melchior Sun, of the Congregation of the Vincentians or Lazarists. Father Sun is a native of Peking, where he was born in 1869. He joined the Vincentian Fathers in 1897, and became a professed member of the Congregation in 1901. He is a little more advanced in age than the first prelate, being at present 55 years. In his previous lifetime, he laboured both as a missionary and a professor in the Preparatory Seminary, in Peking. He has had thus much experience both in the field and in teaching.

The Procession at Siccawei.

Monsignor Cheng, for such is the title to be henceforth given him, controls the whole region in the province of Hupeh south and southeast of the Yangtze River, down to the borders of Kiangsi. This comprises the district cities of Puki, Kiayü, Tsungyang and Tungcheng.

Monsignor Sun's sphere of work is in the province of Chihli, east of Paotingfu. The centre of the mission is Lihsien, with five other towns to the east and southeast, Shuhe, Ankuoh, Poyeh, Kaoyung and Shenchai. The congregation which he controls numbers 25,000 converts.

Preceding the bishops, both of these newly elected prelates walked in the procession, which took place in Siccawei at the opening of the General Council on May 15. Besides them was the Venerable Abbot Brun, Superior of the Trappist Monstery, near Peking. All three were highly conspicuous, and the object of peculiar attention on the part of the crowd. The natives were especially pleased in seeing two of their race among the highest dignitaries of that Church, which extends the world over, and reckons within her fold 325,000,000 members (Whitaker's Almanack, 1924, p. 263).

Seats in the General Council.

In the afternoon preceding the opening of the Council, five Commissions were established, each having a bishop presiding over it, and assisted by other bishops, theological consultors and secretaries. The two Chinese prelates are members of the 4th Commission, over which presides Bishop Geurts of Eastern Chihli. Among the consultors are the Very Rev. J. Verdier, S.J., superior-general of the Shanghai Mission; the Superior of the Dominicans, Foochow Mission; Rev. Father Espelage, of the Order of St. Francis, Wuchang, and Rev. Father Ford, representing the American Foreign Mission, Kuangtung. The presence of the Chinese prelates at the opening procession and as members of the above Commission, displays the wonderful progress of Catholic life in China, and the healthy expansion, which, as a result of the present Council, is expected to follow in the near future.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO SIR E. FRASER

Unveiled at the Consulate by Mr. Barton in Presence of Many Friends

The little ceremony which accompanied the unveiling of the Sir Everard Fraser memorial at the Consulate on Saturday was especially appropriate to the memory of the late Consul-General in being without ostentation in word or deed. There was a representative gathering of officials and friends, among those present being: Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., Consul, Mr. W. S. Toller, Vice-Consul, Mr. A. J. Martin, Vice-Consul, Mr. C. E. Whitamore, Vice-Consul, Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Counsellor of Legation, Mr. H. N. Steptoe, Vice-Consul, Commander Green, Sir Skinner and Lady Turner and Miss Turner, Sir Edward Pearce, M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, Mr. V. Grosse, Assistant Commissioner of Russian Affars, Dean Symons and Mrs. Symons, Mr. Peter Grain, Mr. R. F. le Mesurier, Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. John Prentice, Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, Lieut. Col. T. E. Trueman, Major Hilton Johnson, Mr. Alister Campbell, Mr. M. Reader Harris, Mr. L. M. Beytagh, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. L. E. Canning, Mr. O. M. Green, Mr. A. C. Clear, Captain Hillman, Superintendent T. Vaughan and Mr. L. J. Cubitt.

A guard of honour, under command of Sgt. Fanthorpe, was furnished by "A" Co. British, S.V.C., (Sir Everard Fraser's old company) and presented arms before the memorial upon the arrival of Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General. In a brief speech Mr. Barton said:

In the past, the memorials upon the walls of this building have not been unveiled with any ceremony. The men whom they commemroate are not men who were very well known in Shanghai, and their memorials were placed here without any ceremony at all. In the case of the tablet I am about to unveil to the memory of Sir Everard Fraser, we thought a departure from that custom would be fitting in the case of a man who served so long at this post and who was so well loved in the place where he died. I do not propose to say anything in the nature of a eulogy of Sir Everard Fraser. It is unnecessary. Shanghai has already honoured him by placng a memorial tablet in the Cathedral. This small memorial placed here to-day thinks of him rather as the Consul, and merely records the fact of his service for 42 years and his death here at his post, and it is placed here by members of his own Service in China in testimony of their regard for him and of their desire to preserve his memory, and that this table may serve to keep his memory green and be an incentive to those who shall follow in his footsteps. On behalf of the Consular Service in China, I unveil this tablet.

The unveiling concluded the ceremony.

Most of the Chinese newspapers on Monday contained reference to recent cases of abduction said to have taken place in Shanghai. It is suggested that these have been very numerous but that little can be known about them owing to threats held out to relatives of the victims. Special reference is made to the case of the wife of a piece goods broker, kidnapped from a theatre about a week ago, and held for a $50,000 ransom; one report states that $15,000 has been paid and that the woman has returned home. So many versions of the affair are given, however, that all must be accepted with the usual caution. One highly coloured story describes how the abductors decorated the lady's headdress with flowers and worshipped her as the goddess of wealth. Another report states that a special proclamation on the subject of these crimes has been issued by the Chief of the Chinese Constabulary, and that rewards are to be offered for information leading to the arrest of the gang believed to be at work. A leader writer points out that if these crimes are not checked, Shanghai will be unsafe for any wealthy person, either Chinese or foreign.

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CAPT. D'OISY REACHES PEKING

Shanghai to the Capital in Nine Flying Hours: Most Difficult Stage

Departing from Lunghua at 5 a.m. on Thursday, Capt. d'Oisy reached Nanyuan Aerodrome, Peking, at 5.45 last evening. He covered the distance of 700 odd miles in nine flying hours, in what he described in an interview at Peking, as his "most difficult flight so far."

He made two two-hour stops at Hsuchowfu and Tsinanfu where he met with an ovation.

The start was made at the Lunghua field in the presence of M. Wilden, the French Consul-General, Dr. E. L. Tartois, Mme. Beudin and a surprisingly large group from the French colony, who had remained up all night to wish their countrymen "*bon voyage.*"

The motor was started and the 'plane ran down the field and then rose gracefully into the air. In the early light, the tri-colour identification circlees on the lower side and similar colours on the tail which showed the 'plane to be French shone clearly.

The start was made under most favourable weather conditions. Only under such conditions and an engine working as near perfect as possible Capt. d'Oisy felt he could make the distance. In case of failure there was the threat of Marshal Chih Shi-yuan to seize the 'plane if it landed at Nanking.

Triumphant passage past this obstacle was announced in a telegram received by M. Wilden shortly before noon. Signed by Capt. d'Oisy, it stated that the aviators passed above Nanking at 6.45 a.m., and made a successful landing at Hsuchowfu.

The "North-China Daily News" Correspondent at Hsuchowfu wired yesterday afternoon that the machine, with both men in good condition, had arrived there at 8.50. They were greeted with a splendid reception by the foreign community and the Chinese authorities, every facility being afforded them for the remainder of the journey. Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, Commissioner of Defence, who assisted so materially in the release of the Lincheng captives, gave personal attention to details which might be of assistance to the aviators. The landing and take-off were made perfectly. By 11 a.m. they were off again for Tsinan.

Tsinanfu, May 29.

Capt. d'Oisy arrived here at 1.15 p.m. and left two hours afterwards.—Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 29.

Capt. d'Oisy arrived at Nanyuan at 5.45 p.m.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

"Most Difficult Flight."

Capt d'Oisy, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that the Chinese authorities *en route* were helpful, but it was his most difficult flight so far.

As he was landing at Suchowfu a tyre burst, causing breakage of a shock absorber strut which the fliers repaired. While flying the magneto burnt out and a valve had to be replaced.

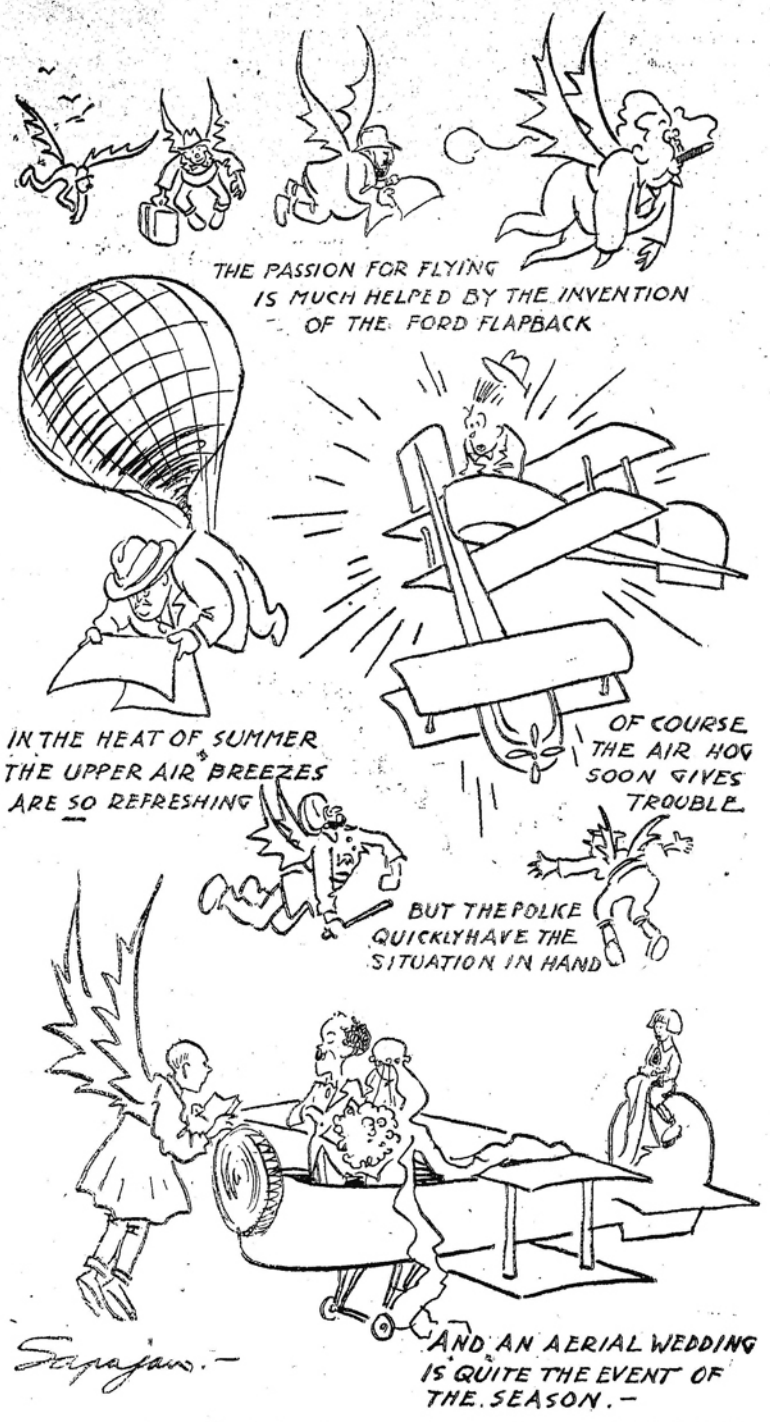
He made a perfect landing at Nanyuan escorted by a Chinese plane which went out to meet him.

Thousands of people were present including the French Minister, most of the French community, representatives of the Legations and numerous high Chinese officials. A feature of the reception was presentations to Capt. d'Oisy and his mechanic of commemorative medals and certificates from the President and the Aviation Department, and also handsome curios. The Aviation Director read an address of welcome to which Capt. d'Oisy replied, thanking the Aviation Department for the Assistance it had given throughout.

Three-day Stay in Peking.

Capt. d'Oisy expects to remain in Peking for two or perhaps three days. The French Minister is entertaining him to a banquet tonight. A Presidential and other receptions are arranged for to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IT is announced that the Chinese Students' International Union will hold their annual conference at Shanghai in August.


THE PASSION FOR FLYING IS MUCH HELPED BY THE INVENTION OF THE FORD FLAPBACK
IN THE HEAT OF SUMMER THE UPPER AIR BREEZES ARE SO REFRESHING
OF COURSE THE AIR HOG SOON GIVES TROUBLE
BUT THE POLICE QUICKLY HAVE THE SITUATION IN HAND
AND AN AERIAL WEDDING IS QUITE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.—

THE ARRIVAL, ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE, OF FAMOUS AVIATORS, NATURALLY STARTS SHANGHAI ON A NEW CRAZE

GOODS TRAINS IN COLLISION

Serious Accident on Tientsin-Pukou Line, but No Lives Lost

Two goods trains crashed together on the Tientsin-Pukou line on Sunday night. A number of freight vans were completely wrecked, but as far as can be ascertained no one was killed or injured.

Miscellaneous freight is lined up alongside both lines. The track is covered with coaches smashed to splinters along the better part of a hundred yards. Portions of boxes, crates and general freight were hurled over an area of nearly an acre.

The crash which, it is reported, was caused by the failure of one engine driver to obey the signals, is a attributed entirely to his negligence. Passengers coming through to Shanghai say that the general opinion of railway men in the vicinity was that the driver ran right past the red light into the other engine, which had the right of way. It is reported that this driver, seeing the impending collision, jumped from the foot plate, without first throwing over the regulator. He has not been seen since, although officials and the military searched the country.

The scene of the accident is about 55 miles north of Pukou, not far from the ninth stop above the terminus, a small town called Changpaling.

Passengers reaching Shanghai from northern cities on the Blue Express stated that they were forced to go round the piled-up wreckage and walk until they met the up train, a portion of which then put back to the river with them and their baggage, which the coolies carried from the upper side of the wreckage. They arrived in Pukou several hours late, but according to the local railway officials, the Nanking express came in at the North Station but 40 minutes late.

Information received by Mr. G. L. Turner, assistant to the traffic manager, was very meagre merely to the effect that the trains had crashed and that coolies had carried the baggage round. One of the local specialists proceeded to the spot on Monday night. Passenger services are being maintained regularly, though in order to prevent delay, an extra siding is being constructed until the main line is cleared. This may take several days more.

WEDDING

Eustace—Hickson

A very pretty wedding took place on Thursday of last week in Holy Trinity Cathedral, which was effectively decorated for the occasion, when Miss Edna Hickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hickson, of Maghull, Liverpool, was married to Mr. Harold Curtis Eustace, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Eustace, of Croydon, Surrey, and Yokohama, Japan. The Very Rev. Dean Symons performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. A. Halcy, wore a charming costume of white marocain crêpe, elaborately trimmed with pearls, and carried pink carnations. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. H. G. Allen as best man and Mr. W. B. Hughes acted as usher. After the ceremony, a reception was held at 81 Yu Yuen Road, the residence of Mr. H. G. Allen.

CHAPEI VOLUNTEERS PROHIBITED

Military Governor of Shanghai Wholly Opposed: Existing Forces Quite Enough

Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, has refused to give his approval to the scheme of a number of local merchants to reorganize the Chapei and Shanghai City Volunteer corps.

It will be remembered that the merchants requested the Chinese General and City Chambers of Commerce to bring the matter to the attention of Gen. Ho and to persuade him to approve of the scheme, as it was very essential, they said, that the Volunteers should be reorganized in order that the members might give the local military and police authorities their support in coping with the armed robber menace and for the protection of Shanghai.

Gen. Ho, in a reply to the Chambers, said that he had seen their letter and a copy of the proposed regulations which would govern the Volunteer Corps and was much interested. He stated that he greatly approved of their spirit and greatly respected them for showing so much concern in maintaining peace and order within his territory, but—"Since the third year of the Republic," he writes, "you know that, although we have passed through many crises and troubles, we have managed to maintain peace and order and nothing untoward has happened. You will see, therefore, that our force of militia and police have been sufficient to carry out their multifarious duties properly and that there is no necessity of establishing once more the Volunteer Corps.

"Of course, we cannot compare Shanghai with the interior where there is constant trouble. Here I assume responsibility in maintaining peace and order, and I guarantee that my troops and police will maintain peace and order and will protect the people and their interests, including their lives and their properties. I might say conscientiously that we have been, are, and will continue to do our best to make them happy and peaceful.

"Please notify all concerned that I have ordered my subordinates, the troops and the police, to take stricter precautions in maintaining peace and order and that there is no need for them to worry about protection for that they will surely receive."

Merchants' Desire Justified

Commenting on Gen. Ho's letter, the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" says that the merchants, in attempting to restore the Volunteers, have been striving hard for a long time to reach their object in order that they may themselves assist the police and the troops in maintaining peace and order, but now their hopes appeared to be shattered.

"The merchants, prompted by patriotic and protective motives, have been following a safe and a proper course," it adds. "They are respectable men, their aims are honourable and without reproach, and their actions are faithful and honest, not to say straightforward. They have tried to strengthen the troops and the police and to establish further the confidence of the people in the merchants. They wanted to protect the people's interests and their lives and property. The troops and police are insufficient in number. Absolutely no suspicion rests upon the aims of the merchants, who, as we have stated, are honourable and respectable. The Chambers of Commerce have gone over the regulations and found them in order, hence we hold that permission should be granted by the Military Governor for the reorganization of the Volunteers. Gen. Ho's contentions are based on firm grounds, but still we think that the Volunteers should be part of the merchants' equipment as they can do much to help the troops and the police to maintain peace and order for the benefit of their people. We have much to thank the police and the troops for, the efficient manner in which they have given us pence and protection in past years, but the robber menace is increasing."

THE World's Christian Students' Federation will meet in London from August 7 to August 21. China will be represented by Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Mr. T. Z. Koo and Miss Yang Shih-tsen.

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ATTACK ON RACING AT KIANGWAN

Chapei Merchants Protest to Paoshan Assembly against Evils of Gambling

Is Kiangwan Race Course a gamble? If so, should it come under the Chinese gambling laws? —These are questions that are being asked in Chinese circles as the result of a letter which, according to the Chinese Press, has just been addressed by a number of Chapei residents to the members of the District Assembly of Paoshan.

The merchants say that the strength of a country depends upon the strength of its citizens. With people who are strong physically, spiritually and mentally, the country is sure to be strong. But if the people lack in these three things it is only natural that the country should be very weak.

The Kiangwan Race Club, they say, does not in any way tend to strengthen China in this respect; on the contrary it is encouraging the gambling spirit. The opening of such a big place is simply for race meetings, and not, as the Chinese name suggests, an athletic club.

Simply a Cover.

It has been stated that racing has come from the West and that there should be race meetings for the benefit of foreigners as well as the Chinese. As a matter of fact racing is simply a cover, for in reality the race course is opened for gambling purposes. The issue of parimutuel and sweep tickets is nothing less than a lottery, the writers say.

Before racing was introduced in Shanghai, gambling was openly permitted, but the authorities refused to permit it further because it did not look nice, but now there is no difference at all between gambling and racing. Lotteries on a small scale injure the people's lives and property, but on a big scale they damage the financial market.

"Laws have been made by the Government forbidding lotteries," the writers continue, "and the Civil Governor has issued an order forbidding gambling as well as for the carrying out of the Government's law concerning lotteries. Everybody said that such acts on the part of the authorities were praiseworthy, but still we have permitted racing and gambling and the issue of race tickets without even taking any notice of them. Is this because racing is a part of western civilization that we welcome the practice and do nothing to suppress it—even going so far as to give it our support?

Foreign Countries' Example.

"Two years ago the Japanese Consul-General forbade his nationals to purchase race tickets, and America is now refusing to issue permits for the opening of race courses. Why? Because they know that such are a danger to society and injure their people.

"We learn that the Kiangwan Race Course was established because the Shanghai Race Club held but two meetings each year in spring and autumn. The promoters of the Kiangwan Race Course knew that the people were greedy for money and wanted to take chances at their luck, so they opened the Kiangwan Race Course and hoisted a new flag. Meetings are held whenever the weather is good, in spring, autumn and winter. On the days when they are expected to rest, the people are led to gamble in this place. The Shanghai Race Club has also increased the number of its racing days, and the two have since been competing. Altogether the two clubs hold 40 race meetings each year.

"Because of restrictions, the Shanghai Race Club has to limit its activities and the number of racing days each year. In Kiangwan, however, the number of days and meetings are limitless.

"Now, we understand, the two clubs are proposing to unite their activities. This year, the Kiangwan Race Course has been making improvements and extending its space in preparation for the entry of the Shanghai Race Club.

A Free-Gambling Place.

"All nationalities use Chinese territory as a free gambling place, and thus make Chinese territory a base for the menace to the lives and property of the people.

"Therefore, we are appealing to you members of the District Assembly, as representatives of the people of Paoshan District, in which the Kiangwan Race Course is situated, carefully to consider this question. You gentleman have to be responsible for the suppression of the Kiangwan Race Course. This is an important matter. The Kiangwan Course is a danger to the individual, to society, to the public in general and to the nation as a whole. We have, therefore, to ask you to discuss this matter to see whether or not we should in future grant permission for the continuance of the Kiangwan Race Course, to see whether it and its tickets are a gamble, to punish those concerned for conducting a gamble contrary to the law (should they come under Chinese law), or to limit the number of racing days, so that the source of the poison might be cut off."

THAT CADASTRAL LOT

Scene: A Court in Shanghai

Attorney: What is this?
Witness: A cadastral plan.
Judge: A what?
Witness: A cadastral plan.
Judge: What's that?
Attorney: A cadastral plan is . . . . er . . . Tell his Honour what a cadastral plan is
Witness: A cadastral plan is a cada....that is to say, it is a plan issued by the Municipal Council.
Judge: But *"cadastral!"* What does that mean?
Witness: I am afraid I cannot tell you precisely.
Judge: Does anyone know what a *cadastral* plan is?

The Marshal looked at the clerk of the court, the clerk of the court looked at the court stenographer, the court stenographer looked at the reporter; the reporter looked at the judge and the judge looked at counsel, and nobody knew what a cadastral plan was.

It appears not a little surprising that so learned body of gentlemen found themselves unable to describe correctly so simple a thing as a cadastral plan. The situation is all the more astonishing when one considers that Shanghai is simply full of cadastral lots, and that every little lot has a plan of its own, so that people really should know a lot about the word.

The word cadastral is derived from *cadastre*, from the late Latin *capitastrum*, a register of the poll tax, and is a register of the real estate of a country, with details of area, names of owners, and value. A cadastral survey, therefore, properly is one which gives such information as the Domesday Book, but the term came into general use as a name for the Ordinance Survey of the United Kingdom, which is on a sufficiently large scale to give the area of every field or piece of ground. Thus the Encyclopædia Britannica.

In Shanghai the word is of course used in precisely the same sense. Here we have Consular lots and Cadastral lots. The "Consular lot" is the number given to a piece of ground upon registration at the Consulate to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject. The cadastral plan of the lot is the Municipal Council survey, giving exact details of the land and any property which may be upon it, area, name of owner, and assessible value. The cadastral plan is thus a complete and exact official record of land in the Settlement.

BRILLIANT Chang, a Chinese restaurant keeper who was sentenced at the Old Bailey on April 10 to 11 months in the second division for being in possession of cocaine, has a particularly livid record, according to the London police. Socially and educationally Chang is far removed from the ordinary Chinese. He is the son of a wealthy Chinese merchant who acts as contractor to the British Admiralty at Shanghai and Hongkong. Evidence was given that the cocaine was found at Chang's restaurant when the police searched it following the arrest of a woman who was convicted and admitted that she had been a drug-taker. Chang denied supplying the woman, and said he did not deal in drugs. He was not aware that the packet of cocaine was in a recess in his cupboard, and did not know how it got there.

OBITUARY

Mr. R. Utz.

Shanghai art circles will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. R. Utz, the well-known Russian artist, which occurred at his residence in Shanghai on May 22, from tuberculosis.

The artist was chiefly remarkable for his impressionistic style, having a penchant for bold outstanding effects with plenty of colour. Like most artists and journalists he was never rich, and the news that one of his pictures, entitled "A canal scene," had sold for the sum of $160 caused him a great deal of pleasure, shortly before his death. He has held exhibitions of his work from time to time, the most recent being that at the Winter-garden Café. He exhibited some of his work at the exhibition held in the offices of the "North-China Daily News" a few days ago, and only ill-health prevented his serving on the committee. His loss will be a blow to Shanghai's artistic community.

Mr. Chun Fai-ting

The death is announced at his home, 13 Haining Road, at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday, of Mr. Chun Fai-ting, a director of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., and one of the leading Cantonese merchants in Shanghai.

Mr. Chun Fai-ting, who was a native of Sunwui, Kuangtung, and 76 years of age at the time of his death, came to Shanghai 45 years ago and immediately became connected with the infant China Merchants S. N. Co. Largely due to his indefatigable efforts, the company rose from small beginnings to what it is to-day, China's premier shipping concern. In spite of his advancing age, Mr. Chun attended office every day and was to be seen at his desk practically up to the time of his death. Many who passed the China Merchants' office in the Bund were no doubt familiar with the little, elderly figure of a Chinese gentleman who stepped out from his carriage and with the assistance of a servant walk into the office. This was Mr. Chun. He stuck to this carriage always, this being the only means of conveyance which he liked. Motor-cars he ignored.

Apart from his interests in the China Merchants' S. N. Co., Mr. Chun devoted a great part of his time to such organizations as the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Cantonese Guild, the Cantonese Merchants' Association, the New York Life Insurance Co., and the Sun Life Insurance Co., of all of which he was a director. He also associated himself with many other organizations and activites and gave freely to deserving charities.

Mr. Chun was married and had 11 children, six sons and five daughters. Two daughters have already preceded him in death and the other three are married. His six sons are still alive and are well-known in Chinese circles. These are Mr. Chun Wing Kee of the China Merchants' Co., Mr. J. Wing-chun Chun (a district engineer in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway), Dr. J. Wing-hon Chun M. B., B. CH., (senior medical officer of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service), Mr. T. Wing-kue Chun, B. COMM. (assistant chief accountant of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways), Mr. Chun Wing-lai (of the China Merchants' Co.), and Mr. Chun Wing-ching.

Mr. A. A. Claxton

Shanghai cricketers and sportsmen in general were deeply grieved yesterday to learn of the death of Mr. A. A. Claxton. Mr. Claxton, who was in the Far East as the representative of a Manchester firm, had spent some time in Singapore and Hongkong and came to Shanghai last year. He had recently been down to Hongkong and only returned to the Settlement a few days ago. He succumbed to typhus.

Mr. Claxton was one of the finest cricketers seen here for many years and as a wicket-keeper he stood out even amongst the several very clever men the Settlement has had in that position in recent years. Some said of him that he was inclined to take liberties behind the wicket, yet it was seldom that he gave anything away through so doing. He was equally accomplished with the bat, being both a stylist and a fast and prolific scorer. He had the unique honour of having played Interport cricket for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, which is believed to be a record. Mr. Claxton, who was a son of the Rev. A. E. Claxton, leaves a widow, with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, and many members of the Shanghai Cricket Club and other friends attended to pay a last tribute of respect to one whose sudden passing is so greatly regretted. The service in the Chapel and at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, Pastor of Union Church. Among those present to express their sympathy with the chief mourner, Mrs. Claxton, were: the Rev. E. Box and Mrs. Box, Dr. J. Davenport, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, W. C. G. Clifford, D. W. Leach, A. E. Lanning, J. R. Weeks, E. S. Elliston, A. H. Leslie, A. Badeley, J. Tippin, G. F. Forshaw, R. Grimshaw, W. J. Monk, T. Rawsthorne, and W. Martin.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

GEN. FREDERICK WARD MEMORIAL

Dedication by U. S. Consul-General at Sungkiang: Chinese Join in Recognition

A large number of Americans, including Mr. E. S. Cunningham (Consul-General) and Mr. M. D. Purdy (Judge of the U. S. Court of China) and representatives of the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion went to Sungkiang on Sunday to dedicate a memorial to Frederick Ward, the founder of the Ever-Victorious Army. When the foreigners arrived at the shrine, they found many Sungkiang officials there to welcome them, as well as a large number of Chinese. Red candles had been placed before the family tablets of General Ward by the Chinese, who apparently have come to regard the shrine as sacred to the memory of one who helped their country in the hour of distress.

The dedication programme was very simple. Rev. C. L. Boynton, of the American School, opened with a prayer, Mr. Gardner Crane, Commander of the Frederick Ward Post, then introduced Mr. Cunningham, who delivered a dedicatory address, in the course of which he said:—

It is altogether fitting that Frederick Ward should be honoured to-day by the American Legion, whose members are of those adventuresome Americans who crossed the Atlantic as Ward crossed the Pacific, and who fought in foreign lands for principles which they believed to be right and just and in defence of countries other than their own. But this memorial must be only a beginning of honours to be paid to this great-hearted American. This tablet that we unveil to-day is the first memorial erected exclusively by Americans in China to the memory of its distinguished citizen. It must not be the last, for on the American grounds in Shanghai, surrounded by Government buildings and under the flag of his country, should a monument be erected in commemoration of his services. The American Legion would do a great work if it accepts the responsibility for this monument. It will be a reminder to the Chinese people that it was erected to an American who helped their country in an hour of distress. His life typifies the great friendship that Americans and the American Government have always shown towards China. He brought that which China needed at that time, and many contributions has America made since to China of the things she needs, such as missions, schools, hospitals, etc.

Mr. S. K. Chen followed. He said that he had been requested to represent the provincial and other Chinese officials and to do honour to General Frederick Ward for the distinguished services which he rendered to China during the Taiping Rebellion. It was through General Ward's valuable assistance that the rebellion was finally quelled, thus enabling the people of Sungkiang and Shanghai to enjoy peace and order. Local Chinese joined with Americans in coming to the tomb during this part of the year to make a sacrificial offering to the memory of the General.

Mr. Chen placed a wreath upon the tomb on behalf of General Ho Feng-lin and Mr. Hsu Yuan.

After Rev. J. Bushey, pastor of Grace Church, Sungkiang, had pronounced the Benediction, a detachment of sailors from the American men-of-war in harbour and the Boy Scouts from the American School fired a volley to "Taps."

The inscription on the memorial is: "In Memory of the Organizer of the Ever-Victorious Army, erected by the Frederick Ward Post, American Legion."

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY

Hairs Transformed into Reptiles which Steal the Human Heart Away!

An up-to-date fairy tale, which has led the authorities to take steps to suppress it, has appeared in the Chinese press.

We are told that a 16-year old Chinese girl, taking a nap after tiffin several days ago, suddenly died. Her parents then sat on the front door-steps and began the usual Chinese weeping for the dead girl. A beggar, passing by, inquired what was the reason for their sadness, and upon being told, said that he would explain the reason for the girl's death.

If the parents, he said, would take the trouble to look at the four corners of the blanket of the bed on which the girl was lying, they would find that in each was a human hair. The spirits of these had transformed themselves into deadly snakes, and had worked their way into the girls' heart, which was all eaten up.

Upon saying this, the beggar disappeared from sight. The parents immediately took his advice and went to inspect the bed cover. There they found, exactly located as the beggar had stated, the human hairs. They tapped the girl's bosom and found also that she was "heartless!"

The story was circulated, and of course the Chinese press took it up. One of the more enterprising reporters went to the house and lo! he too saw the hairs! After that many people looked at their blankets and found that these also had the hairs. They were immediately taken out and burned, so that the poisonous reptiles were also burnt to death and many human lives were saved.

The matter has now been brought to the ears of the authorities, who have issued an order forbidding the absurd story to be circulated further. They state that Shanghai is such an important commercial port and many people are not as enlightened as one might expect.

Remedy Clean Blankets

"Of late," states the proclamation, "a rumour has been circulated to the effect that human hairs in four corners of blankets have turned into poisonous snakes and have eaten the hearts of various people. This is a foolish rumour but ignorant men and women believe that it is true and have become greatly alarmed. It a menace to the public peace and order of Shanghai and has a great bearing on the minds of the people. No matter how many hairs blankets contain, it is foolish to think that they can be transformed into snakes. There evidently are some bad people in Shanghai who are attempting to stir up the minds of the people, hence all concerned are ordered to put an end to it at once. The police are ordered to take the necessary steps to suppress rumours of this nature and to arrest rumour-mongers. It is hoped that people will clean their blankets and not believe such stories, as during the winter the people neglect to change their bed sheets and blankets with the result that they are dirty and rumours of this nature are circulated. All concerned hereby take note."

OWING to lack of funds, the Chinese press understands, the National Southeastern University, Nanking, has decided to abolish its engineering department. This institution is considered to be one of the best administered in China.

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CORRESPONDENCE

MIRAGE IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It would be difficult to find a subject that has not been discussed in your correspondence columns, by the wire and sometimes otherwise.

I think though I am introducing a new subject, and that is mirage. Any sunny day after 10 o'clock a.m. on the sandy plains of China one sees with exact distinctness the clear water of beautiful lakes. Trees are seen growing in the lake and people carrying their burdens through it. To one not versed in mirage appearances it is difficult to believe the lake is phantom. Change your height, either by kneeling, or by ascending to a higher level and the mirage is proved.

On Sunday at noon after a severe blow of wind, and when the heavens were filled with all varieties of clouds for reflexion, we saw from our porch, several hundreds of yards distant, a native thatched house, and a pai-fang, a widow's monument. These were so distinct that at the time we did not realize we were viewing a mirage. We wondered that they could have been built so near us, and that we did not notice the workmen. When they disappeared, then we realized we had seen a mirage.

I want to ask if others have seen objects in mirage, not in the sky, but as though built upon the earth. There were two of us and we discussed it together, so there is no doubting the facts in the case.

I am, etc.,
ONE WHO PRACTISES PROHIBITION.

May 21, 1924. Tenghsien, Shantung.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to the letter on the above subject which appears in to-day's issue, I beg to call attention to a passage in the "China Sea Pilot," Vol. V. p. 490, referring to the coast from Litsinho to Ninghai (near mouth of Yellow River).

"*Mirage.*—This shore in hazy weather presents a very peculiar appearance from seaward, all objects being ridiculously magnified. The small villages start out of the mist like huge towns, and men loom like towers, whilst the shores vanish on either hand in long, finely tapering points."

I have often seen "pools" of mist in Chihli province and Mr. Barcus of "hollow-earth" fame was led to his illusion largely by the mirage effects at the mouth of the Huangpu.

All these phenomena arise from a low lying layer of dense vapour which distorts the light passing through it.

I am, etc.,
HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanhai, May 24, 1924.

ARE FISH SOMNAMBULISTIC?

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Say! Can any of your paper perusers enlighten yours truly, Fisher T. Fish, on a dashed perplexing problem *i.e.*, are fish ever dormant? As a gold fish enthusiast I guess I have frequently dashed from my couch way back during the small hours of the night in the hope of getting wise as to whether the boys indulge in a little nap but I have sure met with little success.

As a wind up I may say that I have been no more fortunate in my nocturnal expeditions with sampan and lantern at this sea-side resort commonly known as the "Los Angeles" of China.

I am, None Other Dear Sir,
Than,
Yours as ever and a day,
FISHER T. FISH.

Ningpo, May 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the letter appearing in last Saturday's issue of the "North-China Daily News" under this heading, it would appear that our friend, Mr. Fisher T. Fish (I doubt whether this is his correct name—it sounds a bit "fishy"), has forgotten his Esperanto otherwise he would remember that the word fish is a redivation of the verb Fishanto—to sleep.

I must confess, however, that I have never yet seen a fish in a dormant state and would be very interested to hear whether any of your fish-loving readers can throw any light on the matter.

I am, etc.,
INTERESTED.

Nanking, May 28, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the article appearing in the correspondence columns of last Saturday's "N.-C. D. N." I should be very pleased if Mr. Fisher T. Fish would be so good as to do me the honour of entertaining him one evening at my country place. "The Rockery," Ningpo, (standing as it does in its own grounds and possessing magnificent portals it is an ideal place for fish) when I shall have much pleasure in showing him my aquarium which is considered to be one of the finest in the world and will also have the satisfaction of convincing him that fish do sleep. They do not, or cannot, however, close their eyes, hence the familiar expression "poor fish." I may say that I have made a life-long study of aquatic oviparous animals and can therefore speak with some authority on the subject.

I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Fish's real name but if he will drop a line to the undersigned intimating when he proposes availing himself of my invitation I will make suitable arrangements for receiving him.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
PROFESSOR BROWN.

"The Rockery,"
Ningpo, May 28, 1924.

TWO RACING QUESTIONS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are two matters more or less controversial upon which I venture to address you.

The first is the question of declaration to win at Race Meetings here. I enclose a cutting from the last received copy of the "Weekly Times," which you might, if you think fit, reproduce. I have no doubt in my own mind that whenever a stable has more than one starter in a race, it is only fair to the public to make a declaration. I can call to mind many instances during the past few years in which there has been no such declaration and the public has been disagreeably surprised.

The question is further complicated by the fact that in some cases an owner has ponies running in his own name whilst owning shares on joint account with others in ponies running in the same race.

Should there be any declaration in such cases?

The second question is that over which so much controversy now rages—what is a China Pony?

On this, I feel that most of us are missing the point.

The pony raced here and on most, if not all, of the courses in China is, or was, a Mongolian-bred animal.

I have travelled fairly extensively in China and have, except in the north, found the China pony to be a small animal rarely exceeding 12.3 and usually much under even that height but with many characteristics in shape and manners.

I speak of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Yunnan and Kueichow in particular.

I am told that in Szechuan the same small hardy breed is to be found and that the Burmese pony is of much the same type.

At the close of the Russo-Japanese War the Mongel breeders got hold of a number of Cossack horses and mares and commenced to interbreed, obviously with a view to improvement.

This has resulted in some of the "Smashers" that are now in the "lime-light" of racing circles to-day.

When I first arrived in the East early in 1901 "Walers" were raced in Hongkong and elsewhere. There can be little doubt but that a lot of "Waler" blood, through them, filtered into Mongolia.

It should not be difficult to discriminate between the Mongolian pony and half-breeds but the China pony is very much more like an Arab than any pony such as we imported exclusively from Mongolia and raced in the old days.

Mr. Morriss is right in his contention that the Mongol horse breeders only wanted to improve the breed by importing fresh strains; and that this has been done is abundantly proved by recent results.

The real "China Pony" is not Mongolian. Let us agree to race Mongolian-bred ponies and leave it at that.

They may improve their breed as much as they like. Why not? We have done the same in Britain, since the days of "Eclipse."

I am, etc.,
PHILIP W. GOLDING.

Shanghai, May 27, 1924.

P. S. The above was written before I had seen the letter from your Tientsin correspondent in this morning's issue of your paper.

*The cutting enclosed by our correspondent is as follows.—

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND MR. DAWSON.

Question of a Declaration

During the flat-racing season of last year we (the "Times") published some articles by our Racing Correspondent commenting upon the practice of owners running two horses in the same race without making a declaration as to the one with which he intends to win. One of the races under review was the Coronation Stakes, where the two horses in question were Paola and Teresina, owned by his Highness the Aga Khan and trained by Mr. R. C. Dawson. In this race Teresina carried the Aga Khan's first colours and Paola his second colours; Teresina was first favourite, but Paola won, and Teresina finished second.

Our Correspondent expressed the opinion that the owner would have been well advised from the public point of view to have run only one of the horses, but he had no desire to suggest that the result was anything but unfortunate. The Aga Khan and Mr. Dawson, however, thought that the articles impugned their good faith and integrity. We desire to correct that impression. The Aga Khan is a very good friend of England, and a welcome and honoured patron of the Turf in this country. The success of Mr. Dawson's career as a trainer is sufficient testimony to the trust which is reposed in him by the racing community.

We trust that this explanation will remove any misunderstanding which may have arisen in the minds of any of our readers. We, however, adhere to the view that where an owner runs two horses in the same race he should, in the interests of the public, make a declaration.

PLAYING THE GAME

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although I have absolutely no connexion with the Jewish Boy Scouts and Cubs and although I attended neither the Jamboree held on Thursday nor the one on Saturday, I hope you will permit me to answer Ricardo's letter, as I happen to be of the same race as the boys who won.

Those of us who are acquainted with the parents of some—not all—of the boys, who are extremely orthodox, will understand that they would never permit their sons to take part in the competition on their Sabbath—the day of rest—especially in the fire-lighting event. I am sure not all the Jewish boys whose parents respect the Sabbath and who were there went there with the knowledge of their parents.

I can assure Ricardo that it was not very many years ago that—when still a boy—I used to sneak away on a Saturday afternoon to go and watch the football matches or some other sporting event and, upon returning home, used to receive a good scolding—and sometimes a hiding from my father for not having attended the Synagogue Services.

Would Ricardo have wished rather to see the whole troop turn out on Thursday or only part of the troop on Saturday under such a condition?

Thanking you for the space you allow me, and enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
A YOUNG JEW.

Shanghai, May 27, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Ricardo's" letter referring to the conditions under which the Jewish Scouts and Cubs won the two shields is most opportune.

There is no doubt that the conditions under which the Jewish lads performed their stunts were all in their favour, especially so in the case of the very little boys, the Cubs, as they were immune from the natural nervousness and excitement usually engendered both in men and boys when performing in public under the scrutiny of a thousand eyes.

Yet again, the Girls School Cubs and other packs had to perform in the face of a crowd *after* they had been enjoying themselves at the sideshows and after they were tired little boys through waiting in those surging and tiresome queues.

The Jewish Cubs were taken to a beautiful garden, fresh and tuned up to the minute and there went through their stunts under entirely different and more favourable conditions to all the other little boys.

Of course, the Scout Council is responsible for having allowed this to take place for although the Council will naturally consider the religious susceptibilities of the various packs it must also be remembered they are also the guardians of *all* the packs, and the fair thing to have done was to insist upon equal stunts under equal conditions, *conte que conte*, which in this case they have quite failed to do.

The scoring between the Jewish Cubs and the Cathedral Girls School Cubs was very close—totals of 93.6 per cent. as against 92.5 per cent.—and, if I remember rightly, the Girls School Cubs beat the Jewish Cubs in all the detailed items marked on the blackboard and only lost to them on the "general" marking for their camp effects.

As "Ricardo" points out, the Jewish leaders had no religious qualms about allowing their lads to put on their war-paint and to receive their Shields in public, nor also, in allowing the lads to enjoy themselves on a Saturday afternoon as all boys like to and ought to do—but some explanation is awaited from the Jewish Elders controlling the packs as to why religion prevented the boys doing their stunts with their companion Scouts and Cubs?

If their boys must needs perform in quietness and privacy—so, by the same token, should their boys have received their Shields in seclusion and privacy and not in the full glare of publicity—on their Sabbath.

What were the Jewish Elders doing to allow their little boys to have a glorious Jamboree on their Sabbath if no exception could be made, for once in a way, to performing their stunts—for the two things are synonymous and the spirit precisely the same.

The essence of the Scout Movement is fair play and "fair does," and in this matter all the other packs of Scouts and Cubs have been penalized in favour of the Jewish packs—and, in face of the presence of the latter on Saturday afternoon taking full part in all of the Jamboree except their business—penalized unfairly.

I am, etc.,
ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghai, May 27, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—First I must thank you for your kind defence of the Jewish Scouts and Wolf Cubs in your Notes and Comments on Tuesday. What "Ricardo" had at the back of his head when he wrote his letter, which appeared the same day in your columns, on the subject of the Jewish Scouts and Cubs and the Empire Day Jamboree, is not quite clear to me. Is he upset because the Jewish boys carried off both shields or does he wish to start a religious argument?

If I am to reply to the former, I would point out that the judges were the same for all Troops and Packs and that they were gentlemen who could be relied upon to give fair decisions.

Some months before the date of the Jamboree, when it was first realized that Empire Day would fall on a Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, the Jewish Troop, then holders of the Rotary Club Shield, decided that they could not compete this year, and it was the suggestion of the Scoutmasters of the other Troops that they should give their exhibition on a different day, and though realizing the disadvantage this might be to them they fell in with it.

It might also interest "Ricardo" to know that the Jewish Scouts did not attend on Saturday "with drums beating and colours flying." They use something a little more "woodcrafty" than a drum, they have a tom-tom, which, at the time of the Jamboree, reposed peacefully on the second shelf of the cupboard in their clubroom in North Szechuen Road. As for the flying colours, they do not possess a Troop flag, but they hope shortly to have a totem-pole. They attended in uniform but without staves, band instruments or colours. There is surely no sin in that!

"Ricardo" should also understand that the points for the Jamboree represented only 30 per cent., 70 per cent. being awarded for the method of carrying out the training during the year. In the case of both the Troop and the Pack it was the points for the latter which gave them the lead. It is difficult to declare a Troop or Pack efficient on a 20 or 10 minutes' display and it is the work of the year that should count.

As for the religious question, I regret that I am not an authority on this subject, but I did take the trouble to inquire before the Jamboree if it would be in order for the Jewish boys to attend and ride the chutes, etc. To one who understands the Jewish religion there is a big difference between driving a tent peg and sliding down a chute.

Let "Ricardo" look at the circumstances as they would appear if reversed. Supposing the Jewish Troop invited one of the Christian Troops to take part in a competition on a Sunday, the Scoutmaster of the Christian Troop, if he knew his job, and a number of the boys' parents would decline, but would that prevent those same Christian boys having a romp round the garden on Sunday?

The Jewish Scouts and Cubs sincerely hope that "Ricardo" is in no way connected with any of the other Troops or Packs as they would not like to feel that there is any unfriendly feeling between their brother Scouts and themselves.

I am, etc.,
NOEL JACOBS,
Scoutmaster and Cubmaster,
Jewish School Troop and Pack.

Shanghai, May 28, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to your Note and Comment whether Jews can participate in the rejoicings of their fellow-citizens on a Sabbath day or not, I believe there is nothing in the Bible to prevent them from doing so, so long as they do not engage themselves in manual work.

If there were some Jewish patrol leaders on the course on Saturday last, they were there as spectators to watch the work done by their competitors and anxious to know the result of the day, which is not unnatural and does not in the very least degree desecrate their Sabbath.

I am, etc.,
M. MYERS.

Shanghai, May 27, 1924.

ST. DUNSTAN'S

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter just received from the St. Dunstan's Society:—

Mrs. E. M. Gull, c/o The British Women's Association, Shanghai.

I am in receipt of your letter of February 28, enclosing cheque value £386.8.9, being the result of a lecture given by Mr. W. E. Cowen.

Would you please accept and convey to the Societies of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. George, St. David, The Shanghai Race Club, the "North-China Daily News" and the British Women's Association, the most grateful thanks of our Chairman and Council for the very generous and practical way in which you have helped us.

Will you please accept the expression of gratitude which I am conveying, as coming not from the organization alone, but from our Blinded men, who from the benefits received by their training at St. Dunstan's and with the aid of our After Care organization, are able to take their places as happy and useful citizens again.

It is by such support that we are able to carry out the promise made on behalf of the Nation by the late Sir Arthur Pearson, our Founder and Chief, that no war-blinded men should ever want for help and comfort.

I enclose herewith official receipts, and should like once more to assure you of our warmest thanks.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) E. KESSELL.
Treasurer.

April 8, 1924.

I am, etc.,
B. M. GULL.
Hon. Secretary to
St. Dunstan's Local Society.

May 26, 1924.

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GERMAN POINTERS

To the Editor to the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the forthcoming Dog Show I would be greatly obliged if any of your readers could tell me the characteristics of a German pointer.

I am, etc.,
CANIS.

Shanghai, May 24. 1924.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Canis asks for the characteristics of the "German pointer," and I take it that he wants to know the points of the dog, as we say in canine circles.

The pointer dog goes back in dog history as far as about 1600 A.D. when it was known as a dog with which you can kill "when on the wing." It was about this period when it was imported into England, but prior to this, it was well known in France, Germany and Italy. I have several of the best books on dogs, but cannot find any individual points relative to the "German pointer." I believe, (but am willing to be corrected) that the only differences that characterize the German pointer from the English are its size and colours. The German pointer is larger than either the English or French pointer and is generally of white coat with liver ticks, or liver patches, and liver ticked. I have had all kinds of pointers but prefer the "German pointer" to the others. Why? Well, I cannot tell you unless it is that it is larger and I love large dogs. For shooting purposes I really do not think there is any difference in the breeds; everything counts in its training and general management. I offer the following points for Mr. Canis's consideration, but again I am willing to learn or be corrected.

HEAD:—Wide from ear to ear, long and slanting from top of skull to the setting on of the nose; cheek bones prominent, ears set low and thin in texture, soft and velvety. Nose broad at base, mouth larger and jaws level.

NECK:—The neck should be strong, but long and slightly arched, meeting the shoulders well knit into the back which should be straight and joining a wide loin. Great depth of heart room, deep brisked, narrow chest, if possible, shoulders long and slanting.

LEGS AND FEET:—Legs straight, knees big, and bones of good size down to the toes, the feet should be cat-shaped and very round.

HIND QUARTERS:—It cannot be too long in the haunch, or strong in the stiffle, which should be well bent, and the muscles in the second thigh of a good pointer are always remarkable. The hocks may be straighter than in a foxhound, for in pulling up sharp on the "point" it in a great measure throws its weight on to them. The shank bones below the hock should be short.

COLOUR:—The colours of pointers are multi-coloured, some black and white, others liver and white, but most of the pointers only show two colours, white being the ground and liver the colouring or *vice versa*. The full liver-coloured English pointer is, I think, the most popular in the Far East, of all pointers but not of sporting dogs.

HEIGHT:—The height of a dog is about 24-26 inches and a bitch 23-25 inches.

WEIGHTS—64 lbs. for a dog and 54 lbs. for a bitch is about the right weight.

The above I sincerely trust will help our friend Canis, and I sincerely hope to see his dog in the show on the 14th. May I quote where the ordinary owner is incapable of judging his own dog? A miner sent his dog to the show giving his son a half-a-crown entrance fee. His final instructions were, "You tell the bloomin' Judge he's not much to look at; but he is a 'danged' good ratter." Papa came at the closing time and found his dog had won first place. Go ahead Mr. Canis, and may you do likewise.

Apologizing, Sir, for taking so much space,

I am, etc.,
P. H. H.

Shanghai, May 28, 1924.

POPULATION OF SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I observed in your issue of May 16 ("Shanghai—the Wonder City of all Asia") the statement that, according to one report, Shanghai is to-day the largest city in Asia. In Whitaker's Almanack the following figures are given for the population of the largest cities in Asia—Tokio 2,173,000, Osaka 1,633,000, Peking 1,300,000, Calcutta 1,263,292, Canton 1,250,000, Bombay 1,172,953, Shanghai 639,000. Even allowing, then, for the partial depopulation of Tokio as a result of the earthquake and granting that the figures for Peking and Canton may be slightly too large, Shanghai, it would seem, still has a long way to go before being able to claim pride of place among the cities of Asia.

I am, etc.,
X. O. X.

Shanghai, May 22, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "X.-O.X." quotes Whitaker's Almanac as an authority on the population of Shanghai. Why this is taken in preference to the Annual Reports of the Shanghai Municipal Council is hard to discover.

The S.M.C. Annual Report for 1920, on page 271a, states that the population of the Foreign, French and Chinese districts of Shanghai was 1,687,967 (Whitaker gives 639,000 according to "X.O.X."). It further states that in the five years preceding 1920 the population had increased 22.48 per cent.

Even if the same ratio of increase has continued, and most authorities judge that later increases have been in even greater proportion, the population to-day will be well over 2,000,000. The latest reports from Tokio estimate the population there to-day to be not more than 1,500,000, so that if "X.O.X.'s" other figures are correct Shanghai leads Tokio, Osaka, Peking, Calcutta, Bombay and Canton by about 20 or 25 per cent. in its population figures.

I am, etc.,
S. M. D.

Shanghai, May 29, 1924.

THE "*Shunpao*" says that the British Government has notified the Legation in Peking that until the likin stations are abolished and the illegal cigar and cigarette taxes revoked no steps should be taken by the British authorities in connexion with the calling of the special tariff conference.

BRIEF messages sent to us by Mr. Harry Morriss in the course of his journey Home *viâ* Siberia are all in appreciative terms, the railway service excellent and the journey picturseque and interesting. He mentions that the only money in use in the "Chevonitz" note, worth about £1, with which the traveller has no trouble at all. "I am glad I came this way," Mr. Morriss writes, "as it is not only interesting but extremely pleasant. There is one Wagon Lit car run by the Soviet Government, on the train. The dining car and food are very good."

READERS will remember reading in these columns last week a breezy tale by the Tientsin News Service of the recalcitrant students of Peiyang University who surrounded the Ministry of Education to enforce their demands for the immediate dismissal of their University President, (*non persona grata* to them) and were only persuaded to leave by a subterfuge. The Chinese Press on Sunday followed up the story by reporting that 167 students had "tendered their resignations" rather than study under a President who refused to be dismissed. Meanwhile the Minister of Interior has sent a secret message to the Civil Governor of Chihli at Tientsin saying that, latterly, students have been refusing to study and have been accepting Bolshevism and spreading Bolshevistic propaganda, such as the nationalization of women, "much to the danger of the peace and order of the country," and will the Civil Governor, please, take steps to place them under proper control?

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, May 30.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3⅜=Tls. 6.06 at 71.65=$8.46	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 71½=Tls. 140.35 at 71.65=$195.88	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	71.8875
Native Interest	22
Copper Cash	272,500
Bar Silver	34⅜
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 81.75
New York on London	G.$4.31½
BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES	
LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3½
Demand	3/3⅜
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71
Demand	71½
PARIS—	
Demand	1363
INDIA—	
Demand	232⅜
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73½
JAPAN—	
Demand	57
BATAVIA—	
Demand	197½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/4⅛
4 m/s. credits	3/5½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/5⅝
6 m/s. credits	3/5⅞
6 m/s. Docs.	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	72
4 m/s. credits	74½
4 m/s. Docs.	75
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1430
Closing business done at London T.T.	3/3⅞
New York T.T.	71⅜

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY.

Hk. Tls. 5.60 at 3/2½	£1
" 1 at 1148	Frs. 12.79
" 1.29 at 69½	Gold $1
" 1 at 58⅜	Yen 1.90
" 1 at 228⅜	Rupees 2.54
" 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.59
" 1 at 15.575	It. Lire 17.35
Marks and Roubles	no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $195.06
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $8.45
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $10.26
Yen 100.00	=	S'hai. $78.63

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $191.97
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $8.30
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $9.98
Yen 100.00	=	S'hai. $76.80

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, May 30:—

It. Lire 16.15	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 4.03	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.05	Yen. 1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

May 31.

At the close of business yesterday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls.36,480,000 and $35,330,000. These figures include Tls. 5,320,000 and $18,530,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 2751 bars.

Bar Silver.

No movements of Bar Silver during the week.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 50,000 from Chefoo.
Shipments were:—
Tls. 60,000 to Anhui.

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$400,000	to Tientsin.
150,000	" Ningpo.
100,000	" Chinkiang.
50,000	" Dairen.
20,000	" Chefoo.
$720,000	

Shipments were:—

$3,100,000	to Cocoon districts.
1,800,000	" Wusih.
1,000,000	" Kashing.
500,000	" Hangchow.
450,000	" Soochow.
150,000	" Nanking.
$7,000,000	

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34⅝d. ready and 34 7/16d. forward, against 34⅜ ready and 34⅝d. forward a week ago, showing a rise of 1/16d. in ready and a fall of 1/16d. on forward compared with last week. The lowest prices during the week were 34 5/16d. ready, and 34 7/16d. forward on Tuesday and Wednesday. India and China are reported as sellers during the week and the Continent as a buyer.

Bars in stock, 5,180, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 364⅔ lakhs and $353¾ lakhs, against Tls. 365 lakhs and $416 lakhs last week, and Tls. 197½ lakhs and $241⅔ lakhs on May 29, 1923. During the week $69½ lakhs have been shipped to the Cocoon Districts.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3¼d., where it remained until Tuesday afternoon. The market closed that afternoon quite weak, with very few sellers at that rate. On Wednesday, the rate dropped to 3/3d., but went up again yesterday to 3/3¼d. With silver up yesterday morning 1/16d. ready and forward the official quotation rose to 3/3⅛d. The market opened firm yesterday and closed at tiffin time steady with sellers of T.T. at 3/3⅛d. May/June, 3/3⅛d. July forward, with very little merchant business doing and no bills offering whatever.

Speculators are reported oversold Yen 5,000,000 and £1,300,000.

THE SILVER MARKET

Quiet and Inactive: Senators Anxious to Allocate Outstanding Amount of 14,000,000 Ounces

Reporting from London on April 23, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market has been quiet and inactive, China and India doing but little. The former has been a small seller and the latter a very moderate buyer. Until Monday the price remained steady, but a strong improvement in sterling exchange with America caused freer sales from that quarter, and quotations have dropped. Though still better exchange rates would make purchases easier from the United States, the tone of the market is fairly steady.

It is reported that Senator Pittman will soon place before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate all data pertaining to his bill recently introduced for the completion of purchases of silver under the Pittman Act of 1918. The Senator will endeavour to have such action recommended to Congress, as will make it mandatory for the Treasury to allocate the outstanding fourteen million ounces of silver. Both his arguments and the arguments of the Treasury officials will be included in the testimony before the committee.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each ⅛d. below those fixed a week ago.

A Good Undertone.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, reporting from London on April 17, state:—

The silver market has been very steady during the past week and the price, which has been on a slightly higher level, has only varied between 33 7/16d. and 33⅝d. India has shown more disposition to buy, whilst China has both bought and sold, but the chief support of the market has been the buying on Continental account, which has been in evidence on most days. As this buying has been mostly for forward delivery, whilst a good deal of the selling has been for spot, the two quotations since the 12th instant have until to-day been identical. In view of the Easter Holidays the market at present is quiet and apathetic, but the undertone seems good and we do not look for any important change at present.

April 24.—Owing to the Easter Holidays, business in the silver market has been very restricted during the past week and there is little to report. There has been very little buying, either for India or China, and the market has again been chiefly supported by Continental buying, against which there has been a little China selling. The price, which a week ago was 33 7/16d., is to-day 33d., the rise in the American exchange having encouraged sales from that quarter and caused a weaker feeling in the market, but the undertone is fairly steady.

THE GOLD MARKET

The Accumulations in America and the Suggestion of State Loans: The Present Impasse

Reporting from London on April 23, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 16th instant, amounted to £126,287,835, as compared with £126,286,745 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small proportion of the fair amount of gold on offer this week was taken for the Far East. Whilst the American exchange is moving in such a way as to reduce the price of gold, the Indian bazaars are likely to hold off in the hope of obtaining gold at a still lower figure. It is reported from Bombay that the slackening of demand for bullion, particularly for gold, that was felt at the beginning of the month was attributed by bullion dealers in the bazaars to the prevalence of plague in the Punjab.

Details regarding India's foreign trade during March have been telegraphed as follows:—

	Laths of Rupees.
Imports, private merchandise	19,31
Exports, private merchandise (including re-exports)	41,35
Net imports of private treasure	4,03

The balance of trade, including enfaced rupee paper, etc., is Rs. 17,52 lakhs in favour of India, as compared with Rs. 13,61 in favour of India in February.

Gold valued at $4,435,000 has arrived in New York from London.

American Accumulations.

The always interesting circular of the National City Bank of New York thus comments upon a speech of the Chairman of the Westminster Bank, at a meeting under the auspices of the Institute of Bankers, in which he alluded to the huge gold accumulations in the United States of America:—

"Dr. Leaf's theory seems to be that this gold should be used as the means of making loans or industrial investments in other countries, thus counteracting the influence of the people investments here. Who is to make such investments? Is not customary for Governments to make loans, and the Government of the United States is not the owner of these gold reserves, except as a trustee. It is not customary for banking institutions, either here or in London, to buy securities, either of foreign or domestic origin, except to sell, and they buy only what they are confident they can sell. We come, therefore, to a conclusion with which we are sure Dr. Leaf will agree, that if this gold is to be transferred to Europe by means of investments it must be done through the voluntary action and choice of private investors. The people who are able to make such investments probably have had no part in bringing the gold to this country, and most likely feel no responsibility for its being here. They will be governed in their decisions about investments by about the same considerations as would govern an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German. They have bought in the aggregate quite a sum of foreign securities in recent years, in view of the fact, with which Dr. Leaf is familiar, that the United States itself affords many and excellent opportunities."

The above does not allude to the fact that the United States—as a State—made loans to other countries in connexion with the Great War, and that this very circumstance is an important factor in the gold impasse that confronts that country. Great Britain's annual payment of debt and interest induces a flow of gold into U.S. reserves, and any payments by other countries on account of similar debt—should they be made—would have a like result, unless the policy of the United States of America in its corporate capacity be modified. The United States did not leave the finance of the war to private initiative, and any financial difficulties accruing from Governmental financial action during the war would also appear to lie within the function of he State.

Indeed, the above extract does not conflict with this view, for it contains this sentence: "The people who are able to make such investments probably have had no part in bringing the gold to this country, and most likely feel no responsibility for its being here." When, therefore, a suitable moment occurs, such as, for instance, the loan suggested for the purpose of restoring stability to the currency system of Germany, an opportunity would seem to be afforded for judicious action on the part of the United States in its capacity as a State.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Very Little Business on Account of Approaching Settlement: Auctions Quite Brisk

May 31.

It is one of the features of a general holiday in Shanghai that its effects on business always are felt for several days both before and after the actual celebration and that has been the case this week. Next week there will be a cessation of piece goods auctions and most other business on account of the Dragon Festival and the Whitsun holidays and in preparation therefore very little business has been done this week, most of the Chinese being too busy over the settlement, which it is anticipated will pass off quite smoothly. The piece goods auctions were the one exception, business in the salesrooms being really brisk.

Piece Goods.

So far as indent firms were concerned the week has been as quiet as any for a very long time, dealers reporting less inquiry all round. There was nothing doing in Greys or Whites and only a little business in Fancies for shipment towards the end of the year.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

China Cotton.—The market has been very quiet throughout the week, with very little doing, but it remains steady at practically the same quotations as last week. The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange was closed yesterday afternoon. The latest spot quotations are: — Tungchow, 48½-49; Shensi 46-47; Hankow 45.

Yarn.—Though there was a somewhat easier tendency early in the week, few sales resulted and the tone now is steady to firm.

Produce.

All markets continue lifeless and there is nothing of interest to report. A few inquiries are coming forward from America for egg products, but at prices which render business impossible. There is nothing to indicate any improvement in the near future.

1923 SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

The Chinese Economic Bulletin gives the following table as showing silk quotations on the Shanghai market and the number of pieces exported by Shanghai filatures during 1923:

	Quotations Highest	Lowest	No. of Pieces Exported
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
January	1,580	1,410	3,924
February	1,640	1,250	2,650
March	1,650	1,425	3,098
April	1,680	1,370	3,153
May	1,735	1,570	3,206
June	1,830	1,490	4,234
July	1,475	1,400	7,527
August	1,700	1,300	8,052
September	2,000	1,390	11,536
October	1,820	1,550	9,467
November			2,641
December	1,585	1,400	2,461
Total			61,949

AUSTRALIAN LOAN FILLED

London, May 23.

The lists of the Australian Commonwealth five per cent. loan of £10,000,000, at par and redeemable in 1935/45, closed to-day in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.—Reuter.

GLASGOW FIRM'S BIG ORDER FOR SINGAPORE

London, May 24.

The "Industrial Daily News" learns that a well-known Glasgow manufacturing firm has secured an order for 13 miles of welded steel pipes, averaging three feet in diameter, in connexion with the new water-supply scheme of Singapore, in which connexion further important orders are expected to be placed in Britain soon.—Reuter.

SHELL OIL CO.'S SALE OF HOLDINGS IN AMERICA

New York, May 22.

The Shell Union Oil Corporation has sold the interest it possessed in one of its Californian holdings, but it has not relinquished all its interests there.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DUTCH-LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

The Hague, May 29.

The Second Chamber last night by 48 votes to 28 passed a bill granting the Royal Dutch Lloyd Steamship Company a credit of 5,250,000 florins.—Reuter.

NEW SALVAGE COMPANY FOR SHANGHAI

Two Tugs and Fleet of Cargo Lighters to be Purchased: No Success, no Payment

A British company, to be registered under the Hongkong Ordinances, is in the course of formation by Messrs. Bowern & Co., ship brokers and general shipping agents, of Shanghai, as managers and agents, for the purchase of two large and powerful salvage tug-boats, on which an option has been secured, and several large new cargo lighters for operating on the China Coast, for towing, cargo transportation and salvage purposes. The salvage boats are fitted with wireless and all the latest appliances for this class of work and will carry expert engineers and divers well experienced in wrecking operations. Salvage operations will be conducted on the principle of "no success, no payment."

Support has been promised to the promotters by ship owners, insurance companies, dock companies, etc., who are interested. It is anticipated that the company will be formed and floated as soon as the prospectus and full details are issued to those who have agreed to take shares in the company. A few shares will be placed on the market for sale.

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE TRADE MARKS

In view of the importance of trade-marked Chinese goods and with the idea of making registered marks known to the public, the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will devote its fourth annual exhibition of goods to trade-marking. The chamber has recently been devoting one year each to a group of allied industries or subjects, and taking up trade marks at this time bears out this programme. The exhibition will be at the commercial museum of the Chamber, North Honan Road, on October 10. It will succeed a display of products of the Chinese chemical industry. This followed a display of silk goods collected and displayed last year from all parts of China. A considerable portion of the silk display then was sent to America for an exhibition held in New York.

It is announced that the purpose of this trade mark exhibition will be to fix the attention of the public on the importance of trade marks and the necessity for adequate control to prevent duplication and infringement. The attention now being centred on the subject is partly the result of a trade mark law promulgated by the Chinese Government last year.

The exhibition held at the museum will contain only products manufactured by Chinese labour and capital. It is expected that firms from all parts of China will be represented, although most will, of course, come from Shanghai. Besides the actual goods in package or wrapped form, if thus sold, there will be put on display in another section copies only of marks used. The chamber of commerce is providing a local advisory committee for arbitration, if duplication is found. Certificates of merit will be awarded.

A BIG STEAM TURBINE FOR JAPAN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, Apr. 14.

Mitsui & Co., have just ordered from the International General Electric Company a G. E. Curtis impulse turbine, developing about 50,000 shaft horse-power, with a generator rated 43750 k.v.a., 11,100 volts, 60 cycles, an dsaid to be the largest steam turbine generator ever sold by any manufacturer in the world for export. The total cost, including all accessories, is reported to be $1,000,000 and the machinery will be installed in Nagoya for the Toho Electric Power Company is capitalized at $70,000,000 and is one of the most important electric power organizations in Japan. The Toho Company carried to completion the first "White Way" street lighting system in Japan, which was done in Nagoya last year.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 17 amounted to 92,939 tons and the sales during the same period to 80,207 tons.

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Weeks & Co., Ltd.—The 24th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, May 30, 1924, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Ltd.—The 25th Annual Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 24A and 24B Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, June 2, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to June 2, 1924, both days inclusive.

The S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.—The 25th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 6, 1924, at 12 noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 6, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending May 30, 1924.

No. 24/21

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
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A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
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12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai

The local share market continues very depressed and the turnover for the past week shows a still further decline in business. "Rubbers" did not maintain the interest shown in them at the end of last week and the price of rubber has again declined a point or two in London and Singapore. Langkat, Shanghai Loan & Shanghai Exploration, separately or combined, have been a dull market with sellers holding in the hopes of better prices before the June Settlement. "Cottons" continue flat with a few buyers quoting bargain prices for "Ewos" and "Shanghai Cottons." Demand for local investment stocks and shares has declined somewhat due no doubt to the recent upward movement in the rate of exchange on London. It is reported by cable from London to-day that the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. new issue of shares will be offered to shareholders at £2 per share.

London market quotations show a little improvement and the following are the last prices offered to us by cable this week:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913, B.I.	£	73. 10. 0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " " F.I.		71. 10. 0 " ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " Belg. R.I.		72. 5. 0 (Sellers) cum "
" " " " " "		69. 0. 0 (Buyers) " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		3. 12. 6 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld.		1. 7. 0 "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		3. 3. 6 "
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ld.		9. 4. 4½ "
" " " 5% Debentures		32. 10. 0 (Sellers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"		4. 9. 9 (Sellers)
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"		5. 6. 11 (Middle Price)
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C.		19. 18. 9 (Buyers)
Indo-China Steam Navg. Co., Defd. Ord.		13. 7. 6 "

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½.

Shanghai, May 30, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

MAY		24th		26th		27th		28th		29th		30th	
		Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBERS													
Senawang Rub. Est., Ld.	Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	0.65	..	..	..
Karan Rub. Est. Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe R. E., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant. Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam R. E., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.40	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS													
Langkats (combined)	Tls.	..	..	23½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	$	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangtsze Insce. Asso., Ld.	$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23½	..	25½	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld.	Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..
Cuity Dairy Co., Ld.	$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1135	..
Chinese 5% Reorg. Loan F.I.	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	x.d.
COTTONS													
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	Tls.	4.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES													

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 30, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc:	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend etc:	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1135	1125		61) 400,000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314 (c H $84,494,394	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8 1922) less I/T	25-2-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 3/16	£19 5/16		600,000	£5	(a £222,201 (c £3,800,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-1-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	223			55) 200,000	d £10	(au £157,648 (b £69,500 (c £3,388,195	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1923 Work a/c	17-5-2
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	138			10,000	e £5	(au T610,687 (c T4,782,855	Dec.	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1921 Work a/c. and Interim 15s. ex 1922 Works. a/c.	30-6-23
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	$	23½			21) 250,000	$10	(au $2,213,327 (au $2,713,138 (c $3,559,709	Dec.	$24 (224%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au T16y,345 (au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	720			10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924 (c H $7,149,847	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	21-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	550	545		8,000	g H $50	(au H $515,163 (c H $1,307,311	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	135			20,000	h H $20	(c H $1,328,926 (c H $5,523,650	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	25-5-23
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500			14,000	F500	(a F101,368 (c F3,734,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld.	(6% cum. pref. H $	38	37½		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6c. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	6-5-24
	(def. ord. H $	140			2) 120,000	£5	(c £1,362,956			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld.	(ord. 'B'			£4:9:9	56)30,000,000	£1				
	(5% cum. pref. £				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £2,029,056	Dec.	Interim 2s., free of I/T, Coupon 42	5-1-24
	(7% cum. 2nd pref. £				57)10,000,000	£1	£5,000,000			
S'hai Tug & Lig'ter Co., Ld.	ord. T	90		38	20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.50 (mkg. T7, 1923)	11-3-2
	(7% pref. T	51½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923)	11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T	85			47) 55,700	T75	(a T102,535 (c T1,948,000	Apr.	T7.50, 1922-23	27-7-2
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld.	H $	148			60,000	H $50	(a H $219,796 H $4,081,695	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld.	ord. T	6.10			42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
	(8% pref. T	4.95			65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000 (c T1,311,045	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	192½	191		131) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480 (b T200,000 (c T1,075,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H $	170			30,000	H $50	(a H $290,319 H $200,000 (c H $59,240	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus B. $3, 1923	26-2-24
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld.	£	12/-	20½		24) 500,000	C $10	——	June	C $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½	£3:10:6	£3:13:6	1764) 2,000,000	£1	(a (c	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon No 24)	
	London £									
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H $	5			200,000	£1	(a £23,613 (c £4,873	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	1-5-24 21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T	118½	117		1) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410 (b T275,000 (c T2,289,317	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T3, 1923)	21-3-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. (New Reg.)	H $	105		108	240,000	H $25	(a H $157,886 (b H $250,000 (c H $6,000,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares (mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	28-1-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $	24	21½		150,000	H $10	(a H $158,299 (b H $60,000 H $421,488	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946 (c T7,000	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T	115½	113		123) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269 (b T20,000 (c T375,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	H $	19 old 12½ new	19 13		33) 500,000	H $10	(a H $5,203,767 (c H $5,203,767	Dec.	Final, H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000 shares (mkg. H $2 (old)	24-3-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 10,000	T50		Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			118) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Savoy Trust Co., Inc.	(ord. G $	19	12½		**100,000	G $10	(		Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
	(pref. G $	10	10			G $10				
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	5½			70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.25			162) 500,000	T1		Oct.		....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	1.50			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	4.40			4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442 (c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	21			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223 T22,000 (c T69,960	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T	0.65			400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Ahang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1.12½			500,000	T1	a T20,402	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	26-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.75		23)	500,000	T1	a T2,925	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.75			400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973 (c T12,000	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'ter Est., Ld.	T	4½		39)	35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,425	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld.	T	2.12½		25)	500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988 (c T60,000	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1¾	1½		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	8½	7¼	148)	750,000	(21:450,000 5s:200,000	(a (c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T	8		8)	85,000	£1 at 2/3 11/16	(a T17,215 (c T2,686	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	18-4-24
Kali Gludik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	0.10			70,000	T5			Incorporated 1923	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	9.40		35)	15,000	T10	(a T6,977 (c T4,023	Dec.	(T0.50, 1922 (Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23 17-7-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	3			25,000	T10	(a T3,008 (b T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	1-6-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T	0.50			390,000	T1	a (Loss)T38,263	June		....
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T	12		20)	70,000	£1 at T3.60	(a T12,946 (c T62,599	Dec.	T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1923)	8-3-24
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	5½			50,000	T10	(a T15,410 (b T45,000	Apr.	T0.05, 1919-20	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	1.05		26)	150,000	T1	a (Loss) T8,791	Mar.	Int. and Fd. T0.05 a/c, 1923-24	28-12-23

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June 24, Tuesday. July 29, Tuesday. August 26, Tuesday.

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—
Singapore, May 28, 1924.

Spot or May	... ...	34½ cents
June	... ...	34⅝ ,,
July/Sept.	... ...	35¼ ,,
Oct./Dec.	... ...	37 ,,

Market easier.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	6 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-3-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	758,300	6	do.
	..	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	28-5-24	T97	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	9-5-23	T102	1,733,300	7	do.
	1920	10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	..	10 to 30	29-3-24	£104	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	18-2-24	$110	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	12-5-24	T109	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	29-5-24	T104½	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	29-5-24	T97	a T6,000,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	1-5-24	T97½	T500,000	5 %	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1915	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	20-11-23	T103½	2,000,000	6	do.
	1922	do.	17-12-23	T95	a T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1971	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1922	do.	6-6-22	T108	T500,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	do.	2-10-22	T105	T1,000,000	7	do.
			2-4-23	T94	£ 800,000	6	do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec;
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	..	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	..	do.	..	do.	250,000	6	Jan-July
	1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	..	do.	11-1-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	..	do.	..	do.	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	350,000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T88	500,000	5½	do.
	1922	do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922	do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-2-24	T93	450,000	6	do.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	29-5-24	T91	139,000	6	June-Dec.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1906	do.			250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1911	do.	7-8-23	T98	300,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1923	10 to 20	27-2-23	T95½	A 270,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	14-4-24	T100	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cultty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	10			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	T250,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	..	..	T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls.65,100; c—Tls.51,100; d—Tls.34,100; e—Tls.68,500; f—Tls.262,400; g—Tls.139,800; h—Tls.12,300; i—$18,90

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-12-23	1924: Jan.	1924: Feb.	1924: Mar.	1924: Apr.	Total output this dnyr. to date.
			lb.	b.	lb.	a.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	b.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	3.37d.	68,000	22,000	18,000	17,000	19,000	144,000
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	19,020	8,214	8,475	14,662	14,670	65,041
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	3.45d.	..	64,000	50,000	65,000	62,500	241,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	..	134,000	164,100	137,000	173,000	708,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 200,000	Sept.	369,447	68,045	360,000	10.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	253,510	177,922	155,793	9.01d.	..	12,500	11,500	15,000	15,300	54,300
Bukit Toh Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	..	..	..	23,000	23,000
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	..	17,500	16,400	13,600	Nil	47,700
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	..	27,200	23,300	9,600	16,900	76,900
Chempedak	,, 235,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	20,700	14,000	4,400	1,000	13,200	63,300
Chenz	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,338	..	11.09d.	102,014	10,500	9,100	11,800	11,400	145,414
Consolidated (1914)	,, 375,000	Dec.	689,589	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	..	53,000	56,779	44,437	43,323	192,739
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,567	9.63d.	..	28,022	27,654	15,999	19,359	91,054
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	923,000	1,215,000	1/0½d.	..	88,000	78,000	66,000	83,000	315,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	..	68,300	60,900	72,300	72,900	274,400
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	159,239	146,110	..	126.90	..	10,592	9,315	7,638	5,908	32,451
Kesan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,132	79,127	84,000	84d.	..	..	..	..	6,950	6,950
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 2 0,000	June	138,330	339,970	..	..	160,918	29,156	26,949	19,180	19,640	255,743
Kroewock	,, 270,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	..	59,000	55,000	59,000	56,000	229,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gld.0.28	179,300	82,500	71,500	70,000	64,000	477,300
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	239,232	171,900	..	10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	133,253	9,265	176,088	140.19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8d.	17,585	8,030	6,003	5,867	..	37,535
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,037	..	..	..	17,400	3,700	15,800	11,000	53,000
Samagaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,516	230,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	179,665	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	120,569	8,500	11,000	10,500	8,200	153,769
Semantan	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,107	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	..	13,400	13,400	7,600	15,600	50,000
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*11.35d.	..	14,500	13,500	15,400	17,200	43,100
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	310,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	67,625	24,496	17,259	17,024	23,007	148,411
S'hai-Kebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	..	2,700	3,000	..	..	16,700
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	375,111	285,316	405,961	..	..	26,782	21,174	16,254	7,983	68,491
S'hai Padang	,, 200,000	June	209,251	185,016	..	9.9d.	100,973	16,832	14,475	14,846	11,400	153,126
S'hai Seremban	,, 225,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.32d.	..	14,400	13,300	7,400	7,400	42,500
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Gld.0.33	111,341	61,111	51,170	43,537	39,079	306,227
Sua-Manggis	,, 250,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	16,557	22,982	..	17.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungei Duri	,, £40,000	June	302,973	296,568	229,000	11.61d.	126,409	23,692	22,272	10,048	10,769	155,198
Tuping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,911	103,529	99,000	*130	..	..	6,572	5,561	..	20,537
Tunah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	230,900	203,700	..	7.92d.	..	..	..	..	25,000	25,000
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,535	723,000	717,725	9/7.66d.	..	64,000	66,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	530,000	7.24d.	..	67,500	52,200	58,000	63,300	247,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses. † Straits $ cents.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Japan Earthquake: Risks Excluded from Land Policies: Satisfactory Year

The annual general meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld., was held at the Association's offices on the Bund on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. John Prentice (Chairman) presided, supported by Mr. B. A. Clarke, Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. C. J. Scott (directors). There were 46,037 shares represented.

The notice convening the meeting and auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said: Our working account for 1922 and former years shows a balance at credit of $2,213,327.14. Second year payments on account of 1922 were heavy, but payments on account of former years were lighter than usual. We propose to carry the balance of the account forward.

As regards the working account for 1923, net premia amount to $4,399,964.43, a decrease of about $68,000 from the figures of the previous year. Interest, dividends and rents at $504,684.56 are less by $24,000. Claims paid amount to $1,919,655.26 as compared with $2,320,069.26 last year. Agency commissions show a decrease of $50,000 and charges an increase of $24,000.

Dividend of 22½ Per Cent.

Your directors recommend that a dividend of 22½ per cent. be paid out of the balance of this account and, if you adopt this proposal, there will be a balance of $2,375,638.15 to carry forward. In view of the unfavourable Underwriting position this proposed increase in our dividend calls for an explanation. For several years past the interest, etc., earned by the association's funds has been considerably more than the dividend paid to shareholders. The principal reason for this conservation of our resources was to assist us to provide for depreciation of certain mortgages to which I referred at last year's annual meeting. Adequate provision has now been made and your directors feel that shareholders are entitled to a larger share in our interest earnings.

Turning to the balance sheet you will notice that investment and exchange fluctuation account stands at $482,613.31 as compared with $900,000 a year ago. The decrease is accounted for principally by the decreased value in silver of our gold investments by reason of the rise in exchange from 3s. 0d. at December 31, 1922, to 3s. 3¾d. at December 31, 1923, and partly to writing down our Yokohama property to Tls. 1 in our books after the destruction of our building in the earthquake of September 1, 1923.

On the assets side of the balance sheet loans and mortgages at $1,280,266.39 are less by $1,177,000 and cash at bankers on fixed deposit and current account stands at $1,583,401.78, as compared with $897,839.59 a year ago. Municipal and other debentures stand at $519,504.79 as against $187,530.15 last year. Sunday debtors show a satisfactory decrease from $539,699.02 to $292,251.76.

Investments are shown at their market values as at December 31 and our gold investments and funds have been converted into silver at the rates of exchange current on December 31, 1923. Our Gold Investments are set out in detail. A list of our silver investments is on the table for the inspection of any shareholder desirous of seeing it.

The terrible disaster which overtook the cities of Tokio and Yokohama and the surrounding districts on September 1, 1923, is fresh in the minds of all of us. All nations sympathize with the people of Japan in their great calamity and admire the courage and energy with which they are facing the problems of rehabilitation.

Yokohama: No Serious Losses.

It will doubtless be of interest to shareholders to know how our business was affected by the disaster. No losses were sustained under our policies of fire insurance as the risks of earthquake and its consequences were expressly excluded. No such exclusion, however, was stipulated for in our marine policies. Large quantities of cargo in course of shipment or discharge and at risk under marine policies were destroyed or damaged during or subsequent to the earthquake. Our losses in this direction though considerable are not of such magnitude as to cause us any anxiety. Our branch manager and his family were absent from Yokohama at the time of the disaster. Our acting manager and his wife escaped unhurt. Our entire local staff, however, of eight Japanese were killed in the fall of our office building. The sympathy of the shareholders and your directors has already been expressed in tangible form to those in our employ or their dependents for the losses sustained and I feel sure that our action has your unqualified approval. We have not re-opened our Yokohama branch and we have not yet made any definite plans in this respect.

Definite Plans in this Respect.

As regards business generally the long looked for trade revival is not yet in sight and insurance business suffers accordingly from the reduced premiums offering and the increased competition for these premiums. The cycle of lean years cannot, however, be continuous and we must look forward to better times.

The services of the staff have not been overlooked by your directors who have voted to them a bonus not exceeding 15 per cent. of their salaries in 1923, to be paid partly in cash and partly to the credit of their provident fund. We are confident that this vote has your approval.

There were no questions.

The following resolutions were passed: That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1923, be accepted—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.

That a dividend at the rate of 22½ per cent. (equal to $2.25 per share) on the paid up capital of the association be declared payable in tael at exchange 73 on and after May 28, 1924, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to shareholders on record on May 17, 1924.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke and C. J. Scott be re-elected directors.—Proposed by Mr. B. Firth, seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

That Messrs. Thomson & Company be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be Tls. 1,000 per annum.—Proposed by Mr. Thomas Cock, seconded by Mr. D. M. Gubbay.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

The Chairman—You have all doubtless studied the circular letter dated March 31, 1924, issued to the shareholders, in which you were advised of the directors' reasons for advocating an addition to the memorandum of the association so as to permit the association to act as a trustee, executor, administrator and agent, and otherwise in a *fiduciary* capacity. I do not think that there is anything which I can usefully add to the information contained in the circular. I may mention however that our proposals have been well received and we have reason to think that, if the resolution is approved by shareholders and the sanction of H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai is later obtained for the proposed alteration of our memorandum, the facilities offered by us will be duly utilized.

Clause 2 of our existing memorandum provides that the registered office of the association shall be situated in Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong. The association, however, being a "China Company" within the meaning of the Companies' Ordinance of 1915, is required to have its registered office within the limits of the China (Companies) Order in Council 1915. This opportunity, therefore, has been taken to obtain the alteration of clause 2 of the memorandum so as to make it conform to the present law.

The re-lettering of sub-paragraphs (H) to (S) inclusive of the present memorandum is necessitated by the insertion of the new sub-paragraph (H).

With these explanations, gentlemen, I now propose and Mr. Brodie A. Clarke seconds: That the company's memorandum of association be altered by substituting for the present clause 2 thereof a new clause to read as follows:—2.—The registered office of the association shall be situate at Shanghai in China.

And by adding to clause 3 thereof immediately after sub-paragraph (G) of the said clause a new sub-paragraph to be lettered (H) and to read as follows, that is to say:—

(H)—To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking whereof may seem desirable and also to undertake the office of and act as trustee, executor, administration, guardian committee, agent, custodian, receiver, treasurer, registrar or auditor and to keep for any company, government, authority or body any register relating to any stocks, funds, shares or securities or to undertake any duties in relation to the registration of transfers, issue of certificates or otherwise and generally to transact all kinds of *fiduciary* business and either with or without remuneration and by re-lettering the present sub-paragraphs (H) to (S) inclusive of the said clause (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) and (T) respectively."

Resolution Carried Unanimously

The Chairman:—It will now be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting to be held on June 10.

Mr. H. J. Clark proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for the success of their efforts during the year, and wished them equal success in the coming year.

Mr. D. M. Gubbay seconded and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

FAR EASTERN INSURANCE CO., LD.

Trade Depression Reflected in Insurance Business: Fewer Claims Paid

The 8th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld., was held at 26 The Bund on Tuesday. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided, supported by Mr. J. Harold Dollar, Mr. H. M. Tibbey and Mr. P. H. Nye (directors). The attendance represented 34,844 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report were read.

Proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said:—The working account for 1922 and former years shows a balance at credit of Tls. 169,844.59 and your directors recommend that this balance be carried forward.

In the working accounts for 1923 net premia are shown as Tls. 1,289,820.82, a decrease of about Tls. 60,000 as compared with the previous year. Rents and interest account at Tls. 79,958.38 shows an advance of Tls. 16,000 over last year's figures. Claims paid amount to Tls. 588,072.82 as against Tls. 725,872.34 last year. Commission at Tls. 190,949.09 are less by Tls. 21,000, and charges show a trifling increase.

The balance at credit of this account is Tls. 731,344.25. Although the underwriting position does not warrant any increase in the dividend your directors feel that shareholders are entitled to a fuller participation in the interest earnings of the company. They therefore recommend the distribution of a dividend of 7 per cent. (Tls. 1.40 per share) as compared with 6 per cnet. last year. If this recommendation is approved there will be a balance of Tls. 680,944.25 to carry forward.

Turning to the balance sheet, sundry creditors show a reduction from Tls. 219,745.88 to Tls. 34,039. Our holding in British Government National War Bonds stand at Tls. 223,152.45 as compared with Tls. 137,530. The increase is due to our purchase of a further £15,300 of this stock during the year. You will also notice a new investment of Tls. 33,086.79 in Chinese Government Reorganization Gold Loan (French Issue). This represents a holding of £8,000 face value.

Trade generally remains stagnant and the business of insurance is no exception to the general order of things. We must look forward for better days to come.

I now propose and Mr. Harold Dollar seconds the resolution: That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the 12 months ended December 31, 1923, as presented, be accepted and passed.

I now propose and Mr. H. M. Tibbey seconds: That a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., being one tael and 40 cents per share, on the paid up capital of the company, be declared payable on and after May 28, 1924, at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, to shareholders of record on May 17, 1924.

It is proposed by Mr. J. Prentice and seconded Mr. G. E. Griffin: That Messrs. E. T. Byrne, V. Meyer, H. E. Arnhold, J. Harold Dollar, H. M. Tibbey, P. H. Nye and C. Bleuler be re-elected directors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

It is proposed by Mr. J. Prentice and seconded by Mr. S. A. Sleap: That Messrs. Thomson & Co., be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be Tls. 300 per annum.

The resolutions were carried.

CLUB AND SOCIETIES

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ASSN.

Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers

The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women was held on Tuesday afternoon at Dr. Anne Walter Fearn's residence, 30 Route Pichon, and largely attended. After a delicious tea the business session was held, the Secretary, Mrs. Eveleth, presenting the report for the year, and the Treasurer, Mrs. Corbett, giving the financial statement, which showed among the other disbursements the sums of $400 for the bursary offered to a girl graduating from the American School, $100 to a Chinese girl graduating from a Mission School, and $150 for domestic science work in the American School. The secretary's analysis of the membership showed that the largest number of members (11) came from Wellesley College, while Smith, Mount Holyoke, and the University of California were represented each by eight members. Chinese classical selections rendered by Chinese girls from the McTyeire School were an interesting feature of the afternoon, the first selection being a historical ballad with flute accompaniment, the second a flute duet, and the third the ballad of "The Four Elders," also with flute accompaniment.

The annual election of officers was then held, the President, Mrs. Carleton Lacy, and the secretary, Mrs. Eveleth, being re-elected, and other officers being elected as follows: Vice-President, Miss M. Frances Cross; Treasurer, Miss Laura Lenhart; First Director and Chairman of Hospitality Committee, Mrs. N. F. Allman; Second Director, Miss Grace Yang; Third Director, Mrs. C. M. Drury, Member of International Relations Committee, Mrs. J. B. Hipps.

THE Red Cross Society of China has informed Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, that they are prepared to lend their quarantine station at Pootung for the accommodation of 80 Russian refugees from the four vessels at Woosung.

Municipal Gazette News

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters. — Lieutenant L. M. ff Beytagh is transferred from "B" Company, British, and is appointed Corps Lewis Gun Officer.

Engineer Company.—Captain C. D. Pearson resigns his Commission and is granted the Honorary rank of Captain with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

"B" Company British.—Captain F. J. W. Melville is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Mixed Court Report for April.

Assessors.—During the absence on Home Leave of Mr. O. C. Gad, Swedish Assessor, Mr. J. P. d'Hondt, Belgian Vice-Consul, has been appointed to sit as Assessor in cases involving Swedish interests.

Court Accommodation. — The pressing need of extended accommodation to enable the routine business of the Court to be properly handled has been referred to in these reports. As a temporary expedient a room hitherto used by the Assessors is now being converted into a Court room for foreign civil cases.

Mixed Court Fees.—On account of the difficulty experienced in collecting hearing fees, and in order to facilitate the keeping of accounts, it has been decided that henceforward both filing and hearing fees must be paid at the time a petition is filed. If the action is withdrawn or does not come on for hearing, the amount of the hearing fee will be returned on application to the Registrar.

Chilean Citizens and Jurisdiction.—The following decision was given by the Consular Body on the question of the status of Chilean citizens:—

"While the Consular Body is unable to express an opinion in regard to the claim of any particular individual to any particular nationality, it considers that when Chilean citizenship has been established, the person possessing such nationality should be handed over to the Chilean authorities to be dealt with."

Criminal Cases and Inquests.—In addition to 8135 Criminal Cases the Court was called upon to deal with 18 inquests, while 15 special hearings were held in criminal cases of a serious nature.

24 Unrepresented foreigners were tried for criminal offences during the month.

Chinese Civil Cases.—245 Cases were dealt with during the month as against 136 new petitions filed leaving 32 part heard cases and 226 cases awaiting a first hearing, an increase of 17 over the previous month.

Much delay was caused by the postponement at the last moment of 38 cases at the request of counsel concerned and the Court have decided to enforce the rule that either side who may desire an adjournment of a case must notify the Registrar within 48 hours of the receipt of hearing notice.

In refusing an application for a rehearing of a Chinese Civil Case the Court stated that any party having failed to satisfy a Court Order and thus being in contempt of Court were not entitled to ask for a rehearing or for any other relief from Court.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold for U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans Draw with Gloucestershire: The County Championship

London, May 22.

The match between Gloucestershire and the South Africans at Bristol was started to-day. The weather was unsettled, and there was an attendance of 3,000. The South Africans batted first on a soft wicket and made a total of 162, to which Nourse contributed 58. Parker, for Gloucester, captured four wickets for 41 runs. Gloucestershire then went to the wicket and at the close of the day's play had scored 79 for the loss of eight wickets.—Reuter.

London, May 23.

The match at Bristol between Glouecestershire and the South Africans was continued to-day. In their first innings the South Africans scored 162, to which Gloucester replied with 79 for eight wickets. Gloucester continued their innings to-day and were all out for 92. The South Africans then went in a second time and scored 126 for eight, when they declared. Gloucester had scored 19 for the loss of one wicket when rain interfered wth further play and the match was drawn. In Gloucester's first innings Blanckenberg took four wickets for 29 runs, while in the South Africans' second innings Susskind scored 69, not out.

In the County Championship at Lord's Middlesex beat Lancashire on the first innings. Hearne (Middlesex) made 84, and for Lancashire Parkin took eight wickets for 65 runs.

At Northampton, Yorkshire defeated Northamptonshiree by five wickets. For Yorkshire Macaulay took six wickets for 26 runs in the first innings and four for 42 in the second, while Kilner took five for 34 in Northampton's second innings.

Sussex beat Worcestershire on the first innings at Worcester. Tate, for Sussex, captured six wickets for 24 runs.

At Ilford, Somerset beat Essex by 371 runs. White (Somerset) took six wickets for 39 and seven for 22.

Surrey beat Derbyshire at Derby by six wickets.

At Oxford, Oxford University beat Kent by six wickets. The Oxonian, Hewetson, took five wickets for 16 runs and five for 26. For Kent Woolley took six wickets for 40 runs.

Notts beat Glamorgan at Nottingham by an innings and 57 runs. For Notts Carr made 111 and Whysall 93.—Reuter.

Middlesex	4	3	0	1	0	18
Yorkshire	3	3	0	0	0	15
Surrey	3	2	0	1	0	13
Somerset	3	2	0	0	1	11
Sussex	4	1	1	2	0	11
Lancashire	3	1	0	1	1	9
Leicestershire	3	1	0	1	1	9
Glamorgan	6	1	4	1	0	8
Kent	3	1	0	0	2	7
Notts	2	1	0	0	1	6
Warwickshire	2	1	1	0	0	5
Worcestershire	3	0	0	1	2	5
Derbyshire	4	0	2	1	1	4
Essex	3	0	2	1	0	3
Hampshire	3	0	2	0	1	1
Northamptonshire	2	0	2	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	3	0	3	0	0	0

—Reuter.

South Africans *v.* M. C. C.

London, May 26.

The match between the M. C. C. and the South Africans opened at Lords to-day before an attendance of 6,000. The weather was fine, and the wicket was a drying one. The M. C. C. batted first and made a total of 145, to which Hearne contributed 59. Pegler, for South Africa, took eight wickets for 54 runs. The South Africans then went in and at the close of the day's play had scored 113 for the loss of four wickets.—Reuter.

London, May 27.

The match between the M. C. C. and the South Africans at Lord's was drawn. The M. C. C. scored 145 yesterday. This morning the South Africans carried their unfinished innings to 192 (Commaille 39 not out). Douglas took 6 wickets for 65. The M. C. C. followed and declared with a score of 191 for 4 wickets (Russell 45, Hearne 45, Hendren 44 not out). At the close of play the South Africans had scored 90 for 1 wicket, Taylor having made an unfinished 50.

At Swansea, Surrey beat Glamorgan by 298 runs. For Surrey Shepherd scored 88 and 105 and Jennings took 5 Glamorgan wickets in the first innings for 17 and 5 in the second for 22.

At Chesterfield, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and one run. Derbyshire made 146 in their first innings, Parkin taking 7 wickets for 59, and 40 in their second innings, Parkin taking 5 wickets for 6 and R. Tyldesley 5 for 30. Lancashire made 187 runs.

At Bradford, Yorkshire beat Notts by 3 wickets. Rhodes took 5 wickets for 30 in Notts's second innings and Staples took 5 Yorkshire wickets for 22 in the second innings.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Hampshire by 4 wickets.

At Ilford, Sussex beat Essex by 3 wickets. In Essex's first innings the Sussex bowler, Tate, took 7 wickets for 45.

At Birmingham, Worcestershire beat Warwickshire on the first innings. Warwick made 84 in the first innings, Root taking 7 wickets for 33. In their second innings they made 254 for 8 wickets and declared. Worcester made 165 and 48 for 8 wickets.

At Blackheath, Kent and Somerset tied on the first innings. Somerset scored 188 and 188 for 9 wickets declared. Kent made 188 and 12 for 0 wicket. They score two points each.—Reuter.

RACING IN ENGLAND

Payne Stakes

London, May 22.

The following is the result of the Payne Stakes, run at Newmarket to-day:—

Santorb	1
Great Barrier	2
Silverford	3

There were seven starters. Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Santorb, evens Great Barrier; 20 to 1, Silverford.

Bedford Stakes.

The result of the Bedford Stakes was:—

Dignity	1
Cool Caress	2
Linkman	3

There were 13 starters. Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Dignity; 6 to 1 Cool Caress; 6 to 1 Linkman. —"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

Haydock Park Handicap

London, May 24.

The following is the result of the Haydock Park Handicap, run to-day:—

Lighthouse	1
Highbrow	2
Shippon	3
Norseman	3

There were 12 starters. Won by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half; dead heat for third place.

Betting:—6 to 1 against Lighthouse; 7 to 4 Highbrow, 8 to 1 Shippon, 10 to 1 Norseman.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

Great Northern Handicap

The following is the result of the Great Northern Handicap (1½ miles), run at York to-day:—

Jazz Band	1
Sierra Leone	2
Forerunner	3

There were seven starters. Won by a short head; four lengths between second and third.

Betting:—100 to 30 against Jazz Band; 5 to 4 Sierra Leone; 10 to 1 Forerunner.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Association Football

Paris, May 28.

In the second round of the Olympic Association Football Ireland beat Bulgaria by one goal to nil, while Switzerland tied with Czecho-Slovakia 1-1. The latter match will be re-played on Friday. —Reuter.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Easy Victories for Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered: A Hole-out in One

London, May 26.

Seventy-three matches in the first round of the British Amateur Golf Championship, for which there are 201 entered, were played off to-day at St. Andrew's. The weather was fine, and there was a thronged course.

The holder of the Championship, R. H. Wethered, and C. J. Tolley, who are the most favoured players for the final, scored comfortable victories, the former defeating the 1908 champion, A. E. Lassen, by eight up and seven to play. The surprise of the day was the defeat of the English captain, Bernard Darwin, 5 and 3, by Harry Braid, who is a son of the famous professional.

Noel Layton (St. Andrew's), in defeating Segar Pugh of Romilly, 5 and 4, achieved the rare Championship distinction of holing out in one.—Reuter.

Wethered in Brilliant From

London, May 27.

Play for the British Amateur Golf Championship was resumed in glorious weather to-day at St. Andrew's. Features of the day were Wethered's brilliance in defeating the ex-Oxonian, D. Cox, by 7 and 6 and the splendid fight of the schoolboy champion, Mathieson, against the Cambridge captain and English international, Storey, the latter winning by 2 and 1. W. Kellayton beat Hilton by 6 and 5, depriving the latter of the distinction of winning his hundredth amateur championship match. Tolley beat the Bradfordian, Clough, by 4 and 3, and Braid beat Bell (Inverleven) by 7 and 6. The only American competitor, Brown of Honolulu, beat Graham (Liverpool) by 2 and 1 in the first round.

All the other matches were second round contests.—Reuter.

A Tragic Incident

London, May 28.

The resumption of play for the British Amateur Golf Championship at St. Andrews to-day took place in a drizzling rain, which fell almost throughout the day.

A tragic incident occurred this morning when a spectator following the American match dropped dead on a green.

To-day's play reduced the field to 32 competitors.

J. Birnie (Inverness) defeated Brown, the only American player, 2 up and 1 to play, in the second round.

In the third round, Wethered, playing poorly, defeated Martin Schunk of Hale, 3 and 2; Tolley, in an excellent display, beat last year's semi-finalist, Douglas Grant (St. George's), 2 and 1. In a clashing of internationals, the Scot, John Caven, who has been brilliant since the start of the Championship, defeated the Englishman, Noel Layton, 5 and 4. Braid defeated G. Humphries (Stourbridge) by one hole; the 1922 Champion, Holderness, beat Mahor Clarke, of Nairn, 6 and 4, while Robert Harris (Royal and Ancient) won from J. Board (Home Park), 2 and 1.—Reuter.

GOLF AT HOME

England Defeat Scotland in Annual Match

London, May 24.

England beat Scotland in the annual Golf International by a total of 9 matches to 6 at St. Andrew's to-day.—Reuter.

BRITISH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Wethered's Easy Victory

London, May 22.

In the British Ladies' Golf Championship final, which was played at Portrush to-day, Miss Joyce Wethered beat Mrs. Cautle by 7 up and 6 to play.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Competition

Prague, May 24.

Czecho-Slovakia beat New Zealand by four matches to nil in the first round of the Davis Cup competition.—Reuter.

LAW REPORTS

DRAMATIC TRIAL AT WEIHAIWEI

Foreign Woman Charged with Murder of Chinese Husband: Found Not Guilty

In H. M. High Court at Weihaiwei last week, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Judge of the Court, and a jury of which Mr. H. L. Beer was foreman, were occupied for two days in hearing a charge of murder against a Russian woman named Eugene Feodorova, alleged to have murdered her Chinese husband, Kao Shih-hsin, by stabbing him. The tragedy took place at the village of Sung-chiat'an on April 17.

Mr. A. G. Mossop conducted the prosecution, and Mr. J. G. Priestwood defended the accused.

According to the story of the prosecution, in April of last year deceased returned to his native village after 20 years absence in Manchuria and brought the Russian woman to live with him. They were very unhappy together, and neighbours spoke of quarrels frequently occurring. Deceased spent the afternoon of April 17 at a theatre in a neighbouring village, returning at dusk with Sung Wen-hsin, a neighbour. The latter had been in his house half an hour when he heard sounds of violent quarrelling and, accordingly, with another man also named Sung, he looked in to see what was going on. They saw husband and wife struggling, and separated them. They then saw the deceased strike the woman with his fist and afterwards kick her twice. They remonstrated with him, and he retired to another room, but returned and the quarrel was resumed and again he kicked the woman. Finding they were unable to restore peace, the two Sungs left, but they got only as far as an outer room when they heard a heavy fall and then a groan and, rushing back into the room and taking a lamp down from the wall, saw the deceased lying on the floor, fatally wounded. One of the Sungs ran off in fright, while the other shouted at the top his voice and summoned the villagers. Neighbours arrived in force, and their first act was to secure the accused woman, which they did by tying her up to a tree. The village headman next appeared on the scene and, searching for a weapon, found a dagger on the floor near the body of the deceased. A messenger was sent to the nearest police station, four miles distant, and at mid-night returned with the constable. The woman was then released from the tree, and then handcuffed, and just as day was breaking she was put into a cart and began the long journey of 17 miles to Port Edward, the deceased's body being taken with her in another cart.

Dr. M. C. Cooper gave evidence that death was due to a knife wound which had reached the heart, and he expressed the opinion that the wound might have been self-inflicted.

Accused's Bodily Injuries.

Surgeon-Commande McCloy, who examined the unfortunate woman at the Island prison, said that she had a black eye and abrasions on the face, and that her limbs were covered with severe bruises of recent origin, while she had handcuff marks on both wrists.

The accused woman, a fragile little person of 32 years but looking much older, told an unhappy story of her life with the deceased, a heavily built, muscular man of 6ft. She said that she had known him for four years, and by the name of "Nicolai," being unacquainted with his Chinese name, and that until their arrival in Weihaiwei he had treated her well. There, however, she had to work in the fields, while he did little work, and she never at any time had possession of more than 50 cents. They lived in a house belonging to deceased's brother. Here also lived his sister-in-law, and it was on account of this woman that quarrelling began. Deceased assaulted witness nearly every day. About China New Year the sister-in-law attempted to commit suicide, fearing disclosures that might be made on the return of her husband. Deceased continued to ill-treat her, tying her hands together and beating her, and he said he would beat her to death if she said a word about his relations with the sister-in-law. He added that he would kill her and then himself. He always carried a knife in a cloth round his waist. Witness had a little son, and on one occasion the sister in law said to him: "You will both die, you and your mother." Witness wrote to deceased's two brothers complaining of his conduct with the other woman and, when the husband announced he was about to return, both deceased and the woman said it would be bad for them if he came back, and that if anything happened they would die together. "If I do not kill you I will kill myself," said 'Nicolai'."

Speaking of the night of the tragedy, witness said it was dark when "Nicolai" returned home and she unbarred the door for him and set his dinner. He was angry and began to beat her, and she ran out into the road. There she met the two Sungs and they returned together into the house, "Nicolai" kicking her, so that she sat down and cried. She became terror-stricken and did not know what happened afterwards, except that she noticed deceased standing with his back to her and his hands fiddling with his belt. Becoming unconscious, she did not see a knife and did not know who stabbed the deceased, only regaining consciousness when nearing Port Edward in the Chinese cart.

The Judge Sums Up.

In his summing up, Judge Wilkinson said the real question before the jury was whether the deceased had killed himself or whether the accused killed him. The medical evidence was that it was possible the wound was self-inflicted. His Honour pointed out that the Sungs had not seen the deceased fall, nor did they see the accused with a knife in her hand. The jury would have to decide whether it was likely the deceased killed himself. There was evidence that he had lost "face," and that complaints about his conduct had been made to his elder brother in Manchuria; also that that brother had sent him a serious warning to mend his ways, and had intimated that he might return to Weihaiwei. In view of the serious assaults committed on the accused by deceased just before he fell, and in view of the fact that there was no evidence at all of premeditation, he must direct the jury that they need not consider the question of murder. The question for them was: who held the knife at the time deceased was struck? If they found that the woman held it, they would return a verdict of manslaughter. If the deceased, they would find the woman not guilty.

Not Guilty.

The jury retired for some time, and returned to ask whether they could return a verdict of "not proven," the Judge instructing them that such a verdict could not be received. He pointed out that in case of disagreement, juries on a criminal trial in Weihaiwei, where the issue was other than one involving the death penalty, were entitled to return a majority verdict.

The jury again retired, and later gave a unanimous verdict of not guilty, in respect both to the charge of murder and that of manslaughter, and the accused was discharged.

Subscription for Prisoner.

In view of the unhappy plight in which Mrs. Feodorova found herself at the conclusion of the trial, being in a destitute state, a collection was organized on her behalf and sufficient funds were gathered to enable her to proceed to Shanghai.

Mr. C. Mansel Reece was summoned at H. M. Police Court last Friday for failing to obey a police signal in Bubbling Well Road. He sent an apology for his absence and an admission of a technical offence due to a misunderstanding, and Mr. Peter Grain imposed a fine of $2.

For discharging oil into the Huangpu from his ship, Capt. A. Ahlin, of the Dollar str. President Harrison, has been fined G.$10 and warned against future infringements of the law. Defendant was before Mr. N. E. Lurton at U. S. Commissioner's Court on May 22. Mr. H. D. Rodger, acting District Attorney, prosecuted and Major C. P. Holcomb defended.

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THE TLS. 50,000 CLAIM AGAINST DRUG CO.

Druggists' Dual Liability Plea: Judgment Next Week

Further medical evidence was heard by Judge Purdy at the U.S. Court last Friday in the claim for Tls. 50,000 damages brought by Magdalena Guignard against the American Drug Co. Plaintiff alleges that by the use of an ointment supplied by defendants who negligently substituted it for another ordered, she has sustained internal injuries.

Dr. F. Reiss stated that he was called in consultation with Drs. Marsh, Petit, and Marcovici during December, 1923, to examine the plaintiff. Witness found nothing wrong with her except a little palpitation, her organs were absolutely normal, she had no internal growths and she showed no marked nervousness. He did not consider the ointment likely to cause the growths alleged nor did he think it a strong and dangerous compound.

Dr. J. Marcovici said he found no injuries and no scars, and the heart was normal. His opinion was that one application of the ointment would not have caused serious injury and that many preparations contained a larger proportion of salicylic acid than did this.

Dr. S. A. Ransom, who said he spoke from no personal knowledge of the case, but from his own general experience, gave it as his opinion that there was only a "remote possibility" that the ointment would have caused the injuries described. Such a condition might have existed previous to the use of the ointment, as indicated by plaintiff's feeling an itching for which she used the ointment.

Dr. Thomas Dunn stated that in his opinion the ointment used as described would have caused a burning sensation lasting for a half or three-quarters of an hour. It would hardly have produced growths, or extreme nervousness, though it might cause acute dermatitis.

No Plea of Contributory Negligence

Mr. R. T. Bryan, in his final speech for plaintiff, said that the defendants were bound to exercise extra care if they were engaged in that trade, that they had failed to use safeguards, and that no defence of contributory negligence could be set up, as it had not been set forth in the answer. The only question before the court was the amount of damages, which should be sufficient to compensate for the suffering, nervous shock and impaired health of plaintiff.

Mr. W. W. Worthington, for defendants, submitted that the evidence of Mr. Guignard was contradicted by that of Mr. Miller, an employee of the American Drug Co., that the defendants were not guilty of negligence, inasmuch as the compound delivered by them was not dangerous. Therefore plaintiff had no cause of action against defendants. With respect to damages, medical evidence had shown that the injury was slight and easily cured and that a simple operation would remove the growths which, it was claimed, were a result of the use of the ointment; moreover that it had not been proved that this condition was a result of the use of the ointment.

The matter of the druggist's "dual liability" was the pivotal point in the defence, counsel continued. A druggist was only bound to use extra precautions when dealing with drugs which were actually dangerous to human life.

The Judge here interposed that if a druggist sent a wrong prescription that would, in his opinion, constitute negligence, if the prescription did no harm, or even did good, there could be no claim for damages, nevertheless the negligence would exist. He had never heard the doctrine of dual liability advanced before.

Judge's Summing-up.

The Judge, in his summing-up, said Dr. Reiss prescribed for the plaintiff a harmless compound. She used it until it was used up and then her husband went back to get some more, asking defendant if they could give him this ointment. They said yes, but sent a stronger ointment which he supposed was the same, and his wife supposed was the same. "Is that actionable negligence," asked the Judge. "Whose fault was it?" Defendants tried to fill the prescription and made a mistake." The Judge added that he had expected to give judgment in this case, but since the legal point of dual liability had been raised, and various cases cited he would reserve judgment.

POSER FOR ARCHITECT

Judge Purdy Asks What Is a Cadastral Lot: Council Chairman also at Sea

What is a cadastral plan? Judge Purdy asked the question on Tuesday at the U. S. Court and no one present was able to give a correct answer—not even the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who was engaged in the case, nor an architect who was in the witness box.

The matter was one in which Messrs. Dowdall, Read & Tulasne brought an action against the Shanghai Building Co. Inc., and the Shanghai Building Co. (Federal), Inc. in respect of the construction of the new Carlton Café. Plaintiffs' case was that in December, 1921, the first-named defendant company employed them to make sketch plans for the Carlton, and these were accepted in February of the following year, while in March an agreement was entered into whereby plaintiffs were to receive Tls. 14,000 commission instead of the usual 5 per cent. on the cost of construction. Plans were duly completed and calculations made as required, and they were submitted to the Municipal Council and approved. The whole arrangement was adopted and agreed to by the second-named company, but only Tls. 9,416.61 of the amount due under the agreement had been paid, and plaintiffs therefore claimed the balance of Tls. 4,583.33, together with Tls. 2,000 for extra work done. Defendants counter-claimed for Tls. 6,769, costs incurred through alleged defects in plaintiffs' plans.

Mr. S. A. Moss appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. S. Fessenden for defendants.

The morning was occupied in hearing the evidence of Mr. Read in support of plaintiffs claim. He stated that the plans were prepared, approved, and handed over to the contractor to proceed with the work. Part of the additional work consisted in redrafting the plans for the theatre, upon defendants discovering that there were 3ft. of additional land available.

A Tls. 7,000 to Tls. 2,000 Bet.

In answer to Mr. Fessenden, witness denied that excessive time was occupied in preparing the plans There was no delay for which plaintiffs were responsible. The building was, in fact, put up with extraordinary speed, and they claimed it as a record. Some people were astounded that the building, dining room, dance hall, and theatre, was got ready for use by the Christmas holiday, and there were actually bets made—one of Tls. 7,000 against Tls. 2,000—that the work could not possibly by done before the new year.

Mr. Fessenden questioned witness at length with regard to plans for the roof of the theatre and dance hall which showed a certain amount of wood construction, and asked if they were not against the Municipal Regulations.

Mr. Moss—We submitted a complete set of plans to the council, and they were approved.

Mr. Fessenden—Yes, and you gave us a different set of plans to build by, as a result of which the council refused to pass a lot of the work and we had to re-build in accordance with the plans which you submitted to them.

Mr. Moss—If they went ahead and built on plans which had not been approved, that is not our fault, providing we fulfilled the terms of the agreement.

Mr Fessenden, comparing plans submitted to the Council and to the plaintiffs, pointed out differences in detail, particularly as to the use of wood in roof construction, and he asked if witness knew defendants had been compelled by the Council to rebuild in accordance with their requirement?

Mr. Read answered that he had heard of that, but the builders never informed him. He agreed with counsel that the plans for "extra work" were drawn up prior to the complete plans being passed as final by the Council. There was a good deal of extra work done, but he did not recall having actually said to plaintiffs, "This is extra work."

Mr. Fessenden—The contract states that you must supply detailed plans approved by the Council, and therefore that is all part of the work under the agreement.

Mr. A. A. Toone, assistant surveyor in the Public Work Department, stated that a complete set of plans was submitted to the Department by plaintiffs, and they were satisfactory and were approveed.

In answer to Mr. Fessenden, witness said that the plans did not show any wood construction. Theatre roofs should be fire resisting, but the use of wood might be allowed if protected by a reinforced concrete ceiling. The Carlton was inspected several times during building operations, and these were stopped on three occasions: first, because of defective steel; second, because of defective pouring of concrete down the dining room columns, and for alterations to the exit levels.

"Work Delayed for Six Weeks."

For the defence, Mr. Edward Bell, defendants' secretary and manager, stated that they were not claiming on account of delay in the work, but for loss sustained through mistakes in the plans. Plaintiffs gave them plans which provided for wooden construction in some parts of the building instead of reinforced concrete, and these were given as detailed working plans. Witness understood the plans had been passed by the Council. He supposed the architects had to pass the plans through the Council and then hand them over to the builder to go on with the work. They did go on with the work, but the Council's inspectors came and told them the regulations did not permit the use of wood of any kind in a theatre roof. Further, they produced plans which bore the Council's stamp, and these showed no wood at all. Mr. Bidgood told witness that if plans containing wood construction had been submitted they would never have passed. The result was they had to stop the work, take down part of the structure, and replace it with steel roofing, this involving six weeks' delay and considerable expenditure in material and labour. The fire escapes, also, did not comply with the Council's regulations, the landings not being wide enough, and two had to be taken down and replaced by a single one. The main staircase to the theatre was also objected to, by the lessees, it being said that it was more like the back stairs of an ordinary residence.

The hearing was adjourned.

CONFESSED AFTER BEING BEATEN

Armed Robber's Unfounded Accusation against the S. M. Police

A Chinese who pleaded guilty at the Mixed Court on Monday to three out of four charges of armed robbery, complained that he had been severely beaten by the police before he consented to sign a confession of his guilt. The statement was put in as evidence.

Prisoner rolled up his sleeves in front of Mr. Whitamore and Magistrate Li, exhibiting black and blue bruises on the forearm. He asserted that they had been inflicted by detectives at west Hongkew police-station.

Addressing the Bench, Insp. Mackenzie denied that the injuries had been inflicted at the police-station. Witness had been present in the inquiry room while prisoner was under examination. On two other occasions the officer said he was in charge of the Chinese detectives with accused. A foreign sergeant had made an examination of the man's body. Witness therefore was quite certain that the injuries were not inflicted at the station.

Turning to the dock the Inspector ordered accused to say where he really got the beating. After some hesitation and faltering the latter replied that he received them while in custody of the City Police, who had held him temporarily.

The Assessor declared with some heat that he was tired of such assertions by men accused of armed robbery, for upon investigation it was found that this sort of thing was mere fabrication. The Magistrate concurred in the exonerating of the Settlement police.

Accused, Loh Pau-Laung, was stated to be the perpetrator of a number of armed robberies.

In sending accused to the Arsenal with a recommendation that he be shot, the Bench first ordered that he be handed over to the Ching Ch'a T'ing (City Court) where he is also wanted on a similar charge.

"CHINA PRESS" AND "EVENING NEWS"

Defendants' Motion for Bill of Particulars in the Mixed Court

Motion was made by the defence in the case of the "China Press" v. the "Evening News" at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning for a bill of particulars. The former publication brought action several weeks ago for $14,607, alleging that sum due for printing bills from November, 1922, until September, 1923. Mr. W. J. Schoenfeld presented the motion and Mr. H. R. Snyder opposed.

It was asked that the Court direct plaintiff to set forth the agreement or arrangement, if any existed, under which they were engaged to do the printing, as it had been alleged in paragraph 4 of their petition. It was also asked, if such an agreement existed, whether it was in writing, that a copy be produced. The defence required them to make a proper and adequate presentation of their case to the Court.

Mr. Snyder stated to the Court that defendant admitted in their answer that they had knowledge of the agreement, but he was willing to give any and all information he could to Mr. Schoenfeld.

The latter then stated that if they under Court order admitted the answer as correct he would be satisfied, to which Mr. Snyder retorted that if it was not correct he would soon point out its defects.

Judgment was reserved.

LAWYER CRITIC OF THE GAOL

Mr. Goldring's Alleged "Wild" Statements on Treatment of Oscar Mathias

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, moved the Mixed Court on Wednesday to direct Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor for Oscar Mathias, who has been detained in connexion with civil proceedings, to retract a statement he made to the Court recently regarding defendant's alleged ill-treatment while in custody.

Mr. Maitland informed Mr. Martin and Magistrate Kuan that Mr. Goldring had stated in open court that his client had been confined under conditions that were little short of torture. Goldring had said that the prisoner's room was small, that he had no books, that his food was bad and he had no exercise whatever. He had further said that the man might go out of his mind shortly if he were detained any longer in such quarters.

The police prosecutor went on to say that he had visited the cells. While not large, they were certainly not small. Mathias had a comfortable bed, magazines, and could have any newspapers he wanted. "I can only describe Mr. Goldring's statements as wild, irresponsible and untrue, and tending to bring the Model Settlement into disrepute," Mr. Maitland added. "I make an application that a time be set when you and Magistrate Yui can go to the Municipal Gaol with a view to making Mr. Goldring retract his statements made in open court."

Not Kept with Convicts.

An official stated that Mathias was not lodged with the convicts, but in a special place set aside for civil prisoners.

In answer to a question by the Assessor, Chief Insp. Wheeler said civil prisoners were kept in the House of Detention as a rule, though a number of foreigners had previously been detained at the various police stations. Now, however, part of the Gaol was reserved for them. This was the first complaint he had ever received.

The Assessor undertook to visit the cell in question, accompanied by the Magistrate, and the matter was accordingly adjourned.

IT is reported that the Great Asiatic Association, which has been in existence in Shanghai for two years and has strong Indian, Filipino and Chinese support, is about to establish a college for Asiatics in Shanghai, and that the institution will specialize in art and commerce.

TWO CWT. OF CAFFEIN SEIZED IN RAID

Also Large Quantities of Cocaine and Morphine: Five Arrests

A police raid which resulted in the seizure of eight 28 lb.-tins of caffein, a large number of bottles each containing 25 oz. of novococaine, a quantity of morphine and strychnine, besides several pounds of opium, was described at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, when five Chinese were charged under the Presidential Narcotic Mandate of 1920 with being in possession of drugs. Mr. A. Covey defended.

Following evidence of arrest, a week's remand was granted.

It is understood that the raid, which was in charge of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Springfield, is regarded as one of the most important yet made by the police in their efforts to suppress the drug traffic. In addition to the narcotics found on the premises, a shop in North Soochow Road, the police seized over 50 containers for putting up various drugs. Some idea of the magnitude of the trafficking, which, the police allege, was being carried on, may be had from the fact that the caffein, which was found in 28 lb.-tins, is sold wholesale at $200 per litre.

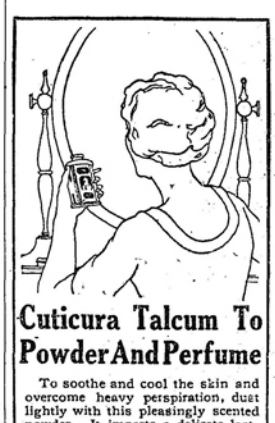
SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CHEFOO MERCHANT

A Chinese merchant, of Chefoo, charged with having fraudulently received G. $9,750 came before the Mixed Court on Monday morning. Mr. W. J. Schoenfeld prosecuted on behalf of a New York firm, Messrs. Finkelstein & Co., while Dr. Mei defended.

It was alleged that defendant received the money for a cargo of hair nets to be shipped from Chefoo to New York in 1922, but that the cargo had been never received. A warrant was issued in September 1923, but the arrest was not made until Saturday, when accused was taken into custody at 68 Route Baron Gros by Det.—Sgt. Tinkler, who accompanied the French Police to the premises.

Dr. Mei submitted that there was no jurisdiction but it was decided to remand accused for a special hearing, at which time this question would be gone into. Accused was admitted to bail in $3.000.

THE inquest concerning the death of Leading Stoker James A. Treagus, who was drowned in the Huangpu while returning to H.M.S. Despatch from shore leave on the night of the 12th instant, was concluded by Mr. Peter Grain last Friday. Deceased was one of several men who were thrown into the water when a sampan capsized, and unfortunately he was never seen again. Dr. Burton certified that there were no marks of violence on the body, which was recovered from the river on the morning of the 18th, and that death was due to drowning, and a verdict of "accidentally drowned" was accordingly returned.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Through the Looking Glass-

"WHAT does it matter where my body happens to be?" said the Knight as Alice dragged him out by the feet, my mind goes on working just the same. In fact the more head-downwards I am, the more I keep on inventing things."

"Now the cleverest thing I ever did," he went on, "was to originate the idea of smoking a "Three Castles" between the soup and the fish."

"That was a good thing to invent, certainly," said Alice. "What else did you invent?"

"Smoking 'em between the fish and the entree" chuckled the Knight, "and then smoking 'em again between the entree and the pudding." "In fact," he went on, "I invent an excuse for smoking a "Three Castles" whenever I can".

"Three Castles" CIGARETTES

A-48

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

EMPIRE DAY OBSERVANCE IN LONDON

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the Elizabethan Spirit Still High in Britain's Sons: A Still Small Voice from Australia on Deeds and Not Words

London, May 24.

The Empire Day celebrations in London were held on an unparalleled scale. Eight thousand members of juvenile organizations took part in them at the Stadium at Wembley. The Pageant of Youth, organized by the League of the Empire, marched past the Duke of Connaught in the Royal Box to music played alternately by massed pipe bands from Scottish regiments, 100 strong, and a drum and fife band of 300 strong. The processionists, assisted by a choir of 1,000 Boy Scouts, later sang "Hearts of Oak" and "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by a massed band of 600 drawn from all units of the British Army.

Rain poured throughout the night and morning, but the sun shone at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the proceedings began. Special trains brought spectators from all parts of the country. The Stadium was packed, children predominating.

The cheering was vociferous when the Duke of Connaught walked to the dais and megaphoned that he had sent a loyal telegram to the King, who had replied expressing thanks. The proceedings were broadcast by wireless. Messages from Empire statesmen were read at intervals in the evening. There was a special Commonwealth performance at the broadcasting station, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who said, *inter alia*, that "the parent tree is still green. The sap of high endeavour still swells its branches. Our days of voyaging are not over. The world of mind and idea lies around us in vast unexplored tracts. The commonwealth of nations centring in this Motherland still hears the call to go out in the Elizabethan spirit of gallantry and doughtiness to search for liberty, justice and peace."

A United Empire for Ever

May 23.

"A united Empire" was the theme of the speeches at an Empire Day dinner to-night under the auspices of the Colonial Institute. The Duke of Connaught presided over a distinguished company of 400 guests, including the Duke of York, Sir Joseph Cook, the High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, Sir James Allen, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing the principal toast, appealed for the dropping of miserable class warfare and class talk (cheers). "Let all," he added, "no matter of what class or creed, unite in making the Empire worthy of the sacrifices of those of all classes who defended the Empire during the war."

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the former Prime Minister of New Zealand, replying, voiced a warning that the Government must change their procedure if oversea representatives were to continue to attend Imperial conferences, as the latter would be bitterly disappointed if they did not see that effect was given to the recommendations of the conferences. Referring to the Singapore scheme, he said that if ever Australasia fell away from the Empire, it would be through responsible people in Britain not providing proper protection.

The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

The King and Queen at Wembley

May 25.

Their Majesties the King and Queen attended an Empire Thanksgiving service at the stadium this afternoon when bands, comprising a thousand instruments, and a choir of two thousand which sang at the opening ceremony, reinforced by a Boy Scouts' choir, participated in the impressive ceremonies. The lay procession, which was symbolical of the Builders of the Empire carrying Colonial flags and emblems, entered the Stadium first, followed by the Ecclesiastical procession, which including archbishops, Bishops, representatives of the religious bodies, and the choir. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address, and a collection was taken on behalf of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Throughout the Country

Empire Day was celebrated throughout the country by the flying of flags and patriotic demonstrations, the most notable of the latter being at Belfast where, in spite of the bad weather, ten thousand school-children assembled in Ormeau Park and were presented with Commemoration medals and there was a parade of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides which was inspected by the Duke of Abercorn. —Reuter.

Thanksgiving Service Attended by the King and Queen and Cabinet Ministers

London, May 25.

The Empire Thanksgiving Service at Wembley was marred by unsettled weather, there being a cold, boisterous wind accompanied by showers, with occasional thunder. The sun shone brilliantly when Their Majesties actually arrived at the Stadium, but rain descended later. Nevertheless the attendance is estimated at nearly 100,000. Mr. J. R. Clynes (Lord Privy Seal), Mr. Arthur Henderson (Home Secretary), Mr. J. H. Thomas (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Noel Buxton (Minister of Agriculture), and Mr. F. W. Jowett (First Commissioner of Works) represented the Cabinet.

In spite of the cold and showery weather, the British Empire Exhibition again attracted throngs of visitors last week, culminating in an attendance of over 150,000 on Saturday alone. The week's visitors included various Royalties, overseas Governors, Foreign Ambassadors and other prominent people from various countries, thus aiding in the cosmopolitan note which is a feature of Wembley.

The King and Queen, who have already seen the Show several times, will pay another visit to it on Wednesday, accompanied by the King and Queen of Italy. The Royal party will visit the various buildings, after which there will be an official reception and a luncheon at the British Government Pavilion.

All parts of the Exhibition are attracting attention. The Hongkong market is in full swing, and the pavements of its miniature street are daily crowded with sightseers. The philosophic detachment of the Chinese shopkeepers heightens the illusion of the street, which is not merely a part of the Exhibition but part of Hongkong itself.

The beautiful Malaya Pavilion, with well-arranged rubber, basketwork and other exhibits, completes the picture of the East.—Reuter.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET

Further Economies Forecast to Finance a Scheme of Social Reform

London, May 27.

The Finance Bill was read for a second time, without a division, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the debate, said he hoped that he would be able next year, by further economies, to finance the Government's social reform programme without at any rate a heavy increase in taxation. He believed that the present Budget provided a sound economic basis, on which next year the Government would be able to build an even more satisfactory structure. (Ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN ENTENTE

Visit of King and Queen of Italy to England: Hearty Reception in London

London, May 24.

In view of the forthcoming visit of the Italian sovereigns to England satisfaction is expressed in both countries at the official announcement of the decision to conclude an agreement with regard to the vexed question of Jubaland, whereby part of the Jubaland province in Kenya colony will be added to Italian Somaliland on the lines laid down by Viscount Milner at Scialoja in 1920. The details will be settled in London by British and Italian experts immediately.

Reuter's correspondment in Rome states that Italy is pleased with the agreement, because it re-establishes close Anglo-Italian friendship and constitutes a friendly compromise auguring well for a prompt agreement by the experts —Reuter.

London, May 26.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived in London to-day.

There were striking scenes at Victoria Station on the arrival of their Italian Majesties, whom the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Mafalda accompany. King George and Queen Mary, the latter wearing an exquisite ostrich feather cloak, were on the platform, accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Henry, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family. The distinguished assembly included the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson. The Prince of Wales accompanied the Royal visitors from Dover.

Huge crowds cheered as the Royal party came in view. The King of Italy and King George inspected the guard of honour of the Guards and also 50 blackshirted Fascisti from various parts of Britain, who gave the Roman salute. Crowds *en route* gave ovations to the party as they drove to Buckingham Palace.

It is King Victor Emmanuel's first visit to England for 21 years.

Later.

The King and Queen gave a brilliant State banquet to-night in honour of the King and Queen of Italy. One hundred and fifty guests were present, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. The King, toasting the guests, referred to the lasting and unbroken friendship between Britain and Italy. King Victor Emmanuel, replying, expressed the hope that the traditional ties would be strengthened.—Reuter.

Visit to the Cenotaph and Tomb of the Unknown Warrior

London, May 27.

Their Italian Majesties and the Crown Prince and Princess Mafalda this morning visited Westminster Abbey and the Cenotaph. King Victor Emanuel laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and also placed a wreath at the base of the Cenotaph in the presence of representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force. A large crowd cheered the Royal visitors as they drove back to the Palace.

Later.

The Italian Sovereigns, the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Mafalda received an enthusiastic welcome in the City to-day, when they were presented with a golden casket at a luncheon at the Guildhall, where the scene was brilliant. Twelve members of the British Royal Family, the Premier and members of the Cabinet, distinguished soldiers and sailors and other prominent personages, including the Maharajah of Kapurthala, were present. The banqueting hall was profusely decorated with pink roses and British and Italian flags.

Replying to the Lord Mayor's toast, King Victor Emanuel expressed his warm thanks, specially to the Prince of Wales for attending the ceremony. He declared that the Italians would warmly appreciate the Lord Mayor's tribute to Italian co-operation in the war. Italy desired to proceed, united to the noble British nation, along the paths of progress and civilization. —Reuter.

Italian Press Comment

Rome, May 27.

The visit of their Italian Majesties to England has been made the occasion for copious articles by the press.

The "*Idea Nazionale*" attributes credit to Signor Mussolini for solution of the Jubaland question which, it says, has been poisoning relations between Britain and Italy.

The Fascist organ, the "*Impero*," declares that the happy solution to the Jubaland problem will doubtless be the starting point for more complete understanding between Britain and Italy. The journal adds that Italy is anxious to reconquer an Empire and is looking with faith to Signor Mussolini, who began with Jubaland. Italians must persevere in Africa and Asia.

The "*Tribuna*" says that Italy greeted joyfully the advent of Labour into power in Britain because continuance of Marquess Curzon's foreign policy would have rendered an agreement with regard to Jubaland impossible, while the enlightened mind of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has found a settlement. —Reuter.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT IN RUSSIA

M. Zinovieff's Optimistic Views on the Domestic and Foreign Situation: M. Kameneff's Satisfaction with the Progress of Proletariat

Moscow, May 25.

M. Zinovieff, addressing the Congress of the Russian Communist Party, said that he was justified in viewing the domestic and foreign situation of the Soviet optimistically. Recognition by a number of countries had undoubtedly consolidated the international position, but the problem of debts and claims was difficult. The Soviet earnestly desired to cultivate lasting ties with Britain. The chief aims of the Government were to regularize the home market and promote co-operation. There was no question of limiting the new economic policy or of abolishing private trade. Strengthening of co-operative societies was the only means of combatting private capital. Private capital now controlled 64 per cent. of home trade and the State 36 per cent. Russia during the present trade year had only exported 200,000,000 poods of grain, but in the coming year would export 400,000,000, as compared with 2,000,000,000 before the war.—Reuter.

Riga, May 25.

In a speech discussing the tasks of the Congress of the Russian Communist Party, M. Kameneff said that the party was in no danger from the activities of the intelligentsia and the spreading of their ideals. The party's proletarizing campaign was making such sweeping progress that it was unnecessary to institute any special clearing measures against the intelligentsia. Moreover, the non-Communist elements had already been removed.

The latest reports from Petrograd state that the Soviet authorities are not only depriving the intelligentsia of facilities for securing higher education by forbidding them to attend higher schools, but are expelling proletarian students who exhibit initial signs of a tendency towards non-Communist ideas, hoping thus to prevent anti-Communist intelligence from developing.

Alleged Economic Espionage

It is announced from Moscow that a mine-manager and engineer named Jacobson has been sentenced to death at Omsk on a charge of economic espionage. He had informed the former owners of the mine, residing in England, of the condition of their property.

Seventeen persons, including two women, have been sentenced to death at Jitomir.—Reuter.

Moscow, May 27.

M. Trotsky, in a subdued speech at the Communist Party Conference, affirmed his solidarity with the rest of the party. He said that he regarded himself as a private soldier, and discipline was necessary in the stand against their enemies. His former attitude was dictated by the bureaucracy's threat to enter the Communist party and separate it from the workers.

M. Uglanoff fiercely attacked M. Trotsky and said that he did not regard him as a private but as a commander. He declared that they looked to him for leadership and they could not have confidence in him if he only brought confusion in their ranks.

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution approving the policy of the Central Committee.—Reuter.

Bureaucracy's Threat to Communist Party

Riga, May 28.

A telegram from Moscow states that the only supporter of M. Trotsky's defence of the opposition at the Communist Congress was M. Preobrazhensky, who protested against the purging of the party, which, he said, should have come after the Congress. He said that the struggle with private capital, which had begun, was demanded by the opposition.—Reuter.

Kameneff on Russian Internal Commerce

Moscow, May 28.

M. Kameneff's report on internal commerce says that the crisis in 1923 has been succeeded by a period of development of commercial transactions. Thanks to the reform of the currency, the Government would no longer have recourse to inflation. The Government's main aim in internal commerce was consolidation of the co-operative societies, regulation of State markets and supply of articles cheaply to the peasants, thus combating the domination of the retail trade by private capital, the rights of which would remain unchanged.—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE

Wide Differences of Opinion as to Settlement of Pre-War Debts and Property Claims: Britain Intending to Present Counter-Proposals: Russia's Plea of Crippled Finances

London, May 27.

A divergence of views with regard to the satisfaction of claims against Russia is revealed in the communiqué of to-day's proceedings of the Anglo-Soviet Conference. The British delegation declared that it was unable to accept the statement made by the Soviet delegates at the meeting on June 20 to the effect that Russia could not undertake to pay the pre-war debts in full, with back interest. The British delegates at the same time disclaimed any desire to be unreasonable and did not propose that the debts should be paid fully and immediately.

The Soviet delegates, emphasizing the crippled state of the finances of Russia, pointed out Russia's great efforts in the Great War and her subsequent trials, including famine, Respecting the money claims by private persons, the Soviet delegates suggested that both Governments should determine a lump sum for the settlement thereof, and that simultaneously Article 10 of the Trade Agreement of 1021 should be repealed and the property rights of the Soviet in Great Britain come into force.

Private Property Holders.

The Soviet delegates further proposed the postponement of the question of the claims arising from the nationalization of private property, in view of the belief that the negotiations proceeding with the former owners with regard to granting them concessions of the property would materialize satisfactorily.

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The British delegates said that, although progress had been made towards a settlement of various questions, it could not be ignored that there were still rather wide differences of opinion on the subject of pre-war debts and property claims.

The British delegates would present counter-proposals to the Soviet for incorporation as articles in the proposed Treaty. It was insisted that the British Government was not adopting an uncompromising attitude, but was anxious to concede reasonable modifications. The present Government still entertained the goodwill to the Soviet Union, which was expressed on its assumption of power by the act of recognition of the Soviet.

The Soviet must remember that the British Government was not in a position to carry through extravagant measures. The British delegates believe that the Soviet Government would consult its own interests in endeavouring to meet the British view.

The Soviet representatives deprecated the pessimism with which it had been attempted to surround the Conference in some quarters, and insisted on Russia's inability to accept burdens which were incompatible with her resources.—Reuter.

Moscow, May 27.

M. Zinovieff, in a speech at the Communist Congress, declared that the payment of debts was an impossibility. Referring to the recent agitation within the party, he said that iron solidarity was a thousand times more urgently needed, while freedom of grouping was inadmissible.—Reuter.

Motion in the House of Lords to Conclude Negotiations as Soon as Possible

London, May 28.

The Earl of Mayo, moving for the immediate discontinuance of the Anglo-Soviet Conference in the House of Lords to-day, said that he considered that flirting with Bolshevism did not commend itself to the Empire.

Lord Parmoor, the Lord President of the Council, said that the Government hoped that the Conference would continue until an arrangement satisfactory to both countries was reached. He thought that there was no reason why this result should not be obtained, if outside partisans abstained from interference. The Government were endeavouring to speed up the negotiations, but there were a very large number of issues involved, several of which were of great importance. The Government regarded the attainment of agreement as most important to Europe.

Marquess Curzon declared that the Conference *communiqués* had been negative, ambiguous and obscure. He did not wish to be unfriendly and harsh, and therefore suggested a modification of the motion, expressing the opinion that the Conference should be brought to as early a conclusion as possible.

The House agreed to this modification.—Reuter.

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN CABINET

Due to Failure of Negotiations as to Coalition Between Nationalist and Middle Parties: Herr Marx Reconstructing the Ministry

Berlin, May 22.

Negotiations between the middle parties and the German National People's Party with regard to the formation of the Government have failed owing to the latter's insistence on their right to appoint the septuagenarian, Admiral von Tirpitz, the new Chancellor. The other parties refused to discuss a personal question of this nature until the policy of the future Government were settled, whereupon the negotiations broke down.—Reuter.

Berlin, May 26.

The Government has resigned.

Later.

President Ebert has accepted the resignation of the Government and has requested the Chancellor, Herr Marx, provisionally to carry on.

Later.

Obviously referring to the experts' report, the German Nationalists' reply to the Middle Parties admitted that a certain continuity of the policy of the resigning Government must be maintained, but "the Party cannot place German negotiators with tied hands in front of foreign countries." The Middle Parties responded by adhering to the policy of accepting the report as a whole, with reservations which the experts themselves made regarding the execution of the same.

May 27.

The resignation of the German Cabinet was due to the breakdown of the negotiations between the National and Middle parties for the formation of a coalition Government. The Nationalists to-day unexpectedly put forward Admiral von Tirpitz as their candidate for the Chancellorship, declaring that they would afterwards be prepared to discuss the prospective Government's home and foreign policy. Thereupon the leaders of the Middle parties promptly called upon President Ebert and tendered the resignation of the Government. There is reason to believe, however, that the resignation is only formal and it is expected that Herr Marx will reconstruct the Ministry with few changes and then submit its policy, especially with regard to the experts' report, to the new Reichstag, leaving the House to approve or reject it.

Extreme Nationalists' Programme

Later.

The Extreme Nationalists, who number 32 members in the new Reichstag, at a meeting last night formulated their programme, which demands, inter alia, the immediate election of a new President of the Republic, repeal of the law for the protection of the Republic, an amnesty for all who took part in the Munich and Kustrin revolts, the trial on a charge of treason of all who took part in the revolution of November 1918, the expulsion of all Jews who have entered the country since 1914 with partial confiscation of their property, and special legislation for the Jews.—Reuter.

An Uproar in the Reichstag

Berlin, May 27.

Entrance to the Reichstag was only possible by means of permits when the Reichstag re-assembled to-day, but this did not prevent tumultuous scenes within. The 50 Communist Deputies created pandemonium by clamouring for the release of their colleagues in gaol. When the uproar quieted down, a roll call was taken, but the din broke out again when General Von Ludendorff's name was reached. The General's supporters responded with cheers and shook their fists at their opponents. The General himself, who evidently expected the onslaught, merely leaned back in his seat and smiled at the Communists.

At the conclusion of the roll call the Communists submitted a motion demanding the release of the prisoners, in the course of which there was another outburst, coupled with the singing of the "Internationale," to which the other parties responded with *"Deutschland Uber Alles."* The noise was so great that the President of the Reichstag put on his hat and walked out.—Reuter.

Berlin, May 28.

Herr Marx has agreed to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

SOVIETS' BREACH WITH GERMANY

Warsaw, May 22.

The Soviet Legation here has ordered the local Soviet Trade Delegation to refrain from purchasing German goods. It appears that a similar order, doubtless due to the recent incident in Berlin, has been given to all other Soviet trade delegations.—Reuter.

Moscow, May 27.

Speaking at the Communist Congress to-day, M. Krassin urged that decisive measures should be taken in regard to the recent incident in Berlin. Commercial relations with Germany, he said, could not be resumed until satisfaction had been obtained.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE

New Immigration Bill Signed by President Coolidge for Political Reasons Despite His Disapproval of Failure of Congress to Postpone Effective Date

Washington, May 26.

President Coolidge has signed the new Immigration Bill.

Despite the provision in the Bill making the exclusion of Japanese effective as from July 1, which was inserted in spite of the President's vigorous opposition, he decided to give his executive approval because of certain other considerations of which the chief was that, as the present Immigration Law expires on June 30, his veto might have made it necessary to rush through an emergency measure during the closing hours of the session of Congress. Such a step, the President felt, would not be practicable in view of the tangled legislative situation and the certainty that any emergency provision would be met by many attempts at amendment and would possibly be blocked altogether. As soon as he signed the Bill, however, the President began to prepare a statement expressing his disapproval at the failure of Congress to provide a longer delay in the date for making Japanese exclusion effective.

Later.

President Coolidge has issued a statement in which he says that, in signing the Immigration Bill, he heartily approves of its main features, put regrets the impossibility of severing therefrom the exclusion provision affecting Japanese. The President gladly recognizes that the enactment provision does not imply any change in the American sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, which will continue to have abundant manifestation, and says that the Bill rather expresses the determination of Congress to exercise its prerogative of controlling immigration by legislation instead of leaving it to international arrangements.

The President points out that the Bill makes many exceptions. But he is of opinion that it would have been much better and more effective if they had continued to invite the co-operation which Japan was ready to give and thus have avoided ground for misapprehension by unnecessary statutory enactment. In conclusion, he says that, if the exclusion provision had stood alone, he would have disapproved of it unhesitatingly, but the Bill was comprehensive and therefore he was compelled to consider it in its entirety and the imperative need of general legislation.—Reuter's American Service.

Special Deliberation by Japanese Cabinet

Tokio, May 27.

The Cabinet will sit in extraordinary session to-morrow to discuss final action with regard to the Immigration Bill, which it is generally believed, will take the form of a formal protest against the Bill on the ground of violation of the America-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

It is expected here that Mr. Hanihara, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, will now ask permission to resign.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Formal Protest Lodged by Cabinet

Tokio, May 27.

In an interview with press representatives to-day, Baron Matsui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the passage of the U. S. Immigration Bill, said, in part:—

That the new Immigration Bill of the United States is about to be put in force as from July 1 as a result of the President's signature is to be greatly regretted. The Imperial Government of Japan has decided to hold an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when some concrete counter-measures will be decided upon. It is the intention of the Japanese Government on the one hand to ask for the American Government's reflexion, and to point out the unreasonableness of such a law in view of the Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation, and on the other hand to study measures to be taken in connexion with the Gentlemen's Agreement. The Japanese Government will, as soon as some concrete counter-measures have been decided upon, give telegraphic instructions to Mr. Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, requesting him to lodge a strong protest with the American Government. It is expected that the Japanese Ambassador will return home when all his other business has been settled.—"Eastern News Agency.

Tokio, May 28.

The Cabinet to-day decided to file a protest against the immigration legislation on the ground that it was in violation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" as well as the America-Japanese Treaty.

It was further decided to allow Mr. Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, to return home.

The President's signature to the Immigration Bill evoked again a storm of criticism not only against America but also against the Government's alleged diplomatic failure. Though signature was generally considered inevitable in view of America's domestic political situation, the news that it had been done was received with very deep disappointment.

The *"Jiji"* voices alarm as to possible grave consequences unless prudence and sincerity characterise the efforts of both nations for wise adjustment and counsels for Japan "patience and ceaseless appeal to the American conscience."

On the other hand, other papers declare that lodging protests is sheer waste of time. Thus the *"Nichi Nichi,"* while appreciating President Coolidge's efforts for Japan, asserts that it is no use resorting to arguments and that it is time for Japan to do something and act with very firm resolution if she thinks she has any honour to protect.

The *"Yamato,"* in a more bellicose vein, declares that the inevitable impression of Japan must be that America does not regard the feelings of others seeing that she could have reached the same ends without hurting anyone. The journal declares that Japan has never been faced with a more serious crisis in her history, justifying her protecting her prestige at all costs.

Later.

Japan's protest against the Immigration Law, mentioned earlier, has been sent to America.

The Japanese Government deeply regretted the enactment of the exclusion provision in the Immigration Law in spite of its frequent representations since the introduction of the Bill into the House last December and in spite of "vigorous repeated endeavours on the part of the President and Secretary of State Hughes to prevent inclusion of the discriminatory provision," says Baron Matsui, the Foreign Minister, in his official statement. "The Japanese Government remain unshaken in their opposition against the discriminatory legislation against Japanese and have instructed their Ambassador in Washington to lodge a solemn protest with the American Government in that connexion."

Representatives of the two Houses and the Diet to-day passed a resolution strongly protesting against the exclusion legislation and pledging their best effort for restoration of amity of the two nations by effecting withdrawal of the measure which, it is believed, would clearly represent the wishes of the general body of public opinion in America.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EFFECT OF THE NEW ACT

* It would be unwise yet to comment on the effect of the passing of the Immigration Bill, for the best informed people out here cannot give a definite statement regarding its provisions. It has been considerably altered since first brought up, and, so far as can be ascertained, a draft as finally amended is not available here. It is proverbial that a coach and four can be driven through any Act and the President, according to one of the messages above, draws attention to the fact that many exceptions are made.

So far as can be ascertained the Act bars the immigration of all people not qualified to take out American naturalization papers, which means any coloured people except those native to the country. Thus, many other races are affected besides the Japanese, but it is understood that practically all others already are covered by other laws or agreements. The Japanese, therefore, will be the only ones particularly affected by this new Act. As no law of the United States is retro-active, Japanese already domiciled in the United States will not be required to leave, but no others will be admitted, unless, as presumably is the case, exceptions are made for privileged sections, such as students, authorized delegations, etc. The Act will come into force on July 1, at the end of the fiscal year.

The Gentlemen's Agreement, which has been so freely referred to in the debates over the new Act, was a mystery to the man in the street until quite lately, as its terms had been kept secret. It appears to have been a sort of compromise in the matter, Japan undertaking not to permit the immigration of large forces of labourers, not only into the United States, but also all the adjacent countries, such as the Philippines and Canada, and also to impose limitations upon the number of passports issued to any class of Japanese for travel to the United States. There was, however, nothing to enforce such restriction. —Ed.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS

Deadlock as to Mosul: Turks' Demand for Unmodified Frontier Line

Constantinople, May 26.

The Anglo-Turkish negotiations, proceeding here since May 20 relative to the disputed territory of Mosul which is at present incorporated in Iraq, have reached a deadlock.

Fethi Bey, on behalf of Turkey, demands the rendition of the whole district, while Sir Percy Scott, on behalf of Britain, insists on the present frontier with slight modifications. The speeches at the four meetings held were practically a repetition of the old arguments exhausted at Lausanne, and, in spite of the friendly atmosphere prevailing, no progress has been made, as shown by the fact that a map handed to Sir Percy Scott yesterday morning merely established the frontier-line which the Turks claim in an unmodified form.

It is understood that Sir Percy Cox has asked the Government for instructions and meanwhile no fresh meeting has been arranged. Failure to agree will mean reference to the Council of the League of Nations, as provided in the Lausanne Treaty, which, it is believed, the Turks are anxious to avoid.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE BLUNDERS

Canada Objecting to Sign Treaty With Turks When Not Asked to Conference

London, May 27.

A singular Imperial problem is revealed by the publication of the much-discussed correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government relative to the Treaty of Lausanne.

It shows that, in contrast to the treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, which were signed by the representatives of the Dominions, Canada objected to appending her signature to this treaty, contending that the procedure adopted at Lausanne differed from that adopted in negotiating the treaties above-mentioned, and, as no invitation had been extended to Canada to participate in the Lausanne Conference, she could not have been believed to have as direct and immediate interest in the negotiations with Turkey as she had in the Conferences at Versailles and Washington.

It was then agreed that the Treaty of Lausanne should be signed only by the British plenipotentiaries, to which Australia, New Zealand and South Africa agreed. Canada was subsequently asked to concur in ratification of the Treaty She replied on March 24 that, on the foregoing grounds, she could not recommend the Canadian Parliament to approve the Treaty and, without Parliamentary approval, she was not warranted in concurring in ratification. Her Ministers, however, "will not take exception to such course as His Majesty's Government may deem advisable to recommend."—Reuter.

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FLIGHT OVER NORTH PACIFIC

American Aviators' Description of the Terrible Battle with Snow and Wind: Groping Through Dark: Hopes of Now Making up Lost Times

Tokio, May 22.

With their longest day's flight of their journey thus far behind them the American aviators are resting at Kasumigaura to-night. Between dawn and dusk they covered 720 miles, only stopping briefly at Minato for fuel.

Leaving the sub-Arctic chill of the Kuriles in the grey of dawn, late this afternoon their pontoons broke the placid surface of the beautiful lagoon in the gracious sunshine of Japan's May-time. Thousands of watchers along the waterfront raised cheers when the planes appeared as tiny specks in the distant afternoon haze. The landing was perfect. Japanese planes overhead, day rockets and other fireworks added to the picture.

The men and the planes are in excellent condition, although the flyers are weary and showing the strain of the last week's battle with the elements. They are remaining at Kasumigaura for a week, changing the engines and overhauling. The men are coming on Saturday to Tokio, where a series of festivities is scheduled.

To-day's flight was made under good weather conditions. They twice encountered fogs, which, however, were not serious.

Among those present to greet the flyers were Lieut. Gen. Yasumitsu, Chief of Army Aviation, who congratulated them in the name of the Army. The American Military and Naval Attachés were also present.

Since their start the aviators have made 6,575 miles in 90 hours flying time.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, May 24.

"We knew that the trans-Pacific leg of our flight would be the worst part of our journey, but it was 10 times worse than we had expected, with its unceasing battle against the most terrible weather and continuous effort to preserve the planes from damage."

Thus the airman, Lieutenant Lowell Smith, briefly summed up the trip so far accomplished. He explained that the direction from east to west was more difficult, because it was contrary to the direction of the storms which, he said, had handicapped the planes by an average of 300 miles a day.

Lieutenant Smith declared that Squadron-Leader MacLaren would have an advantage in this respect, but, still, for all that, he did not envy him his experiences across the Pacific.

No Route for Commerce.

The leader of the American aviators said that he did not believe that the Northern Pacific route was practicable for commercial flying with the present type of machines, though he paid a tribute to the Douglas planes, which have arrived in splendid condition, as well as the Liberty motors, which he declared were "the finest in the world."

Lieutenant Smith described the jump to Sitkase as the worst section of the flight. They had had to battle against snow and wind throughout and had been unable to see the water, guiding their planes by following the line of breakers. Attu he declared to be the bleakest place of all, with the worst weather.

"From the air this section of the world presents a weird picture; all white and blue snow-covered islands and deep blue sea." He did not see any icebergs but passed over many large glaciers.

The Bolshevik Boor.

Lieutenant Smith narrated how when riding out a snow storm on May 16 on the waters off Behring Island, the Russian authorities put out from the shore and informed the airmen that they were not allowed to land and must leave Russian territorial waters immediately, because, presumably, they were not welcome as Russia and America had no treaty relations. Lieutenant Smith replied that he was not there for pleasure and that he would be mighty glad to leave as soon as possible. That night the airmen rode out the storm in darkness. They were six hours on board their planes, and hopped off at eight o'clock the next day for Paramushiru, which, with the U. S. S. Ford, was one of the most welcome sights he had ever seen.

The leader paid a very generous tribute to the "splendid courage and fortitude of his companions, each of whom has given everything he had in this enterprise, in which all are brothers." He deplored the accident which had robbed them of Major Martin's leadership.

Warm Welcome in Japan.

He expressed very warm appreciation of the aviators' reception in Japan and the co-operation of the military and naval authorities as a great contributing factor to their success, as well as the lavish hospitality and accommodation at Kasumigaura, where everything had been sidetracked for their convenience. He described the joy of flying down the Japanese coast with its scenic beauties.

Lieutenant Smith expressed confidence that they would succeed in circling the world for, after the experience they had already gone through, "the rest of the trip should by comparison be easy sailing."

This morning the American airmen, who are curtailing their stay here in order to attempt to make up time, had left Kasumigaura for Tokio, where for the next two days they will be busily occupied in a series of congratulatory receptions and entertainments. To-day, after paying official calls, the aviators will be the guests of the War Minister, General Ugaki, at luncheon. This evening they will attend a reception and ball, while to-morrow they will be the guests at a function at the University and a dinner by the Chief of the Aviation Section of the War Office. After the dinner, they will return to Kasumigaura. While they are here, they will be the recipients of commemorative tokens of their achievement in first crossing the Pacific by air.

Present Plans Uncertain

The airmen's future plans are uncertain until the new motors are tried out, but it is expected that they will hop off for Kushimoto on Wednesday or Thursday.

Later.

The luncheon, given in honour of the airmen by the War Minister, was a brilliant affair and was attended by Members of the Cabinet, the highest naval and military officers, and other prominent personages. General Ugaki and the American Ambassador, Mr. Woods, paid tributes to the courage and endurance of the airmen. General Ugaki said that their feat was unparalleled in history, and by it Japan had greatly benefitted in the stimulation of her own aeronautic enterprise. The visit further strengthened the ties forged by Commander Perry 70 years previously.

Mr. Woods declared that the bridging of the Pacific by air was instinct with hope for the future. The airmen in overcoming the most formidable obstacles has set an example to those who were at present attempting to conquer the difficulties now besetting America and Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, May 29.

The American airmen are expecting, weather permitting, to hop off from Kasumigaura on Saturday, making Kagoshima the same day, only stopping at Kushimoto to refuel.

They are at present busy testing out new engines and effecting necessary repairs.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MACLAREN'S BAD LUCK

Crash in Akyab Harbour: Machine Badly Injured

Rangoon, May 24.

A telegram from Akyab states that Squadron-Leader MacLaren started for Rangoon this morning but was forced to land in the harbour. His machine was not seriously damaged.

Later.

A later message from Akyab reports that Squadron-Leader MacLaren crashed in the Harbour and that his machine is badly damaged.—Reuter.

Rangoon, May 25.

A telegram from Akyab states that none of the aviators were injured when Squadron-Leader MacLaren crashed.—Reuter.

U. S. Navy's Offer of Help to Convey New Plane

Tokio, May 26.

Pending more complete details of the damage done to the British plane at Akyab, Colonel Broome has arranged tentative plans to rush a complete break-down plane from Hakodate to Akyab. It was first intended to assemble the plane at Hakodate and fly to Akyab, but this was disregarded when Commander Abbott of the 43rd United States Destroyer Division, on learning of MacLaren's mishap, offered to Colonel Broome the use of an American destroyer to transport the plane from Hakodate at full speed as far as Hongkong. The offer is contingent on the approval of the Admiral of the Asiatic Fleet, which is probable.

Colonel Broome accepted the offer gratefully and communicated the details to the British Admiral and is now awaiting a reply. Approximately two weeks are required for the plane to reach Akyab. Colonel Broome told Reuter's representative that Commander Abbott's offer exemplifies sportsmanship of the highest type. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Machine Waterlogged Owing to Heavy Rain

Akyab, May 26.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren says that the mishap to his machine was due to its being water-logged owing to the heavy rains at Akyab. The machine, refusing to stay in the air, dropped and was completely wrecked. It will be abandoned. His plans are uncertain, but he has cabled to England asking that a spare machine should be sent from Tokio. Meanwhile, he will probably remain at Akyab.—Reuter.

U. S. Navy's Offer Accepted

Tokio, May 27.

Colonel Broome has accepted the American offer to transport an aeroplane to Akyab for the use of Squadron-Leader MacLaren. The destroyer John Paul Jones will leave for Hakodate immediately to pick up the aeroplane. The destroyer will proceed to Hongkong, where the aeroplane will be trans-shipped to another destroyer for Akyab or any other designated place. It is expected that the fliers will have the aeroplane in 15 days. Mr. Davis, of Messrs. Vickers Ld., who is now in Hakodate, will accompany the machine.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, May 29.

It is reported from Hakodate that the American destroyer with the British plane for Squadron-Leader MacLaren will leave for Hongkong to-night. The destroyer will arrive at Hongkong on Monday morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE REVIVED

Demand for Provincial Autonomy: Need for Hindu and Moslem Co-operation

Lahore, May 25.

The All-India Moslem League, which had suspended its activities for the last few years, has been revived. Mr. Jinnah, a Bombay barrister, presiding at a large meeting of the League here to-day, deplored the dissension between Hindus and Moslems in India, especially in the Punjab. He declared that, if Hindus and Moslems only co-operated wholeheartedly, India would be able to force the British Parliament to grant her a responsible Government.

Mr. Jinnah dissociated herself from the Swarajist policy of wanton destruction, but declared that, if the British Government did not respond satisfactorily to the national demand, they must as a last resort make government through the elected Councils impossible. He urged the scrapping of the existing Constitution and the immediate grant of provincial autonomy, otherwise the results would be dangerous.—Reuter.

Framing a Constitution

Lahore, May 26.

The Moslem League has concluded its session after passing a resolution urging the continuance of communal representation to overhaul the Government of India Act with a view to early attainment of Swaraj. The League has appointed a committee to frame a constitution in consultation with other communities and has appealed to Hindus and Moslems to take steps to settle communal differences and abstain from aggressive activities. —Reuter.

THROWING AWAY INDIA

Disruption of Civil Service by Elimination of British Now Advocated

London, May 27.

A big step forward in the direction of the Indianization of the superior Civil Services in India is recommended in the report of the Royal Commission, presided over by Viscount Lee, which has been touring India. The Commission urges that the Indian Civil Service should comprise 60 per cent. of Indians, compared with 39 per cent. as at present, the Police Service 50 per cent. instead of 33 per cent., the Forest Service 75 per cent. and the Engineers 63 per cent. The Commission also recommends improvements in pay, pensions and concessions in regard to passages home for officers and wives.

The Commission further recommends that the educational, agricultural and other services shall henceforth be recruited and controlled by the local Governments instead of by the Secretary of State.—Reuter.

Condemned Unanimously by Native Press

Simla, May 28.

Service circles and the Anglo-Indian press express the opinion that the report of the Royal Commission, presided over by Viscount Lee, favouring the Indianisation of the superior Civil Service in India, offers a satisfactory solution of the question of the position of the Services, but doubt the success of the experiment of recruiting for the Services in the provinces by Indian Ministers and their rapid Indianisation.

The Indian press unanimously condemns the report on the ground that it gives overwhelming and uncalled for concessions to the Services. Indian Members of the Legislative Assembly are also hostile. They propose to move a resolution in this connexion.—Reuter.

ITALY FOR PEACE WITH DIGNITY

King's Opening of Parliament: Arms not to be Laid Aside While Europe is Armed

Rome, May 24.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Royal Family, to-day opened Parliament in the presence of Signor Mussolini and the members of his Cabinet, Senators and Deputies and members of the Diplomatic Body.

In the speech from the Throne, His Majesty said that the tasks begun by the Government must be continued determinedly. Juridical and administrative reforms were necessary. Military problems must be solved according to the economic situation of the country and the demands of foreign policy.

Italy was unable to remain unarmed among armed nations. She was unable to run the great risk of being taken unawares.

Italy's foreign policy must be peace with dignity. Italy was ready to direct all her energies towards reaching an equitable solution of the reparations questions, which would eliminate threatening dangers, and she was ready to make sacrifices in order that peace might be guaranteed provided that her legitimate fundamental interests were safeguarded.—Reuter.

SIMLA, May 24.—The Government announces the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to conduct an inquiry into working reforms.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST M. MILLERAND

Extremists in French Chamber Clamouring for President to Resign Office

Paris, May 23.

The campaign against President Millerand, which was at first considered an after-the-elections bluff, is now regarded very seriously.

Not only the Socialists but all the more extreme followers of the prospective Premier, M. Herriot, are clamouring for the resignation of the President. The four principal Radical-Socialist organs are daily imperiously calling for a change at the Elysée, though there is reason to believe that M. Herriot and the more moderate Radicals deprecate the campaign, seeing that a Presidential crisis, following upon the Ministerial crisis, would be calculated not only to produce political disruption at Home but to delay the settlement of the Reparations question and prolong the state of uncertainty in Europe.—Reuter.

M. Poincare's Rallying Call

Paris, May 28.

A problem of the first magnitude, which is at present transcending that of the personnel of the new Ministry itself, is the fate of President Millerand, whose resignation is demanded by the Left parties. They urge that the President's abdication should be forced by the refusal of any Left leader to accept the Premiership from his hands, while the Right and Centre parties are equally insistent that the President's consitutional duty is to remain at his post.

Meanwhile the last has by no means been heard of M. Poincaré, whose recent speeches have been in the nature of a rallying call to his supporters to close their ranks and form an Opposition phalanx which he intends to lead.—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE

Publication of Correspondence Between M. Poincare and British Premier

London, May 28.

The Foreign Office to-day issued the correspondence which was exchanged between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Poincaré at the middle of the month with reference to the proposed visit of the French Premier to Chequers, which was later cancelled in consequence of French political circumstances.

The letters were framed in exceedingly cordial terms.

Mr. MacDonald in his first letter, dated May 14, asked if, in view of the uncertain political situation then existing, it were not possible to pursue an exploration of the problems arising from the Dawes Report, at least tentatively for the time being, his object being to save time.

M. Poincaré's reply, dated May 15, definitely declared the impending resignation of his Cabinet, but expressed the opinion that the conversations could quite well continue in a preliminary form.

In the meantime, the French Premier had written a long letter on May 14, which crossed Mr. MacDonald's, expressing his belief, from the accounts he had received from the Belgian Ministers of their conversations with Mr. MacDonald, that there was every ground for hoping that a final agreement could be reached without difficulty. M. Poincaré also recapitulated his Government's attitude in respect of the Dawes Report, as already known. "You were good enough to tell MM. Theunis and Hymans that in the event of a breach of the undertakings contracted by her, Germany would find herself confronted by England, Belgium and France inflexibly united as they were during the war. It seemed to you to be difficult, however, to foresee at the present moment the nature of the guarantees which in such an eventuality we might be led to take by common agreement." The letter added that there did not seem to be any doubt that Germany was deliberately violating the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles and reconstituting her war material and military formations.—Reuter.

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FRENCH PREMIER'S "SWAN SONG"

M. Poincare's Defence of his Foreign Policy and the Ruhr Occupation

Paris, May 26.

The Councils-General, which are the administrative councils of the departments, met throughout France to-day. The Prime Minister, M. Poincaré, presiding over the Council-General of the department of the Meuse, delivered an address which can be regarded as the swan-song of his Premiership.

M. Poincaré said that the recent elections were an expression of discontent with the dearness of living and in no way a disavowal of his foreign policy, which his successors were bound to continue. M. Poincaré called on his supporters to give the new Government fair play, but zealously to watch for the maintenance of essential national interests (reparations, security, budgetary balance and individual liberties). He defended the occupation of the Ruhr, saying that he would have much preferred a joint Allied instead of a Franco-Belgian seizure of guarantees, but Viscount Hardinge, the then British Ambassador in Paris, wrote him on December 20, 1922, that British opinion did not allow the British Government to adopt such a solution.

The question of security was even more important to France than the question of reparations. The situation to-day was very grave. Germany undoubtedly was deliberately violating the Treaty and rebuilding war material and military formations. M. Poincaré had communicated this information to the Allies. France must remain on her guard. He would fight any Government showing weakness in this respect.—Reuter.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY

Senator La Follette Willing to be Nominated Independently of Other Parties

Washington, May 28.

Senator La Follette has announced his willingness to run independently for the Presidency, if neither of the two great parties at the coming Conventions shows ability and willingness to purge itself of the long domination of evil influences. At the same time he denounces the Communists, whom he charges with seeking to obtain control of the Farmer and Labour Progressive Convention meeting at St. Paul on June 27.—Reuter's American Service.

* The Senator from Wisconsin has always been a big factor in American politics, not because he was elected from one of the populous States like New York, Pennsylvania or California, but by reason of his undiluted support of measures which to his mind should help the common people, rather than the corporations. As a proponent of the rights of the populace in his own State as far back as 1900, he gave the ordinary voter such a feeling of confidence by his initiation of bills designed to negate what seemed rash measures by the railroads, that they elected him Governor after he had served many terms in the State Legislature. This office he filled for over five years, being re-elected twice and then resigned upon going to Washington as U. S. Senator in 1905. His constituents, the farmers and workers (solid) in the cities, have returned him to that office three times since and now he is in his 19th year in that body. Even his pro-German attitude before America entered the War could not kill his popularity in Wisconsin.

La Follette has had presidential aspirations before and in 1908, the year in which William Howard Taft received the Republican nomination and was later elected to the Chair, La Follette was given 25 votes in the Republican Convention. This year he was nominated in the Wisconsin primaries, but telegraphic reports fail to state that he has further support in other parts of the country. In view of the assertion by the Coolidge managers that the President now has the definite support of 825 delegates (Republican) at the Cleveland Convention to be held next month (but 550 are necessary for the nomination) La Follette comes out with the above announcement.

Many politicians at Home consider this but a threat to force the Republicans to incorporate into their official platform under which Coolidge (almost certainly) will run in November, planks the purpose of which will be to give farmers further relief in the nature of credits, or assistance in general to the Middle States.—Ed.

"THE DEATH RAY"

Briton's Invention Probably Open to Purchase by Foreign Powers

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. W. Leach, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, told questioners that his attention had been called to claims made for an invention which was known as "the death ray" and that the Air Ministry was in touch with the inventor, Mr. Grindell Matthews, but it was not advisable at present to make a full statement concerning this. He could not answer an inquiry if the invention was first offered to the British Government.

May 23.

Considerable significance is attached to Mr. W. Leach's reply in the House of Commons yesterday with regard to the "death ray," because Mr. Grindell Matthews is at present in France, being civically welcomed by Lyons, where a French company has placed a laboratory at his disposal. It is stated that the company has offered to purchase all Mr. Matthews's inventions, including the death-ray, which is reputed to kill people, explode ammunition, and disable an aeroplane motor at a distance of several miles. He has also invented means of controlling submarines by wireless, which were successfully demonstrated during the war. Mr. Matthews's journey to France provoked an outcry in the British press against allowing possibly valuable warlike inventions to go abroad.

Later.

Mr. Grindell Matthews, the inventor of "the death ray," is returning to London for a further interview with a Government agent.—Reuter.

Demonstration Witnessed by Government Officials

London, May 26.

Representatives of the Government to-day witnessed a private demonstration of Mr. Grindell Matthews's so-called "death-ray" in the latter's laboratory. A representative of Mr. Matthews told a pressman that they had delivered what was tantamount to an ultimatum. If a satisfactory reply were not received to-morrow, Mr. Matthews on Wednesday would fly to Paris, where a contract was awaiting his signature.

Later.

It was stated at the Air Ministry to-night that Mr. Grindell Matthews gave certain demonstrations to representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry to-day and that as a result proposals for a simple but more conclusive test of the apparatus had been made to Mr. Matthews.

Going to France

May 27.

Mr. Grindell Mattews declared in an interview that he had no alternative but reluctantly to reject the offer of the Air Ministry. He said that he could not wait longer, and was going to Paris to-day.—Reuter.

Claim by Other Parties to a Controlling Interest in Invention

London, May 27.

As the aeroplane which was taking Mr. Grindell Matthews, the inventor of the so-called "death ray," to France was departing, the solicitor and one of the parties to an action in the High Court dashed up to the Croydon Aerodrome in a motor-car just too late to inform Mr. Matthews of an interim injunction, which Mr. Justice Greer had granted one hour previously, preventing him from selling or contracting to sell his invention without the consent of three parties, who claim that they are entitled to a 52 per cent. ownership in the invention.

Failing an undertaking from the French company which is negotiating to purchase the invention, to await the result of the proceedings, action will be taken in the French Courts to protect the invention till a new or revised offer has been made by the British Government to Mr. Matthews.

An official at the Air Ministry stated that numerous inventors are making claims to similar rays.

Demonstration not Decisive

Later.

The Air Ministry in a statement says that it had offered Mr. Grindell Matthews a number of opportunities since last February to give a demonstration of his apparatus, but he did not make arrangements until interviewed by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Director-General of Supply and Research at the Air Ministry, on Saturday last. The demonstration, actually proposed by the inventor and shown yesterday, consisted of lighting an electric lamp and stopping a small motor-cycle engine by a ray from a distance of 15 yards. The inventor provided and arranged all the apparatus. The representatives of the Department were shown nothing to bear out the press statements with regard to the possibilities of the invention and it was impossible to form any definite opinion with regard to the value of the device.

Mr. Matthews was, accordingly, offered an immediate opportunity to demonstrate stopping a small petrol motor provided by the Government. He was not asked to disclose any information regarding the rays and he was to be paid £1,000 immediately if the test were successful, the only condition being that he should allow the Government a fortnight in which to consider a basis for further financial negotiations for the purchase and development of the invention. The statement says in conclusion that Mr. Matthews refused the offer.—Reuter.

More Questions in the House of Commons

London, May 28.

The question of the so-called "death ray" was raised in the House of Commons to-day. Replying to Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Liberal Member for Kingston-upon-Hull, Mr. W. Leach, Under-Secretary of State for Air, emphasized that Mr. Grindell Matthews had been offered and had refused the opportunity to demonstrate his invention under conditions which would satisfy a scientist or business men. Every facility had been offered to him to give a demonstration which would be satisfactory to himself and to the Services.

The Departments had been placed in a difficult position in dealing with Mr. Matthews, partly owing to the vigorous press campaign which was being conducted on his behalf (Opposition cheers) and because it was not the first occasion on which he had submitted schemes for which extravagant claims had been made. Consequently, the Departments had been unable to accept Mr. Matthews's statement in regard to his invention without a scrutiny which, apparently, he was not prepared to face.—Reuter.

GERMAN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Question in House of Commons as to Alarmist Reports

London, May 26.

Alarmist reports of German military activities were mentioned in the House of Commons to-day, when Sir Frederick Hall, Conservative Member for Camberwell, asked whether the German military forces now exceeded the strength allowed by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Lord Privy Seal, replied that to the best of his information the answer was in the negative, as far as regular German military forces were concerned, but the Government were far from satisfied concerning this.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House of Representatives has adopted the Tax Bill.—Reuter's American Service.

LONDON, May 23.—Major-Gen. Sir T. Fraser has been appointed General Officer Commanding in Malaya.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

Labour Gain at Liverpool: Conservative Again Returned at Glasgow

London, May 22.

The West Toxteth (Liverpool) by-election, caused by the resignation of Sir R. P. Houston (Conservative), has resulted in a Labour, gain, the voting being as follows:—

Mr. Gibbins (Labour)	15,505
Mr. White (Conservative)	13,034

—Reuter.

London, May 24.

The by-election at Kelvingrove (Glasgow), owing to the death of the sitting Member, Mr. W. Hutchison (Conservative), resulted as follows:—

Captain W. E. Elliot (Conservative)	15,488
Sir J. W. Pratt (Liberal)	1,372
Mr. A. Ferguson (Labour)	11,167

—Reuter.

THE LENINGRAD TRIAL

Seventeen of the Accused Sentenced to Death: Others to Imprisonment

Moscow, May 25.

The sensational trial has concluded of a number of Judges, Examining Magistrates and members of the Revolutionary Tribunal, by the Supreme Court at Leningrad, on charges of accepting bribes from keepers of houses of ill-fame, blackmail, extortion, and illegal release of prisoners. Seventeen have been sentenced to death, seven to 10 years' imprisonment, two to five years' and eight to three years' imprisonment, while two have been exiled to the Narim Province.—Reuter.

Death Sentences Suspended

Moscow, May 27.

The Central Executive of the Soviet has telegraphed to Leningrad ordering the suspension of the death sentences passed on June 25 on seventeen Judges and others for accepting bribes from keepers of houses of ill-fame, blackmail, extortion and illegal release of prisoners.—Reuter.

THE BODY OF KARL MARX

Soviet Anxious to Remove It to Moscow: Marx's Anti-Bolshevik Progeny

London, May 24.

According to the "Daily Express," the Soviet Delegation in London has petitioned the Home Office for permission to remove to Moscow the body of Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetery, London.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Home Office has power to grant the request since the grave is the property of descendants of Marx the principal of whom incidentally is a French Socialist who is an anti-Bolshevik.—Reuter.

SOVIET BUDGET DEFICIT

Gold Rls. 400,000,000: Remunerative Expenditure Cut Down But Not the Military

Riga, May 23.

M. Rykoff, in a report on the financial position, says that the Budget deficit has increased to 400,000,000 gold roubles.

The Government has decided radically to reduce agricultural and industrial credits, but further reduction of military expenditure would be impossible.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has issued an appeal to everybody to assist to promote the new society of chemical defence founded by M. Trotzky.—Reuter.

ANNUAL FAIR AT BAKU

Moscow, May 25.

The annual Fair at Baku opened to-day. Five thousand tons of goods have arrived, as compared with 400 last year. Numbers of Persian and Turkish merchants are attending the Fair.—Reuter.

AIRSHIPS FOR BRITAIN

Additional Expenditure: Scheme of Three Years' Building Programme Forecast

May 23.

A supplementary estimate of £350,000 in connexion with the Government's airship scheme has been issued of which £150,000 are for airships and £200,000 as an initial provision for a programme of airship development extending to three years.

The total expenditure for the three years has been provisionally estimated at not to exceed £1,350,000 gross and £1,200,000 net.—Reuter.

British Government's Contract with Airship Guarantee Company

London, May 27.

The draft contract with the Airship Guarantee Co., in connexion with the Government's intention to initiate a comprehensive programme of lighter-than-air research and experiment, provides for the construction of an airship conforming to the requirements of the Air Ministry on the principles of airworthiness laid down by the Aeronautical Research Committee. The prescribed trials will include tests in Britain and a voyage to India.

The price of the airship will be £300,000, of which £100,000 will be payable immediately the contract is signed. A further initial payment of £50,000 will be made towards the contractors' capital expenditure. The sum £250,000 will be repaid if the ship, before the flight trials are held, fails to satisfy certain vital conditions. Should, however, the ship satisfy these, but not carry out the flight trials successfully, the remaining £50,000 will be withheld wholly or partly, according as the performance approximates the requirements. The company may subsequently repurchase the airship for use on an approved British airship transport service at £150,000.—Reuter.

Government Estimates Passed in Commons

London, May 28.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wm. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, moving the Committee Stage of the supplementary estimate of £350,000 in connexion with the Government's airship scheme, said that the prospect of reaching India in five days and Australia in 10 to 12 days justified the taking of a few risks (cheers). If the scheme were successful, he was confident that it would have tremendous possibilities. Three years was the outside period expected to elapse before they would be able to make the journey to India, but he was confident that it would be less.

The Government proposed to begin research at Cardington and to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the building of an airship of five million cubic feet capacity. He was not authorized to say that the Government intended to run a passenger service to India, but they purposed first giving contractors the option of doing it themselves.

The vote was agreed to.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Bower Ismay

London, May 26.

The death of the shipping magnate and racehorse owner, Mr. Bower Ismay, from encephalitis lethargica, commonly called sleeping sickness, has freshly drawn attention to the recent alarming spread of this disease in Great Britain.

There have been 230 cases reported weekly this month, and 2,500 cases since January 1 last, compared with an annual average of 839. The mortality is between 12 and 21 per cent. Official and other researches have so far failed to discover the cause of the disease.—Reuter.

Mr. Victor Herbert

New York, May 26.

Mr. Victor Herbert, the conductor and composer, died to-day at the age of 65.

Mr. Herbert was born in Dublin and was a grandson of Samuel Lover, the creator of "Handy

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Andy." He received his musical education in Germany and first came to prominence as principal violoncellist in the Court Orchestra at Stuttcart. Before coming to the United States he was well-known throughout Europe as a concert performer. He has been connected in the United States with many orchestras as soloist and conductor. At the time of his death he was conducting "Victor Herbert's New York Orchestra." Amongst his compositions are a number of comic operas, compositions for orchestra, and songs.—Reuter's American Service.

M. Paul Cambon

Paris, May 29.

The death is announced of M. Paul Cambon at the age of 81.—Reuter.

The late M. Cambon was French Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1898 to 1920.

Born in 1843 and entering upon a legal career, the late Pierre Paul Cambon became successively secretary of a prefecture and prefect. In 1882 he exchanged into the diplomatic service, his first appointment being at Tunis as French plenipotentiary. He next served at Madrid and Constantinople, coming to London to represent France at the Court of St. James's in 1898. He was a popular figure in London, a tried friend of King Edward's and had a most distinguished diplomatic career. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, and was a D.C.L., LL.D. Camb., Oxon., Edin.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN IMPORTS IN CHINA

Breach of Treaty Obligations: Need for Prompt and Effective Action

London, May 26.

The "Times" City Correspondent in notes dealing with the serious concern of British houses trading in the East at the provincial taxation of foreign imports to China in defiance of treaty obligations, declares that the evil calls for redress.

Referring to the suggestion that the Legations should assist the Peking Government to maintain the treaties by recognizing Chêkiang's declaration of independence as a justification for indulging in fiscal retaliation against her, the "Times" remarks that action of this sort proved effectual a few years ago at Canton when that province attempted to flout the authority of the Central Government, but, whatever course is adopted, the need for prompt and effective action cannot be gainsaid. There are more than enough artificial barriers to trade already.—Reuter.

TELEPHONING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

New Communication Expected to Be Available Soon for Ordinary Subscribers

London, May 24.

An official statement by the Post Office reveals the fact that experiments were conducted during the past year whereby American telephone subscribers successfully conversed with ordinary subscribers in England.

The latter were unable to reply but a Government committee watching the tests, it is reported, is advising the establishment of a 200 kilowatt transmitting plant at Rugby to enable extensive two-way communication for telephone renters in both countries during favourable conditions.—Reuter.

THE INDUSTRIAL STRIKE IN NORWAY

Work to be Resumed at Once After Two Months of Idleness

Christiania, May 24.

After two months' idleness the 60,000 workers involved in the industrial dispute between the National Association of Trades Unions and the National Association of Employers will resume immediately on terms fixed by the public mediator. The dispute arose out of a dockers' strike against reduction of wages and finally involved other industries. The employers proclaimed a lock-out on February 13.—Reuter.

SHIPPING PRIVILEGES

Equal Treatment Desired

The Hague, May 23.

The Baltic and White Sea Conference, which is meeting here, today unanimously adopted a resolution urging shipowners to approach their respective Governments with a view to their accepting unreservedly the principle of equal treatment of shipping irrespective of flag in peace time.—Reuter.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. J. H. Thomas Suffering from Pleurisy

London, May 26.

That Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was suddenly indisposed was announced to-day when for this reason his meeting with the India and Colonies Committee, to consider the latter's report on Kenya immigration, was postponed.

Later.

Mr. J. H. Thomas is suffering from pleurisy. He is under the care of a specialist.—Reuter.

London, May 27.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is suffering from pleurisy, is somewhat better.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY

First Seizure Under New Regulations

Galveston, Tex., May 25.

What is probably the first seizure under the new Anglo-American Treaty was made yesterday by a coast-guard cutter, which brought in the British motor-vessel Panama, carrying a cargo of liquor estimated at 1,000 cases. She is alleged to have been captured within an hour's steaming of the coast.—Reuter's American Service.

RUM-RUNNERS' DAMAGE TO CABLES

Strong Protest by Western Union and French Cable Companies

New York, May 28.

The Western Union and French Cable Company are vigorously protesting to the authorities at the damage caused to their cables by the rum fleets anchored off the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. An estimate of the damage is several hundred thousands of dollars annually. It is alleged to have been caused by rum-runners, while riding out heavy seas, dragging anchor and breaking the cables.—Reuter's American Service.

$9,368,000 DEFICIT

Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine's Huge Loss on Year's Working

Ottawa, May 28.

It was announced in the Dominion House of Commons to-day that the Government Merchant Marine showed a deficit for the past year, after meeting interest and other charges, of $9,368,000.—Reuter's American Service.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN MISSISSIPPI

Serious Damage and Several Casualties

Jackson, Miss., May 27.

A series of heavy storms have swept over sections of Southern Mississipi. Hitherto 11 persons have been killed and 24 injured. Serious damage has been done.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, May 27.

Reports from Mississippi and the neighbouring States show that the storms which swept over the country have severely damaged seven towns and villages. Two families were wiped out while asleep in their homes, which were demolished. It is estimated that from 35 to 70 persons have been killed and injured.—Reuter's American Service.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Triangular Debate in House of Commons: Conservative Motion—Practically a Vote of Censure—Defeated: Liberals' and Mr. Asquith's Indecision

London, May 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and not the Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Shaw, took charge of to-night's debate in the House of Commons on unemployment, when Sir William Joynson-Hicks (Conservative) re-introduced his motion to reduce the salary of the Minister of Labour by £100.

It had been a day of intense political excitement, with talk of a possibility of a dissolution and the Ministerialists were urgently whipped up for the division.

Mr. Asquith presided at a meeting of the Liberal party this afternoon to discuss tactics, an inconclusive result showing that the Liberals are still acutely divided on the question of supporting the Government.

Door Mat or Horizon.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative) opened the debate. He declared that the country's patience was exhausted. The Government's record was one of hypocrisy and dismal failure. Mr. MacDonald's gaze was so fixed on the foreign horizon that he had stumbled over his own door-mat (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was given an ovation by the Ministerialists, expressed regret at Sir Robert Horne's tub-thumping. He agreed that the opinion of the country was changing, but it was against the Opposition and in favour of Labour. The Prime Minister concluded by declaring that Sir William Joynson-Hicks's motion was a vote of censure. If it were passed, he assured the Opposition that he would do his best to meet them on the platforms of the country (prolonged Ministerial cheers).

The Premier's Remedies.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the last Government had left the present one with bare cupboards in the solution of the problem. He stated that unemployment schemes were inextricably involved with the problem of local rating and Imperial taxation. The Government was proceeding with certain large arterial roads, payable out of central funds, on which, he hoped, men would be shortly employed. He insisted that haste must not be unduly applied to intricate problems. The Prime Minister dwelt on the importance of developing national schemes, such as hydro-electric production and afforestation, but preliminary investigations and the acquisition of the necessary powers took time. He asserted that afforestation was bound up with the land settlement scheme, and expressed the opinion that the Government ought to plant at least 30,000 acres a year.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacDonald's speech, the Liberals trooped out of the House to hold a party meeting with regard to what attitude to adopt on the vote.

Consequently exceptional interest was attached to the speech of Mr. Asquith a little later, when he indicated at an early stage that the Liberals were prepared to give the Government a little more time to turn round.

Mr. Asquith's Willingness to Wait and See

Mr. Asquith said that his willingness to give the Government time was contingent on the understanding that the vote under discussion should be kept open in order that the Liberals should be fully enabled to obtain a perfectly independent scrutiny of the results of the Government's proposals. He regarded the Premier's statement as a considerable addition to the House's previous knowledge of the Government's programme. He was for fair play to the inexperienced new Government. (Ministerial cheers). He had no reason to love the Labour Party, but was not so anxious to pay off old scores as to contribute whatever was possible towards a settlement of the unemployment problem.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Government's suggested schemes would not prove a positive remedy for unemployment, with regard to which the Labour Party were as far off as when they assumed office.

Later.

In view of Mr. Asquith's speech, it is generally accepted in the lobby that the Government is safe to-night.

Later.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the Conservatives were ready to meet Mr. MacDonald's challenge in the country whenever the Government threw it down.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks's motion was rejected by 300 votes to 252.

One hundred Liberals voted against Sir W. Joynson-Hicks's motion, and 30 abstained in response to Mr. Asquith's appeal to non-supporters of the Government policy, while eight voted with the Opposition. The debate on the main estimate has been adjourned *sine die*.—Reuter.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Deep-rooted Mistrust of Japan the Prevailing Motive in Washington

London, May 30.

The Naval Correspondent of the "Daily News" says that the fact that the combined American Fleets next year will rendezvous at Hawaii and carry out joint manœuvres in mid-Pacific clearly indicates the objective of the latest naval agitation in the United States.

There is a deep-rooted suspicion of Japan underlying all uneasiness in Washington. The disturbed state ofo Americo-Japanese relations was the factor of chief importance in securing the adoption of the Naval Construction Bill.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Munificent Donation from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller

Paris, May 29.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has informed M. Poincaré that he is placing $1,000,000 at the disposal of a Franco-American Committee for the reconstruction of the roof of *Rheims* Cathedral, the restoration of the Palace of Versailles and the fountains and urgent repairs in Fontainebleau Castle and Park.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BUCHAREST

Arsenal Entirely Destroyed by Explosions: Immense Conflagration

Paris, May 29.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the explosions, reported yesterday, which were caused by a spark from a locomotive, entirely destroyed the Arsenal. Twelve thousand large calibre shells stored in a magazine were blown up, while several barracks and other military establishments, and also a girls' school were destroyed in the ensuing conflagration. The loss of life is at present unknown.

The King and the Royal Family moved from the Palace owing to the danger. The King visited the scene of the disaster, together with the Ministers, taking the risks of the constantly exploding shells.—Reuter.

London, May 30.

An official telegram from Bucharest says that the damage done by the explosion is very heavy but there are no fatalities. There is no indication as to the cause of the disaster.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN ISSUE OF 1913 LOAN

Bondholders' Interests in Danger from Chinese Embargo

London, May 30.

The "Times" says that the Chinese Government's ruling that the Russian portion of the bonds of the Chinese 1913 Reorganization Loan will be exchanged for new bonds only where the holders furnish a statement of the history of the bonds from 1917 has placed the holders in a very unfortunate position. The ruling, if rigidly maintained, will mean that a number of bondholders will totally lose their investment. The Chinese Government's attitude certainly seems to call for reconsideration.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the bondholders whose interests are jeopartlized will make an organized effort to obtain modification of the conditions.—Reuter.

IRISH REPUBLICAN FUNDS IN AMERICA

Messrs. De Valera and O'Mara Entitled to a Reasonable Proportion

New York, May 29.

The State Supreme Court has decided that Messrs. De Valera and O'Mara are entitled to a reasonable part of £2,500,000 of Irish Republican funds deposited here, for use in defence of the suit brought by the Irish Free State for possession of this money. A Commissioner has been appointed to determine what constitutes a reasonable part.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL

Difficulty in Decoding Japanese Protest

Washington, May 29.

Owing to its great length some time will be required to decode the Japanese protest to the American Government in connexion with the passage of the Immigration Bill, which was received here by cable. Officials at the Japanese Embassy here are doubtful whether the communication can be put into shape for presentation to Secretary of State Hughes to-day.—Reuter's American Service.

MINERS' WAGES DISPUTE

Compromise Terms Accepted

London, May 29.

A conference of miners' delegates to-day decided by 473 votes to 311 to accept the compromise terms, which were worked out recently by a conference of representatives of coal-owners and miners.—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY LEAVE LONDON

London, May 29.

The King and Queen of Italy have left for home. They were seen off by King George and Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

RUSSIA WANTS NO GERMAN GOODS NOW

Moscow, May 30.

As a sequel to the recent incident at the Russian Trade Delegation's offices in Berlin, licences for importation of 11,000,000 roubles worth of German goods have been cancelled and the orders for them placed in Britain, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. Russian goods destined for export to Germany have been directed elsewhere.—Reuter.

PARIS, May 28.—In the second round of the Association Football competition at the Olympic Games Holland beat Rumania by 6 goals to 0. France beat Latvia by 7 goals to 0.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 30.—The House of Lords has allowed Mrs. Russell's appeal against the decision of the Divorce Court early in 1923 granting her husband, the Hon. Hugo Russell, a decree nisi on the ground of his wife's misconduct with a man unknown which was subsequently upheld by the Court of Appeal.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

LIANG SHIH-YI SPEAKS IN LONDON

A Scholar of the Old School on China's Lack of Power and the Responsibilities of Her Young Men

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, April 25.

This week the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland gave a banquet at the Connaught Rooms in honour of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, ex-Premier of the Chinese Republic. It was also hoped that Sir Robert Ho Tung would be present but he had to absent himself at the last moment on account of a royal invitation.

There was, however, a very good attendance which included the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, Sir Charles and Lady Addis, Sir James William Jamieson, Viscount and Viscountess Kano, Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary to the Trade Union Congress, and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Sir Gregory Foster, Provost of University College, and Lady Foster, Professor Gutteridge, Mr. and Mrs. Malone, Dr. L. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashton-Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Doyle Penrose, Mr. T. Tajima, the Japanese ex-Secretary and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. K. Nishida, and Mr. Chu Chao-hsin. Mr. T. K. Lee presided.

In proposing the toast to the guests, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London, spoke in part as follows:—

"It is hardly necessary to recommend to any gathering of Chinese or of British with Far Eastern experience the claims to respect and admiration of His Excellency Liang Shih-yi, who is now on a visit to this country. Mr. Liang Shih-yi has been over 30 years in Government service, being a high official under the old *régime* as well as under the Republic. He has acquired experience in so many branches of life that it is very difficult to recapitulate them all. Perhaps his chief claim to our gratitude and admiration in China is in connexion with public finances and means of communications. In fact, the construction of the railways in the northern provinces has been largely due to his efforts.

"He has been Minister of Finance and Minister of Communications. He was ex-President Yuan Shih-kai's right hand man in the capacity of Chief Secretary for a number of years. He once held the highest office as Prime Minister.

Scholar and Financier.

"His early literary ability indeed marked him out for a distinguished career. During his early days he passed the highest literary examination in China, and secured the most distinguished degree we have, namely of Hanlin. This is a very much harder degree to obtain than any of the degrees our modern students secure abroad, and those who know our old examination system will realize both the strenuous efforts he must have made and his brilliant ability in performing such a task.

"He is a man well known as possessing both old and modern knowledge, while I have already alluded to his wide experience in the different departments of Government Administration. His achievements both in financial and economic enterprises have won for him great fame, and he has among our countrymen acquired the nickname of 'God of Wealth.' Let me, however, in saying this, make it perfectly clear that he himself is not a wealthy man. He acquired his nickname by his ability, and by the distinguished services which he has ever rendered to the country. In short, his successes are to be sought not in his own personal position to-day but in the records of a grateful nation. We should be proud of him and China is fortunate in possessing him. It is specially fortunate because our country possesses unlimited resources which are awaiting development. Such development may need capital, but it also needs men of ability to use it, and in Mr. Liang you find an ideal statesman.

Diplomat and Business Man.

"There are with us a number of financiers and business men who are interested in China. I came into this country as a diplomatist, but I am rapidly beginning to believe that I am more properly a business man, for I am always preaching the commercial potentialities of China in a way which perhaps will make some people regard me as a sort of Publicity Agent in Advance. Still, I have always felt on very safe ground. I have met many people who lament the temporary unrest in our country owing to its effect on trade, but I have never yet met anyone who did not realize that, given suitable conditions, there was an immense field for commercial and economic development in my native land."

In responding, Mr. Liang Shih-yi delivered the following address; though as he does not speak English it was read for him and it was very well received and considerably applauded:—

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, and my young friends who are to guide the destiny of our country. I have always been most attached to the younger element, especially those who are cultivated and educated like yourselves; therefore it has given me very great pleasure to receive on the very first day of my arrival in England an invitation to dinner from your Union.

Knowledge is Power.

"You asked me to give you some advice as to your studies and future careers. I was educated in an old school and I must confess I have never had a modern training, therefore I cannot presume to give you any advice on your individual studies. But during the 30 odd years of my public life, I have learnt to realize that knowledge plays a very important part in every walk of life and it is upon knowledge, not luck, that our success depends. Our ancients had the same idea when they considered that to learn how to govern a state one must start from the investigation of things. I am not trying to give a lecture on education tonight, but only wish to express an opinion which I have formed after my own experience.

"How is it that we with a population of 400,000,000 people, larger than any other country has, have not yet been able to keep pace with other great Powers? The answer is, I think, that we are still somewhat behind in scientific knowledge. 'Efficiency rather than numbers' was a military maxim among our Ancients, and is in my opinion a maxim that my country and students should remember. the present world being only a large battlefield.

Combine the Two.

"What is the most desirable kind of education? seems to be a question which affects the whole world after the War. Before the war, there seemed to have been two great schools of thought with regard to education: one was to develop individualism like the French, and the other co-operativeness like the Germans. Experience in the last war seems to show, however, that both were one-sided, and the present tendency is to favour a combination of the two, *i.e.* to develop individual character as well as the spirit of co-operation, because every person is a private individual and at the same time cannot stand aloof from others. It is perhaps due to the natural influences or tradition of the country, that our culture has been more for the development of individual character, and that has formed the civilization of the East for 5,000 years. But when intercourse between the different parts of the world is so easy like the present, when the civilization of the East may soon be blended with that of the West to form a new civilization for the whole World, we cannot but follow the tide and modify our own culture. My opinion is that in Ethics we can teach others and our students need not go abroad for that. But in Science and democratic ideas, we have much to learn from the more advanced nations of the West, and it is to these subjects that our students should devote themselves, because our most urgent need is to develop our industries and to advance our democracy.

Breadth of Mind.

"A general knowledge is as important, because whatever profession one is in, one's business is not confined to those of his own profession. For example, if one wishes to start a factory, the technical knowledge of a mere engineer is not enough: he must have a knowledge of finance in order to be able to make use of his capital to the best advantage; he should also know something about natural sciences in the selection of raw materials, and he should also have a knowledge of commercial geography as well as of human nature to find out the needs and the best market for his goods. In a word, the factory could not hope for much success without due regard for all such things. General knowledge is particularly desirable in our country at present, because we have not yet enough men for a full distribution of labour, and returned students have had to take up several appointments at the same time, or to be put in positions in which they cannot do full justice to their training. It is, of course, not a happy situation, but these are facts and are not yet avoidable.

"I don't think there is any need for me to make further remarks on other educational questions, such as 'how to look after your health,' etc., which must be only too familiar to you all.

China's Old Civilization.

"I have only one more remark to make, that is, while you are taking in the civilization of the West, you should try to give out a little of our own, because there is much in our own civilization which surpasses that of other nations, and even among the modern inventions which constitute modern civilization. there are things which were known to our forefathers. That such facts are not realized by other nations is perhaps due to our natural reluctance in boasting of our merits. Nor have we ever tried to force our civilization on others. We have, it seems, gained a better position in the world after the great war, and when other nations are having more respect for, and are more interested in, our country, we need not hesitate to make our old civilization better known to the world, and that is a duty which devolves on you students."

CHRISTMAS ISLAND TRAGEDY

Suicide of Phosphate Co.'s Officer

It is only now that the facts have become generally known of a tragic occurrence that took place on Christmas Island early in March, says the "Straits Times." For some time reports were current here that a tragedy had happened on the island but details were not available and it was impossiblee to publish the facts earlier.

It appears that Mr. Howard, who had a fine war record, came out about three years ago to join the service of the Phosphate Company, which, as is well known, have extensive works on Christmas Island, and, at the time of his death, was foreman in charge of No. 3 quarry. The deceased, on the morning of the tragedy, was in the engine room at the quarry—it was about 7.30—and as soon as the coolies had left for their meal, he shot himself through the head with his own revolver, the act it is said having been committed as the result of some private trouble.

Mrs. Howard, missing him, went out in search of the deceased, whom she discovered lying dead in the engine room. The gloom caused by the affair was naturally intensified among the community by the smallness and comparative loneliness of the island.

The deceased was very popular there, and every European assembled at the funeral, the service at which was read by Mr. W. E. Rigby, District Officer.

The widow of the late Mr. Howard, passed through Singapore recently, homeward bound.

An inquiry was conducted by the District Officer and the proceedings, as is usual in matters of this nature, are reviewed by the Government of the Colony.

NEW TYPE OF BRITISH HOLIDAY

Exit Paterfamilias and Sand Castles: The Modern Craze for Rushing About

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

About 1914 there died the last Paterfamilias who maintained that he had always taken his family to the same sea resort, stayed at the same boarding-house, frequented the same beach and vegetated in the same fashion as in the past year when he paid his initial visit with one child—he finished with ten. He has had no imitators. Probably a public advertisement would not bring out more than a score of people who had ever in six successive years frequented with their families the same seaside resort. Blackpool may perhaps be excluded and doubtless there are single men who regularly prefer certain centres for their unattended diversions.

It is not so much nowadays that the parents "hustle" as that the children are restless. The cinema inspires an addiction to "something new," as often as possible. Parents, it is true, share this feeling. It may be most unfairly styled "a craze" but there is nothing reprehensible in it. Variety puts a keen edge on experience and travel broadens judgment. Possibly if the tendency in holiday taste had not much to recommend it, the seaside resorts would none the less cater for it, but as it is they can make of necessity a supervirtue. Hence none of them expect the visitor to their homes to sit daily on the seashore in soporific and inactive indolence. They facilitate contrariwise his movements in all the entire round-about-lying districts, with centralization on their own town.

The charabanc industry, in its latest development of comfortable travel and perfect reliability, is the greatest asset any corporation ever possessed. In some districts such, for instance, as Hastings, which is exceptionally endowed with surroundings replete with romance and picturesqueness, it is possible to assert that for an entire fortnight the charabanc traveller will never for long take the same route, never visit the same place twice. Other seaside towns put forward somewhat similar claims; there is not one which does nothing in this respect. Moreover all visitors of any status use the up-to-date charabanc. The time has passed when the guest in any fashionable hotel felt it incumbent on him to apologize to his friends for recourse to those vehicles. Why need he? He uses a bus in town.

But this development has killed the self-contained seaside holiday and it will never come back again, unless for the very young and the very old. Still there need be no regrets. In the United States there are universally displayed advertisements "See your own country first." The British public is beginning to take this maxim to heart, though hitherto it has been a little uncertain as to whether there was anything special to see. Nowadays the seaside holiday is largely used as a jumping-off ground.

OFFICERS AND NAVAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

A Lower Deck Grievance

Orders have been given by the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, to the Commodore, R. N. Barracks, Devonport, to detail Naval officers to attend the private meetings of petty officers and men at the port, known as Lower Deck Benefit Societies.

The management of such organizations by the men of the Navy on their own behalf is in accord with the policy of the Board of Admiralty, who have intimated that they fully recognize the great advantages that have accrued to petty officers and men by the formation of the societies, which have the full support and approval of the Admiralty so long as they confine themselves to their original and legitimate objects.

The present Orders, no doubt, arise out of a memorial recently drawn up at Portsmouth and circulated in the Press. There is reason to believe that this memorial was not discussed at Devonport, and that the distribution to the Press had not the consent of the societies at Devonport.

The societies at the port have not contravened the spirit of the Fleet Order, under which they act; the business usually carried on is strictly private; and several are registered under the Friendly Societies Act. The action taken by the Naval Commander-in-Chief is entirely without precedent or justification. Further, similar action is not being taken at the other Home ports.

Under present circumstances, petty officers and men may not show their confidence and respect for their officers by inviting them to social functions on shore, but are ordered to receive them at their business meetings. The officers are said to be present in an "advisory capacity," but as it is generally impossible for them to "advise" upon the subjects discussed, their presence cannot be helpful.

There is a strong feeling locally that the Orders given in this connexion should be annulled, and the societies put upon their honour with regard to breaches of Admiralty instructions as to the limits within which discussions are to be confined.

A CARRIER RAY FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Mr. Matthews on Principle of His Invention: "To Make War Impossible"?

The principle of the new electric ray, which he said had been described as a terrible engine of destruction, was explained by its inventor, Mr. Grindell Matthews, speaking on April 15 at a Foreign Press Association luncheon at the Trocadero, London.

Mr. Matthews said:—After many months of work I have produced a new form of vibration which has many similar properties to that familiar form of vibration which we call light. In the same way as light, for instance, it can be refracted and reflected. But the outstanding property for which I have searched is that this ray must be a partial conductor. My aim was to produce a link along which I could project electrical energy to any point, which would be confined within it, and also to be always under control.

What I have now is a means of actual transmission of power from one point to another, either or both of which may be rapidly moving. I am glad to say that my work has been so far successful, and I feel confident that in the near future I shall be transmitting power over considerable distances. I hope to be able to make arrangements for continuing my experiments on a large scale in the open country, where conditions will be more suitable for carrying out long-distance trials in secrecy and safety.

It has been said that with such a terrible engine of destruction armies would be wiped out in a few seconds. I do not know, and I am not going to argue about the possibilities for ill of my invention. Indeed, I am more tempted to hope that this power will make war impossible. Then would I feel that I have accomplished something for the greater glory of my country and of mankind if ever the days come when we and members of all nations go hand-in-hand in the fields of progress towards a happier world.

Mr. Van der Veer, the president of the Association, and, in introducing Mr. Matthews, said that some time ago the Germans tried to scare us with the news that they had invented a ray which would stop the motors of engines high up in the air. If he understood correctly, Mr. Matthews had invented something more powerful—a ray which could stop human engines and so prevent us from being worried by an unseen enemy high in the clouds.

Mr. J. de Meyrac, who also spoke, referred to the work of Mr. Matthews during the war, and said that he had succeeded in developing instruments for the location of submarines up to 9,000 yards with considerable accuracy, and had invented mines which could be exploded by wireless. Since the Armistice he had produced a speaking film which was unique in its way, and his last invention had seemed to the speaker unbelievable. When he saw it in operation first he looked for hidden wires. He need not have worried, however, for Mr. Matthews had never faked. Furthermore, Mr. Matthews would never advertise or come forward in any way.

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OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Country Party's Opportunity: British Naval Squadron's Visit: Boards of Sugar Cane Refuse: Robbery under Arms: New Silver Mine in Queensland

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, April 24.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister, is supposed to have been seeking a *modus vivendi* as between himself, the Nationalists, and the Country party, which holds the balance of power in the House of Representatives. In actual fact the Country party can claim 44 votes in a House of 76, while the Nationalists can count some 26. The Country party therefore holds the balance of power, which it appears determined to use for wringing advantages for the primary producers. Indeed it has been declared that, like the Labour party of old, it has announced itself as up for sale, prepared to give its support to those who will bid the most in concessions. Speeches made by the Prime Minister at the Sydney luncheon in connexion with the R. A. S. Show, and subsequently at some functions in Victoria, have made it quite clear that the Country party has been made a bid for its support. It is offered railway and shipping subsidies, export bonuses, and other help, all of which is to be paid for out of surplus import revenues. In other words unless the primary producers cease their railing against protection they cannot expect any assistance from the Government. The offer has been made now for over a week, but it is remarkable that no newspaper has taken the matter up, either to approve or condemn, and that what seems a clear-cut issue is treated with no greater consideration than the vapourings of a soap-box orator.

The New Policy.

Mr. Bruce's policy it to produce more and find increased markets. He sees in protection a method of increasing the home markets for primary products. He has in this an argument that even Chamberlain, 30 years ago, could not reasonably apply to the position then existent in Great Britain. The American figures are, however, strongly to the point. The Australian Prime Minister sees in the enormous customs receipts grounds for assuming that the primary industries are suffering as a consequence of the tariff, and therefore he tries to balance the position by using the revenues under the protective tariff for the purpose of helping by shipping subsidies and the exploitation of new markets such primary industries as are producing more than sufficient to meet local consumption. A section of the press is declaring that the policy is merely one of propitiation, while already there are those who say that the proposed expenditure will stand in the way of a reduction in taxation. Mr. Bruce may therefore satisfy himself with the reflexion that, in a democracy, there is no desire for economy or reduction in taxation, and the fiercest quarrels will rage round the issue, not of how much but of how the public money shall be spent. But Mr. Bruce has added another and unexpected squib to his policy. He insists that Government help, whether fiscally or by bounties or subsidies, will not be given where inefficiency is shown. In other words he claims for the administration the right to differentiate between industries and businesses which are carried on according to the official idea of efficiency or according to that of private enterprise. One can recall a thousand instances of cheap and inefficient production, where the acuteness of the management has counterbalanced these deficiencies. Mr. Bruce does not tell us how he will overcome this difficulty. For the moment there is a calm in relation to the Government's policy. We must await the breaking of the inevitable storm.

Special Squadron Visit.

The visit of the section of the British navy to the Australian coast is over, and the ships are now on their way to New Zealand. Despite the stupid and rather mean attempts of a section of organised Labour to belittle the visitors and the visit, the whole business was a conspicuous success. Judging by the desertions of the personel it was an excellent immigration stunt, and it may be frankly said that the speeches by the chiefs of the squadron, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Field, and Rear-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, only mildly reprobated the idea of immediate desertions, while advocating migration to Australia as soon as ever the crews were discharged. One of the last acts of the visitors was to attend the funeral service of the armed cruiser Australia. To the ordinary person it is by no means clear how it came about that the Washington conference seized upon Australia's one ewe lamb, or ram, and insisted that it must put *hors de combat*, while other nations with a whole flock of arms were permitted to keep the lot. There were many protests in the newspapers, but all were met by the official statement that the cruiser must be rendered harmless in accordance with the dictates of the Washington Conference. The Australia was only ten years old. She took an active part in maintaining the freedom of the Pacific during the early days of the war, and in helping to corner the Germans off the Falkland Islands. Later on she was in the North Sea, but unfortunately an accident involving her sister-ship, the New Zealand, kept her in dock at the moment of the historic battle which settled the fate of the German navy. The dismantled hulk of the Australia was towed to a point some 22 miles east of Sydney Heads. There she was duly scuttled before a distinguished assembly, British and Australian warships firing salutes, aeroplanes wheeling overhead, and swooping down to deposit wreaths upon the doomed ship. The passing of the Australia was made a sermon rather than an incident, and the subsequent cinema versions in on way detracted from the impression caused by the actual event.

Two Labour Conferences.

The Labour party is sub-divided into State organizations, and those of the two chief States—New South Wales and Victoria—may be reasonably said to dominate the whole. In Queensland there is a good deal of "red" talk but the Labour government has the extremists well in hand, while in the other three small States Labour has to sing very small and be very astute if it hopes to obtain office. Victoria, however, has a section of the Labour party which talks "red," and the most conservative of the newspaprs find room to report the "high falutin" which they do not fail to denounce. In Sydney the Communists actually have a footing, and it is there that labour is fighting them *à L'outrance*. The annual meetings of the party in the two States have just been held, and a feature is made of the fact that at each convention the Communist or propaganda crowd failed to have its own way. There is, however, another aspect of the apparent success of the moderates. We have seen them before agree upon matters one year and calmly reverse them the next. Indeed their whole programme as embodied in the platform approved by the interstate conferences is a negation of the moderation of which they now boast. They are now shouting "hurroo" because both in Melbourne and Sydney the immoderates have been defeated, not upon questions of policy, but merely upon those of internal organization. But it is further noticeable that the majorities obtained against the Communists have been in no way discouraging to the latter. In Sydney the annual meeting of the State Australian Labour party has provided a majority of about 15 in a gathering of 300 against the intrigues of the Communists, while in Victoria the margin was rather greater. There is not much in this for the political moderates of Labour to boast about. The serious disputes in the Labour ranks of New South Wales have been easily obliterated. It is admitted that there has been much trickery and corruption, but entirely within the ranks of the party, and the all-powerful conference has condemned those reported by the executive as responsible. There the matter ends, unless the accused try to carry the matter further, but meanwhile Labour as a political party has benefited by the washing of its dirty linen in public. Its chief constituents amongst the working classes have no special objection to this form of publicity. Possibly it recalls experiences of the east end of London, or of Woolloomoolloo, Sydney, and reminds them of home.

New Silver Find.

There is naturally great interest in the apparent discovery of a new and extensive silver field in Northern Queensland. Mount Isa, as it is called, is about 80 miles from Cloncurry, and the presence of silver has been known for two or three years. More recently expert examinations have been made and to use an old digger's phrase the present statements are taken not from the prospectus but from the warden's report. Indeed the caution one usually finds in the latter document is very evident in all the reports, but the existence of many loads, running parallel over an area about five square miles in extent, with outcrops of exceeding richness, induce the Government Geologist to describe the find as "wonderful." It is asserted that it will make another Broken Hill, and some say that if the lodes will only go down the find will result in several Broken Hills. Already the Queensland Government is having inquiries made as to railway construction to Mount Isa. There is talk of using aeroplanes to have a topographical map made of the locality, and the air service from Charleville, west of Brisbane, is to be extended from Cloncurry to the new field. As matters stand at present there is every appearance that Mount Isa will be rapidly developed along the most modern and efficient lines, very different from the old slow and wearisome struggle which marked the birth of other mining centres.

The Dead Heart.

In 1906 Professor J. W. Gregory published a book on central Australia which he entitled "The Dead Heart of Australia." Apparently he could not have done the country a greater disservice. The phrase passed into an axiom, and doubtless did much to make South Australia stop her railway northwards amongst the inhospitable sand dunes of Odnadatta. It certainly has provided an army of arguments against the building of the north-south railway from Darwin to Odnadatta as embodied in the terms upon which the Commonwealth took over the Northern Territory from South Australia. But others have travelled through central Australia, and adventurous journeys with motor cars and cameras have made the MacDonnell range almost as well known as any part of Australia. For some years past small lots of mica have been sent away, but the heavy cost of camel-carriage to and from Odnadatta has made the business barely profitable. The other day it was announced that the United States would take all the mica offering, and that the Australian mineral was considered exceptionally good. It is clear that the present government is determined to continue the railway from Odnadatta to Alice Springs, a distance of about 1,000 miles. Gold has been found in the mountains of central Australia, but the conditions have been such that no exhaustive prospecting has been possible. Professor Gregory probably only saw "the dead heart" in a time of drought, but since then the reports from travellers are almost invariably of knee-high grass, and flowing rivers through gorges in the ranges which might readily be dammed for irrigation purposes. It is asserted that the Public Works Committee has recommended the building of the railway so quite possibly the matter will come before parliament during the present session. At present the Minister for Works and Railways, Mr. Stewart, is on a tour of inspection of the proposed route of the line, and cabinet will reach a final decision after it has received his report.

Industrial Legislation.

Now that the Labour ministries have been installed in South Australia and Western Australia the Country party is likely to realize what it has accomplished in its selfish pursuit of political power and the gains thereof. If there is one thing that party wishes to accomplish it is the abolition of legal interference in the wages and conditions of work on farms. In others words they object to compulsory arbitration and the making of awards, with the power of enforcement behind them. More particularly do they object to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court having jurisdiction, which the workers' unions play off against their own State industrial courts or wages boards, squeezing each body in turn for better terms. Practically all the States, except Queensland, were at one in trying to meet the views of the primary producers, and various proposals were afoot to simplify the position without altering the constitution. It was to be a matter of mutual arrangement between the Commonwealth and the States, and finality almost appeared to be in sight. Then the Country party with entire oblivion of consequences, due to its political inexperience, pursued a policy of antagonism towards the governments which were trying to give them as much as possible of what they wanted, and placed Labour in power. It is hardly necessary to say that the two new Labour governments will cooperate with Queensland in maintaining the present position, so entirely satisfactory to the rural works. Representative Hill, a leading member of the Victorian Farmers' Union, declared in parliament that the industrial legislation was a baby left on the doorstep of the farmer for him to take care of, and he protested vigorously. Doubtless he re-echoed the feelings of many farmers, but none the less he is quite prepared to repeat in the Federal constituencies the same folly that has destroyed all hope of the baby being taken off the doorstep in South and Western Australia.

Celotex Factory.

It is now definitely settled that a celotex factory is to be erected in one of the sugar districts of Queensland at a cost of £250,000. There is only one factory of the sort in the world, and that is on the banks of the Mississippi. This was started a year or more ago and strange to relate was highly successful and profitable from the outset. Celotex is the trade name given to a thin board, something like what is known as three-ply veneer, and is made out of the megass or bagasse, which is the fibrous part of the sugar cane remaining over after the juices have been pressed out. It is claimed by the Celotex people that the first material shipped to Japan, after the quake, was one million feet of celotex. It is practically fire-proof, and makes excellent lining where a low temperature has to be maintained. The megass is conveyed to the factory in bales, and then pulped and treated very much the same as ordinary timber used for making paper pulp. The American business is sufficiently profitable to make the owners think of importing megass from Cuba, and a second £250,000 is now being sunk in plant. In Queensland the output of megass is about 30,000 tons a year, which would of course make an immense amount of the lumber. If the whole of it could be worked up many thousands of pounds would go into the pockets of the cane producers, while an additional income will soon be obtained by the distillation of the molasses, now wasted, which would yield about 4,000,000 galloes of power alcohol. It is possible that this would be used as a fuel to take the place of the megass, which at present chiefly supplies the sugar will furnaces. Throughout the sugar districts along the Queensland eastern coast the regular monsoonal rains have fallen, and such districts as Bundaberg and Mackay, which for two years have had dry weather and poor crops, at last have cheerful prospects to raise the drooping hearts of the growers.

The Hanging Cure.

The Victorian State government adhered to its determination despite the fiercest of attacks in a section of the press, and the protests of the Trades and Labour Council, and hanged Angus Murray for murder. The case was very simple. A bank manager was making one of his periodical visits to the head office carrying a bag or suit-case in which was a quantity of notes. On the ramp of the suburban station a man met him and demanded the bag. The banker started to draw his revolver when his assailant promptly shot him full in the chest, grabbed the bag and made off up the ramp and to a waiting motor car. The alarm was quickly raised and pursuit started before the man had reached the car. It was then that Murray appeared and with a revolver threatened the pursuers and held them back, eventually getting away in the car with a driver and the man who had done the shooting. This last man went into "smoke" or concealment, and has not yet been found. The police raised a house where they believed he was and caught Murray instead, and held him as an escaped criminal. After much delay, always in the expectation of getting the other man, Murray was charged with murder, and convicted as being accessory to the fact, and in short a conspirator with the other man to rob with violence if necessary. Because he did not do the actual shooting it was thought that he would not have to suffer the extreme penalty, but he was a notorious criminal, and was actually under sentence for robbery under arms, and had escaped from gaol. The missing man is alleged to have escaped from the country and to have reached the Pacific coast of America, but this may be merely a story put about to induce him to put his nose outside his hiding place. In Sydney the State government has definitely decided to hang the man Williams who cut the throats of his three children in order that they might go to heaven and not develop the taint of insanity which was in their mother. The two cases, as will be seen, are very different in character, and one can hardly believe that the cure should be the same in each.

DANGER IN THE FOUL PIPE

"Tobacco Eye" Unknown To Cigarette Smokers

One of the foremost British opthalmic surgeons, commenting on the reported increase of cases of "tobacco eye," stated that while the complaint might be spreading in local areas, the experience of Harley Street and other specialists was that there was now a considerably smaller number of cases than a few years ago.

Women Who Suffer.

In an interview, he said: "The cause of the disease is undoubtedly the heavy consumption of strong pipe and cigar tobaccos, and the worst and most frequent cases are among habitual foul pipe smokers. There is not a case on record of a cigarette smoker having been affected, and it is significant that the malady is unknown to the Turks.

"Quite a number of instances have been reported from eye institutions and by surgeons of women contracting this form of blindness, and a particularly severe case became known only last week, when the wife of a North of England industrialist came to London to be treated for failing vision.

Red and Green Confused.

"She concealed the fact that she had been a pipe smoker for nearly 30 years, but when tests revealed that her colour perception had become confused and it was impossible for her to recognize red and green, she admitted the life-time addiction to nicotine."

"Tobacco amblyopia," the scientific name of the disease, the specialist added, was invariably distinguishable by loss of eye power followed by a blurring effect when bright objects were looked at, and ultimately by an inability to separate one colour from another, red and green particularly being difficult to discern.

The trouble was very rare among young smokers, but the excessive use of strong tobacco before the age of 30 would make easy victims before middle age was reached.

Complete recovery was possible if the disease was diagnosed and dealt with in its early stages, but the sufferer had to abstain totally from the future use of tobacco. If the affection was allowed to run the effects were serious and permanent, and in a chronic case the victim was scarcely able to find his way in an open roadway.

ESPERANTO scores a victory. Geisha are learning the language at Beppu Hot Springs, hoping that it may help them to converse with visitors from abroad. This is at least an inducement to the visitors to see what the international language is like, remarks the "Japan Chronicle."

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BLEACHING THE RED FLAG

I. L. P. Conference at York

BY OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Manchester, May 1.

The news value of the 32nd Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party, held in York last week, was somewhat overshadowed by the more interesting accounts of the opening of the Wembley Exhibition. This diminished advertisement of the party's activities was not unwelcome to some of its leaders. For 31 years they have been denouncing the older political parties' "pettifogging attempts to bolster up a corrupt and oppressive capitalist system," and now, after four months of office, they are somewhat conscious of the notable gap there is betwixt their large professions and their small performances. During the last few months their mocking critics have derived no little amusement from the party leaders' desperate attempts to deflate the high hopes of the rank and file. The once imminent millennium now proves to be as far off as ever. Mr. MacDonald, the idol of the pacifists, has increased the navy instead of disbanding it. The unemployed, who were to be employed on work of national importance, are still on the "dole." Industrial strife is as rife as ever.

The Diet of Words.

As the Government has a predominantly Independent Labour Party complexion, most of its members belonging to that unlovely organization, there has been much curiosity as to the outcome of this year's conference. Would the rank and file tamely accept their leader's apologies for following in the beaten track of history and Coalition predecessors, or would they revolt? Happily for MacDonald a 31 years diet of words has made his followers incapable of expecting anything else. They missed the usual opportunity of passing the usual resolutions, asking the government to do this, that, and the other. Their orators also missed the opportunity of making the customary denunciatory speeches. Unfortunately, the delegates found that when the conference was bereft of its hot air there was very little left. It used to be the seasoning which made the annual hotch-potch palatable. Lacking it, the conference was as tame as a Dorcas meeting.

There were 481 delegates. To the uninitiated this might seem to indicate that the I.L.P. is a numerically vast political organization. As a matter of fact there are only 20,000 paying members, although there are more than 30,000 names on the books. From these figures it will be seen that there are not many more than 40 members for each delegate. If all these members were energetic Socialist propagandists, the I.L.P. might still be a very formidable political organization. They are not. For every worker in a branch there are three hangers-on, who belong to it because it is registered as a club and supplies intoxicating liquors during otherwise prohibited hours. Here they can get beer in congenial company of the "down with everything," variety. The average I. L. Peer is characterized by no passionate love for his fellow man. The bond of brother-hood is a common hatred for the man who is materially a little better off.

A Visit to a Branch.

A fortnight ago we had occasion to visit one of these branches. We desired to purchase one of the invaluable research publications of the Labour Party. It was a flourishing branch boasting more than 300 members, and their club house was a doublefronted shop in the main road of a Manchester industrial area. The windows were painted over, and the shop premises had been converted into a small meeting room at the back of which was a squalid drinking bar. The room above had been converted into a billiard hall.

Asked for the publication we required the potman pointed to a locked glass case containing Socialistic literature, and informed up that the key was in the possession of the "literature secretary," who was not in. The case, it was explained, was kept locked because when it was left open the "comrades pinched the books." Asked for a copy of the "New Leader," the well-known I.L.P. weekly, the same comrade said he hadn't one, and wouldn't give twopence for a dozen of them; a somewhat rancorous criticism of a Socialist periodical that could easily be much worse. We inferred that it was lacking in the "down with it" element. Inquiring about conditions of membership we were informed we could join by signing a short statement of agreement with I.L.P. aims and paying a monthly subscription of a few coppers. A member of the branch informed us that the propagandist activities consisted of one out-door and one indoor meeting every week, open to all comers. The time of the committee, he told us, was more taken up with devising a scheme to prevent the steward and barman embezzling money received for beer, than in planning schemes to convert Manchester to Socialism.

Drunk on Beer and Words.

We attended a meeting the same evening addressed by a local Labour Councillor. The audience numbered about a couple of dozen, and twice during the address stewards were sent upstairs to quiet the clamour of billiard players in the room above, whose quarrels made the speaker inaudible to the stoics who sat through his address. Gloomy as this picture of political squalor may be, it is comparatively bright when contrasted with the rival political clubs in the district. All of them are drinking dens haunted by woolly minded individuals who vary their usual custom of getting drunk on beer by occasionally getting drunk on catch phrases. The only difference between them is the circumstance that the Socialist pays for his billiard tables and chairs out of his own pocket, while the Liberal and Conservative get better ones for nothing from wealthy politicians nursing the constituency.

To get back to the stucco front of the Labour movement and away from its cellars and back entries. Mr. Clifford Allen, the President of the Conference, in his opening address recalled how, a few years ago, Mr. MacDonald was the most hated man in Great Britain and many of his followers were in prison. He doubted if any party had ever progressed so quickly from exile to office. It should, he said, be an encouragement to them and a warning to their opponents. They must, however, now realize that they had entered a new stage. They must adopt a realist outlook. They must realize the limitations imposed on every Government.

Things to Be Passed over.

Not content with pouring this cold douche of water on the delegate's hopes he went on to characterize the Liberals as a party of pacifists, who believed in making war with inadequate armaments. He discreetly omitted to mention that for the first 31 years of its existence the I.L.P. had been in favour of abolishing the Army and Navy altogether, and had only relinquished that iconoclastic ideal on arrival at Downing Street.

He continued by urging his audience not to become suspicious of the Labour Party because it was taking a few months to prepare the application of its principles to the problem of unemployment. They were engaged in thinking the matter out scientifically, instead of attempting to appease the multitude by hollow pretences. This must have been very discouraging to the Socialist enthusiasts, for it was generally understood that the best minds of the Party had been grappling with the problem since the end of the war.

Yet Labour in office, Mr. Allen said, must not be timid, or its enemies will gain confidence. It had the world at its feet as no other party ever had. National machinery, composed of all the interests concerned, was wanted to watch over and anticipate wage problems and safeguard our national resources. A new morality was required established on a love for scientific truth. To think scientifically and act accordingly was the new morality of the future. The Labour Government could not tackle any of the problems of poverty and unemployment unless they attacked the system that caused them. If anyone were to reap the disaster of attempting unreal temporary measures of alleviation let it be the other people. Their policy was the application of Socialist principles to the reorganization of industry and our economic life.

Contradictions Swallowed.

That the delegates accepted these contradictory statements without protest is sufficient commentary on their limited intelligences, for it is obvious that if the Government is to be realistic it cannot be Socialistic—the other political parties will not permit it. And if it is not to initiate temporary measures of alleviation, it will leave undone the one thing it is able to do. As a matter of fact it is doing this as fast as it can, despite Mr. Allen's warning that it will mean disaster. The whole speech was a clumsy attempt to play up to both the out-and-out Socialists in the I.L.P. and the practical opportunists. As there is no section of the community more adept through long practice at shutting its ears to unpleasant facts than the doctrinaire Socialists of the I.L.P. and their pacifist confreres, it was quite successful.

Mr. MacDonald's contribution to the Conference was an extraordinary statement to the effect that he saw no reason why Labour should not remain in office for two or three years.

Delegates from Birmingham protested against Germany being forced to rebuild the devastated districts in France. That it should have to do so "bolstered up the pretence of Germany's sole guilt for the war," said the mover of the resolution. He received considerable support, despite the fact that it was pointed out to him and his seconder that the German Socialists were against him on this point.

A Pretty Hypocrisy.

The only other debate of interest took place on the problem of disarmament. The motion was that, "the Labour Members in Parliament should oppose all votes of supply for Army, Navy, and Air forces." The I.L.P. have made this a main plank in their political programme for years. Seven years ago, when their own skins were in danger, their unanimity on it was wonderful to witness. All armies were bands of legalized murderers and ought to be disbanded. Now all is different. Conscription is forgotten. Fighting is a job for the other man. To refuse supplies would put the first Labour Government in jeopardy. After a long discussion they soothed their consciences by resolving, "that the I.L.P. should press its disarmament policy on the Government, but allow freedom of action to all members of the Party."

After this pretty piece of hypocrisy the delegates spent the rest of their time in handing bouquets to each other. The only jarring note was struck at the conclusion of the long speech of Mr. Oswald Mosley M.P., the son-in-law of Lord Curzon, and the newest recruit to Labour. The ambitious proletarian element in the Socialist Party is beginning to feel peeved at the way jobs are found for recruits from the Liberal and Conservative parties, while the genuine horny-handed go empty away. Instead of the thunderous applause Mr. Mosley anticipated at the conclusion of his 'testimony' there were cries that this wasn't a lecture room. This exhibition of base ingratitude marked the finish of the tamest I.L.P. Conference that has ever been held. The stalwarts who hoped to see Mr. Ramsey MacDonald stick a red flag out of the first floor window of number 11 Downing Street showed a due appreciation of changed circumstances. They tried to sing the "Red Flag" but the old gusto was gone. If Labour is still in power the 1925 I.L.P. Conference will conclude with "Rule Britannia."

WALK ACROSS CONTINENT AT 74

Detroit, May 2.—John William Walter, 74 years old, was a "guest" of Detroit charitable institutions, after walking from San Francisco to "see Henry Ford about a job." Penniless and without relations in this country, Walter said he had heard of the wonderful possibilities in Detroit and came here.

When asked as to what kind of a job he sought, he replied that he wanted to "talk that over with Henry Ford." Walter said automobilists helped him along the journey. He began his hike Feb. 25 and arrived here yesterday.

Walter was born in Germany and was in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, when, he says four of his children were killed.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Jock Tamson's Bairns: "Cost of Living Still 12s. 6d. a Bottle": A Chinese Picketed at Wembley

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Apr. 16.

One of the pleasant things about the Scottish members of Parliament is the spirit of friendship that exists between them, although in their politics they may be widely separated. This, says Parliamentary gossip, is particularly manifested when they find themselves discussing matters relating to Scotland or the Scottish people. On these occasions, as a rule, they are all Jock Tamson's bairns, Scottish debates in the House of Commons usually drive English members out of the Chamber. Only a very few of them seem to be interested in Scottish problems, or else, realizing how successfully the Scotsmen exert their influence on general questions, are fully content to believe they can look after their own affairs. If ever a Southerner does attempt to intervene in a Scottish debate he hears about it.

Members of the Clyde contingent are often among the first, when an M.P. springs a latin or French quotation on the House, to demand a translation, but when they themselves indulge in braid Scots they look with scorn and disdain on anyone who fails to understand. Some of the Scotsmen seem to delight in exaggerating the Doric, greatly to the confusion of the official reporters, and even sometimes to the Speaker, who has more than once admitted his inability to follow some Northern M.P.'s.

The Grippie Aberdonian.

A new literary venture has been made in Scotland, "The Scots Magazine," and it promises well. It aims at meeting the "clamant need for a high-class literary periodical devited entirely to Scotland and things Scottish." Many distinguished Scottish writers figure in the list of contributors, and the contents are pleasingly varied in nature—serious and humorous, historical and fictional. It contains an article by A. M. Williams on the Aberdonian, which contains some titbits which are far too good to be left in the retirement of a mere magazine. We therefore take the liberty of "lifting" some extracts.

The fondness of Glasgow for reflexions on Aberdeen grippiness is explained by a little incident in the history of the city as to which its historians are strangely silent. The contractor for Glasgow Bridge was an Aberdonian, and, after the contract has been completed, the Corporation decided to have a bridge twice as broad. When the contractor was asked how this would affect the cost, he said "Well, naturally a bridge twice as broad will cost twice as much;" and only after the Corporation had agreed to this did it dawn upon them that the wily contractor had done them. Nor was this the end. The bridge was completed well ahead of scheduled time, and the contractor said, "What about it?" The Corporation proposed to take over the bridge right away, but the contractor declined to part with it before the appointed time, and he erected barriers and took tolls!

It has been remarked that we bear with great fortitude the misfortunes of others, and that our own are lightened when others share them. Thus the Aberdonian in Glasgow finds himself in the same condemnation with Fifers and Paisley buddies, and is solaced by the common burden of Glasgow "gagging." He hears Paisley, for instance, chaffed in this way. A man dreamed that he was in a vast wood, where all the trees were bare, when there descended on him a terrible tempest of wind and rain. Sorely buffeted and drenched to the skin, he at last found shelter in a hollow tree, and there quite exhausted fell asleep. When he awoke the storm was past, the sun was shining, the birds were singing, but to his horror he could not get out. Faced with death, he reviewed his bygone life, and in memory went back till he saw himself once again a little boy in Paisley, and, when he recalled that he had been born in Paisley, he felt so small he got out quite easily!

At a funeral as the mourners followed the coffin, the local blacksmith lingered behind and there and then proposed to the buxom widow. "Eh, Tam," she said, "ye're ower late; the jiner spak afore they lifted."

Such events are treated in the North in a matter-of-fact way. One bitter winter day two mourners were in conversation in the kirkyard after a funeral, and one said, "Did ye nottis Mains? He's lookin' afa ill." "Ill!" exclaimed the other, "the man's deein'; the fac is, a winner he thinks it worth his while to gae hame."

The Calumniated Haggis.

The haggis is regarded as fair game for Sassenach humour. The English pretend to believe it is an animal, if not an item of costume, and yet if they were familiar with the classic novels they would have an inventory of its contents at their finger ends. I have just been dipping into the 18th century Smollett, and find that one of his characters—a Welsh squire— described the haggis in detail. "A mess of minced lights, livers, suet, oatmeal, onions, and pepper, enclosed in a sheep's stomach, had a very sudden effect upon mine, and the delicate Mrs. Tabby changed colour; when the cause of our disgust was instantaneously removed at the nod of our entertainer." So writes Smollett's Squire Bramble of the chief of puddings.

Innocent Chinese Blackleg.

Not least, surely among the wonders told us about the building of the new city at Wembley is an incident which is related to me from the history of the strike. When "down tools" was sounded a Chinese was perched high on some scaffolding, engaged in painting the beauties of his land on something larger than a fan. As the rest of the labourers were deserting their work, a great party of them spied this ignorant Celestial busily daubing, and went over to bid him come down at once. He turned round, saw below him a fast and menacing throng of foreign devils who shouted at him in strange words; and, without waiting to satisfy himself about details, he slid down a ladder and made for the East. He was last seen (from Wembley) rapidly disappearing over the oriental horizon.

By the Way.

It was a debate on the index figures of the Board of Trade, and a Scot present closed the matter with the remark, "Official figures or no official figures, the cost of living remains at 12s. 6d. a bottle."

Sir Robert Horne lectured on one occasion from his father's pulpit. A lady expressed the opinion to his sister that "if he had his father's brains and his mither's tongue he widna be last." This remark has remained in Sir Robert's mind—so he told some friends the other night. For Scottish economy in praise and carefulness of statement it would, he thinks, be hard to beat.

Speaking at a recent dinner, a well-known Sheriff, in referring to modern tendencies, said he had heard of one man who had caught the habit of saying, "I am getting younger and younger." He said this so often that at last he turned into a brewery.

An Aberdonian told me this story the other day. A golfer from the Granite City had arranged for a day's golf away from home. On arriving at his destination the Aberdonian found that owing to weather conditions golf was impossible. He, therefore, determined to take a look round the town, but did not like the idea of carrying his golf clubs about with him. He was much perturbed at the idea of leaving his clubs in the left-luggage office at the railway station, because of the large charge of 3d. A bright idea struck him. He went to the pawnshop across the road, pledged his clubs for half-a-crown, returned in the evening, paid the extra halfpenny and redeemed them, and thus saved 2½d.

SUBMARINE K 26, the biggest submarine in the world, with a tonnage of 2,300, recently arrived in Bombay harbour on a testing cruise under tropical conditions. While on her outward voyage in the Red Sea she encountered the pilgrim ship Frangestan, which was then burning furiously. After standing by 24 hours, Commander Thomson received orders to sink her, as she was a danger to navigation.

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OUR PARIS LETTER

Rumanian Royal Visit: Nation Encircled by Foes: a Map of Columbus's Day

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, April 10.

It was natural that the King and Queen of Rumania, who arrived in Paris to-day on the first official visit they have paid to any foreign capital since the war, should have a very cordial reception. Parisians have not forgotten that the King, though a Hohenzollern, refused to join in the great conspiracy of 1914, and that the Queen, in addition to being a beautiful woman, rendered any amount of personal service during the war. At the present moment, too, France and Rumania are drawn closer than ever by the unfriendly attitude which two other Latin States, Italy and Spain, have taken up towards Rumania. This attitude has led to the abandonment of the visits which the King and Queen were to have paid to Rome and Madrid, and ostensibly Rumania remains on good terms with only France, England and Belgium. She needs both financial and political support, in view of her relations with Russia.

The maintenance of the treaties signed after the war is of vital importance to her. She is surrounded by enemies all on the look-out to recover what they were obliged to surrender to her. Hungary had to give her Transylvania, Austria ceded Bukovina, Bulgaria made restitution of the Dobrudsha, and finally Bessarabia was separated from Russia and given to Rumania. Though the province is chiefly populated by Rumanians, the Soviets have never agreed to the cession. Chicherin made a vehement protest when the French Parliament ratified the convention. He uses the Bessarabia question as a permanent grievance and a means of putting his word into international debates. It is very likely that, for the sake of peace, Rumania would pass over the behaviour of the Bolsheviks in keeping the gold and jewels, worth £40,000,000, which King Ferdinand sent to Moscow, for safety as he thought, at the time of the invasion of his country by the Germans and Austrians. The Soviets can pick a quarrel with Rumania whenever they please over the Bessarabia question, and there can be no security for Rumania without some definite pledges from her Western allies, in addition to such reliance as she may be able to place on the other members of the Little Entente. As M. Duka, the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is accompanying his sovereign, it may be taken for granted that, in the intervals between public appearances and official festivities, the situation will be very thoroughly discussed and decisions taken which may have great influence on the future of Europe.

The General Election.

Large boards placed outside the town-halls and other public buildings in France give the first warning of the general election, which is to take place in the middle of next month. These boards are intended for the coloured posters on which candidates of all shades of opinion announce the great reforms they will strive to bring about if they are elected, and indulge in withering sarcasms against their adversaries. Once upon a time the bill-stickers were allowed to plaster these proclamations over every bit of wall from which they were not specifically warned off by "*Defense d'afficher*" painted in big letters and followed by a threatening allusion to the law which would be invoked in case of need. Even the Louvre and the historic churches of Paris shared in their disfigurement, and as it was nobody's business to remove the posters when they had served their purpose, they hung in a torn and bedraggled condition for months after the election was over. A special Act of Parliament had to be passed before the nuisance could be stopped, and election placards are now confined to the boards provided for them at the expense of the taxpayers. The law still requires them to be printed on coloured paper, white being reserved for official announcements. The practice of leaving placards exposed much too long is by no means confined to the election period. In the "tube" stations one frequently sees theatre and concert posters that are weeks out of date.

A Map of Columbus.

A map of the world, apparently recording Christopher Columbus's notions of geography on the eve of the discovery of the American continent, has been accidentally discovered in the National Library in Paris by M. de La Roncière while searching for material for a book which the King of Egypt has commissioned him to write on African exploration in the Middle Ages. He was examining an ancient map classified as a Portuguese document of the 16th century when he happened to notice that, though the outline of the African coast as far as the Cape of Good Hope, discovered in 1488, was shown, there was no mention of the results of Columbus's voyage in 1492, which would certainly have been included if the map had been drawn in the sixteenth century. M de La Roncière further observed that the name of the Cape Verde islands was written not in Portuguese but in Italian. A note on the map mentioned that these islands were first located by a Genoese. The place of Genoa on the map was marked by an excellent sketch of the harbour, and Seville was indicated by a drawing of the Giralda. M. de La Roncière concludes that the map must have been the work of a Genoese who knew Spain. The handwriting strongly resembles that of notes signed by Christopher Columbus. Though there is no such thing as certainty in these matters, it seems reasonable to suppose that the map was the work either of Columbus himself or of his brother Bartolomew.

Exit the Bare Arm.

"No more bare arms" is the latest ukase of the Paris fashion dictators, who have made up their minds that, for the time being, only evening frocks are to be worn without sleeves. This was clearly demonstrated on Sunday, when Longchamp began another spring racing season and gave an opportunity for a remarkable display of the latest dress novelties. The mannequins' parade showed that the really chic walking costume is characterized by simple lines and elaborate embroidery. A dress which stood out as the most prominent specimen of the new style was in black. With closely fitting sleeves down to the wrist and frills hanging over the hand, and with its plainly pleated skirt, it would have been almost too severe but for its tunic of many colours. The tunic, which was white, was embroidered almost like a tapestry with a floral design in red, gold and purple.

With different colour combinations, this kind of frock was certainly in the majority, but all, without exception, had long sleeves. The hats were all of the small cloche type. They were mostly of fine woven straw and of the brightest of hues. The scarlet hat so fashionable two years ago was to be seen on all sides. Red is certainly one of the colours most favoured for scarves, ribbons and all forms of dress ornament. Many of the straw hats seen at Longchamp were gay with flower trimmings, such as *pink roses and marigolds*, and there were others with long ribbon streamers, some weighted with roses like those on the hat—a pretty novelty, very becoming when used with discretion but probably destined to be overdone.

LEGAL LIGHT ON SOLOMON

One has long suspected that some of the most famous legal decisions of history, or fiction, or drama would not stand the test of the modern Court of Appeal; and here is Judge Parry, in his introduction to a book of famous trials, ("The Drama of the Law") not merely confirming that suspicion, but questioning even the most famous judgment of Solomon himself.

It was the case about a baby, claimed by two mothers: and Solomon, you will remember, settled it, at least to his own satisfaction, by calling for a sword and proposing to divide the baby equally between the suitors. It was the willingness of the real mother to be non-suited if "he would in no wise slay it" that enabled Solomon to arrive at his decision as to the real ownship of the infant.

To-day "these Grand Guignol effects are frowned upon in the highest judicial circles." But at the time the effect of the case was to gain for Solomon a great reputation. Israel, Judge Parry remarks, liked the sporting character of the judgment; "but in fairness to our own judges, many of whom are probably at least as good as Solomon, we should remember that under the modern rules and procedure of our Courts any such judgment to-day would be reversed in the Court of Appeal on the ground that the alleged mother's last statement was not evidence."

From a strictly legal as well as dramatic point of view, Judge Parry has more approval for the Trial Scene in "The Merchant of Venice;" and this despite the fact that legally Antonio is a contemptible character; "for what can be more insignificant than a judgment debtor who who has run his head into bankruptcy by signing a deed without the advice of his solicitor? You cannot make a hero of such a one."

And, discussing the Trial Scene, Judge Parry declares that the Duke, as acted by Henry Howe, is "a judge after the Chancellor's own heart," though:—

> At one moment he puts your heart into your mouth and you think the whole trial may suddenly collapse when he tries to settle the case and asks Shylock, "How shalt thou hope for mercy, rendering none?" Had Shylock jumped at this idea, and taken the opportunity to withdrawn a juror there would have been no trial. . . . The audience breathe freely when they hear Shylock, a typical obstinate plaintiff, decide to go on with the case, sure of victory, and determined to ask for costs on the higher scale.

As for those who have blamed Shakespeare for allowing Portia—a brilliant young "special" from the Padua bar—to talk bad law, and the judge to act upon it, Judge Parry declares it was just what would have happened.

> Here we have a judge of first instance: the court itself I take to be some kind of Quarter Sessions Court, and very likely the Duke is the unpaid chairman. Had the counsel been a member of the local bar he would have advised the court that Shylock was in right. But down comes this brilliant young "special" from Padua, backed with a letter from old Bellario—the battonnier of the Italian joint authority. What, I ask you, could the Duke do but listen to it with grave outward respect?

None of the many famous cases in real life recalled by Judge Parry —interesting as they all are as examples of drama—is more interesting than his reconstruction of the famous case of Shylock *v. Antonio.*

K. K.

GREAT MATHEMATICAL GENIUS

A Mental Marvel and a Vegetarian

Mr. Somesh Chandra Bose, the great Hindu ascetic and 'Mental Wizard' whose genius and mental marvel created a sensation in England, America and France returned after 22 months, to Calcutta, recently. The "Pioneer" admitted the Hindu genius as a 'human calculating machine.'

In one of his exhibitions in New York, Mr. Bose multiplied two numbers of 60 digits each in 45 minutes. The answer proved to be correct, although those who worked out the problem on paper laughed but turned out to be in error. Some of his records go to prove that he worked out a cube root of 18 digits in 2 sec., 5th root of 16 digits in 2 sec. and 7th roof of 35 digits in 3 sec.

In Paris Mr. Bose was asked by a Professor of Mathematics to find out the total number of seconds from December 24, 1873, up to 10 a.m. of February 26, 1924, the answer of which he declared, to the surprise of all present, only in 27 sec.

He astonished the doctors by living only on milk and occasionally on pea-nuts and grapes and thereby gaining in weight and he had no sickness for the last 22 months.

Mr. Lloyd George, while sailing from U. S. was, we were informed, 'mysteriously followed by an Indian' and this man as has been admitted by the "World" was Mr. Somesh Ch. Bose the Hindu 'Mathematical marvel.' He was not allowed to sail on the same ship with Mr. Lloyd George as he was alleged to have chased Mr. Lloyd George throughout his American trip and was regarded as a 'dangerous person' to travel in the same ship with Mr. Lloyd George.—"Servant."

A RELIC OF 1874

First British Locomotive

"It is announced that the first locomotive ever made in England is to be sold," says the "Daily Telegraph." "This is the steam carriage which William Murdock built, about 1784, at Redruth. What it was like the curious may see from the copy at South Kensington. The original now for sale was long exhibited in the Birmingham Art Gallery. It is a little thing, driven by what was called a grasshopper engine, because its beam action was supposed to resemble the kick of the insect.

"Murdock and his friends were much impressed when it would 'travel a mile or two' and he could 'make it carry the fire-shovel, poker, and tongs.' He tried it by night on a smooth path leading to Redruth church, and it shot away from him, and the vicar and his wife coming home in the dark were much alarmed to see 'some mysterious object snorting and zigzagging' in front of them.

"This was not indeed, the first locomotive ever built. Isaac Newton had a notion of one in the 17th century. Cugnot, a French military engineer, built one in 1763. Murdock had the advantage of the work of Watt in developing the steam engine, for he was in the service of the great Boulton and Watt firm, and it was while looking after the many pumping engines which the Soho works built for the Cornish mines that he made his locomotive. It might have been supposed that holding an important post in the employ of men who were eminent for inventive genius and practical ability, Murdock would have the best opportunities for making the most of his invention.

"We cannot accuse either Boulton or Watt of prejudices against new ideas. It seems almost incredible that the men who had had so large a share in the transformation of industry by the application of steam power should have been blind to the possibilities of applying their steam engines to locomotion. There is hardly a more striking instance of the limitations within which even far-sighted and able minds are bound.

"For Boulton and Watt did everything in their power to discourage Murdock. It was not that the employer wished to have the profit of the employee's inventions, or that the employer resented the employee giving his time to private affairs. For they made no difficulty about assisting him in his other great invention, the use of coal gas for light. They were simply unable to believe there was any future for steam carriages. Watt is found wishing Murdock 'could be brought to do as we do, to mind the business in hand, and let such as Symington and Sadler throw away their time and money hunting shadows."

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

From Diplomacy to Business

Sir Auckland Geddes, who early this year resigned his post as Ambassador to the United States, which he had held for three years, has entered business life, having become a director of the Liverpool, London, & Globe Insurance Company. Sir Auckland, whose tenure of office at Washington covered the Washington Conference and the Anglo-American debt settlement, suffered from ill-health during his last year in America, his eyesight being seriously affected. When he returned to England he said that he would have a few months' rest before taking up any new work, and his health is now fully restored.

Sir Auckland was one of the War Ministers. He was Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, Montreal, when the War broke out, entered the army (he had held a commission in the Highland Light Infantry in the South African War), and rose to be Brigadier General in charge of recruiting, 1916-17. He then joined the Government as Minister of National Service, became successively President of the Local Government Board, Minister of Reconstruction in 1919, and President of the Board of Trade. In 1920 he was appointed Principal of McGill University, and the same year went to Washington as Ambassador.

His brother, Sir Eric Geddes, also left politics for business after the fall of the Coalition Government.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BORES

I have for long suspected, and I now am satisfied, that the bore acts with guilty knowledge, that the accepted bore well knows himself to be such, and, indeed, derives some perverted form of pleasure from witnessing the havoc which his appearance creates.

I was watching, from an armchair in the smoking-room at the Elect to-day, the entry of our recognized bore, and I realized that as he swam into the room, slowly turning his head from right to left in search of a victim, there was definite blood lust in his eyes. The havoc he caused was no more than normal, but undoubtedly he was enjoying every moment of it.

Major-Gen. Blunderbuss, whose eyes were momentarily disengaged in the act of raising his glass of sherry, crashed the glass down untasted, and hid himself behind a copy of the "Architectural Gazette" that lay handy. Old Sir Ferdinand Tawny, who has not set his left foot to the ground for three decades, abandoned his stick and favourite armchair and covered the distance to the door in level time. Lord Broadacres realizing too late his isolated and vulnerable position, had no time to make a plan, and it was instinct which prompted him in the nick of time to seize a Bradshaw and call loudly to a passing waiter for a telegraph form. Its arrival enabled him to break away.

The Egoist

A bore is, of course, nothing but an egoist, one who believes that his affairs, his views, his voice are supremely and universally worth hearing. He is not of necessity without brains.

A wrangler, an inventor, an explorer of forbidden Tibet may be, and often is, a bore. A man who has a story to tell becomes a bore if in the telling he cannot divorce his own ego from the fact or news-item he has to relate. That is why we are all of us capable of boring our friends—because in moments of self-pity (following influenza) our ego swells and dwarfs our cosmos. The recognized or throttling bore is one whose ego looks down, a menacing, permanent Albert Memorial, on a square no bigger than a backyard.

Golf is a selfish game; success depends very largely on your own efforts. That is why golf shop is always boring. Roulette shop, on the other hand, may be quite the reverse. On the whole the crown of boredom is reserved for those sportsmen who tell you about the lions they have shot and those snobs who tell you about the lions they have met.

After dinner speakers are bores, almost to a man. The reason, I think, is that after dinner speeches appear to demand anecdotes, and anecdotes are gone out of fashion. Gone, too, is the patient endurance that enabled human beings to sit for long periods on a hard dining-room chair. The race of listeners is indeed emasculated. Gone are the heroes of old who listened to Macaulay and applauded Sydney Smith, or even Chauncey Depew. The American expert public diner is beginning to find his best market closing to him.

Guilty Knowledge

People are apt to class stupid or uninspired persons as bores. This is wrong. The bore is invariably active, the test being the existence of guilty knowledge. Whether or not stupidity, which is largely preventable, should be punished with imprisonment, I am not prepared to say. About 80 per cent. of the population of these islands are criminally stupid. The bore, however, should unquestionably be punished with death, and the bodies of the criminals should be handed over to hospitals for scientific research. These would yield on dissection (in addition to the abnormally enlarged egos) a great quantity of the thickest hide, which could be put to a variety of useful commercial purposes.

It is a bitter reflection that sufficient vitality and driving force to ensure life success to half-a-dozen normal persons must go to the making of every bore. If the bore were not an incurable criminal some form of Borstal treatment for young offenders might be attempted. I well remember such an attempt . . . but I fear I bore you.

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BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION OPENING

Wonderful Spectacle: The Scene at the Stadium: Radio Triumph: King's Speech Heard by Millions: Truly British Ceremony

BY HUGH MARTIN IN THE "DAILY NEWS."

There are various ways of saying "How British!" and we heard them all at Wembley.

There is the way foreign visitors were saying it when they saw for the first time the restraint and solidity—what we are pleased to call the dignity—of much of the architecture. It was said with a kind smile. There is the way they said it when they had had time to appreciate the marvellous variety and astonishing richness of the contents of this Empire Store—the way in which you speak about a very able business man.

Magnificent Setting.

And there is the way they said "How British!" at the Stadium when, towards the close of an hour's pageantry, they had begun to glimpse, through the perfection and gravity of great ceremonial, that spirit of self-confident reserve, of purposeful endeavour, of instinctive selection and omission which is of the essence of the national character.

This opening in the Stadium stuck me as wonderful, largely because of what it left out. Like the Exhibition itself, it was scornful of mere drama.

It said what it had to say plainly, powerfully, cleanly. Power was the keynote. Anyone is entitled to prefer style to power, but nobody is entitled to demand that power shall also be "stylish," Beautiful it can be through control, and here we had the very perfection of that beauty.

The concrete Stadium might have been designed to demonstrate power, and the Army, which had charge of the arrangements, made exactly the right use of its theatre.

Climbing to my seat just before half-past ten, I looked down upon an oval of green lawn so smooth, and, even under the grey sky, so brilliant, that it might have been a stage backcloth. Round it a broad, spotless cinder-track, with amphitheatre seats and terraces sloping up from the outer edge.

Scarlet, Purple and Gold.

Already many tens of thousands must have been present. To the right, at the far end of the oval, facing the Royal Dais, a prodigious bank of white surplices, enclosing a lake of scarlet, was evidently the massed choirs, with their accompanying military band. The conductor had a tall red pulpit down on the cinder track.

The canopied dais itself, severe in outline, struck one as incredibly brilliant considering the lack of sunshine. Just scarlet, purple and gold; no flummery of ornament, but a massive crown above the centre. Two thrones below the crown, vacant as yet, and the gilt chairs around rapidly filling with all sorts of important personages, top-hatted, turbanned, uniformed, frock-coated, even lounge-suited.

Yeomen of the Guard, in scarlet and gold—portentous, mediæval—were on a sort of apron stage. Gentlemen-at-Arms, in plumed hats, stood beside the thrones. Then to right and left of the dais soldiers and police, in all colourings of skin, from the Dominions and Colonies. Dim memories of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when the Empire, as we know it, was still almost a novelty, came floating, a trifle pathetic, curiously questioning. . .

And from the high ranges of the amphitheatre another questioning—the starling-chatter of thousands of school children who will live to help write another chapter of Empire history which we elders should very much like to read.

The youngsters had a great time all the morning. Their cheering was a tonic. Nothing mechanical about it, but the sheer joy of delight in a jolly spectacle.

At half-past ten to the second the programme opened, and thrillingly, too. Say what you like about the bagpipes, they do stir the blood. Just as their white-spatted feet touched the track the kilted pipers of the Scots and Irish Guards loosed wailing music on the air and swung off playing round the arena. Immediately behind came the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards —Scots, Irish, Welsh, Coldstream, and Grenadier—in scarlet coats and mountainous busbies.

Back to Childhood.

Forming up across the greensward, six lines deep facing the dais, they began to play when the pipers had ceased, and they played all that vast multitude back into childhood and beyond. Surely they played tears into more eyes than mine with their "Voice of the Guns" and their "On to Victory." "Thank God," you felt sure a great many from every corner of the Empire were saying to themselves, this is just a show; we'll never hear them play like that again for the boys marching away. . . .

Presently they played—in the Guards of Honour—the Navy with "Hearts of Oak," the Marines with "Life on the Ocean Wave," the Army with "British Grenadiers," the Air Force with "The Royal Air Force March."

Five drum-majors stood before them as they played, and the trombones—in and out! in and out!—were a front line right across the Stadium, and the men marched just as stiffly as toy soldiers ought to, and the conductor conducted by nodding his bearskin like abaton, and the children danced with delight, and all of us would have liked to do the same. What a lark! If this is Empire let's have more and more of it! Come and play at soldiers, you Britishers, from all the ends of the earth!

A mulberry-coloured motor-car, driving slowly round the track at ten minutes past eleven, brings us back from the land where there are no internal combustion engines.

The Prince of Wales is in the car, so it raises a wind of cheering as it half-circles and comes to a halt before the still-empty thrones. All the wooden soldiers and sailors, line upon line along the emerald turf, spring to life for a moment, saluting; then are wood again.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL

Roar of Welcome from Vast Gathering.

Next, seven golden-coated trumpeters on seven tall horses, entering abreast, take up the tale, blowing a ringing fanfare on seven silver trumpets. They are announcing the approach of the King and Queen. Everything moves like clockwork; the outriders are in the Stadium at 11.25 precisely.

Three State coaches drawn by four chestnuts apiece come first; then a dozen Horse Guards caracoling on black chargers, and—to a roar that goes round and across the amphitheatre—King George and Queen Mary, with the Duke of York and Prince Henry, all in a great pink-satin-lined coach, swaying behind a team of six postillioned boys.

The flutter of handkerchiefs is like foam on the crest of a great wave rolling with leisured stateliness along the Stadium cliff, booming as it goes.

Though they are mere midgets in this stupendous setting we can just see that the King is in Admiral's uniform and the Queen in silver grey, with her gloved hand on a grey rolled-up parasol. What a picture if the sun had been shining; but still, what a picture!

King and Queen pass to their Thrones. The Commonwealth of Nations stands at attention. The Royal Standard bellows heavily out from the masthead.

President's Greeting.

Welcome to the King in the name of the Exhibition has been extended by the Prince of Wales, its President, and now we hear the Prince's voice, prodigiously magnified by the five megaphones in the turret above his head, but unmistakably his down to the smallest detail of enunciation.

He points out to the King that here at Wembley is to be found "a complete and vivid picture of all your Empire," which should suggest to the world that "the most powerful agency of civilisation has its heart set upon peaceful aims and the good of mankind."

The King's voice in reply is louder still, and every word must be as clearly heard by each one of the multitude as though the two were together in a small room.

Again, there is not the smallest distortion in the vocalisation, nor is there any appreciable echo, at any rate at my point of hearing.

A characteristic passage runs:

Co-operation between brothers for the better development of the family estate can hardly fail to promote family affection, and we hope further that the success of the Exhibition may bring lasting benefits not to the Empire only but to mankind in general.

While he reads, the King emphasises each noteworthy phrase with a vigorous beat of hand and arm, tiny gestures seen from far off that contrast quaintly with the giant voice.

Bishop's Prayer.

The Bishop of London prays:

As we have mastered nature that we might gain wealth, help us to master the social relations of mankind that we may gain justice and a world of brothers. Make us determined to live by truth, and to found our common life on the eternal foundations of righteousness and love.

He then says the Lord's Prayer, audible to all with the help of this mastery of nature about which he has just spoken.

The singing by the massed church choirs of Blake's "Jerusalem" is most beautiful, and remarkably near vocal perfection, considering the physical difficulties. You can even catch, across the arena's huge space, the words:

I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

Salute of the Guns.

Afterwards the King, with no word that is audible, opens the Exhibition. A fanfare of trumpets, the first thunder of a salute of 21 guns, fired outside, the breaking of the Union Jack and the Dominion and Colonial flags from 300 flagstaffs, and the enterprise is launched upon its career.

On the greensward the massed bands of the Guards are executing stately manœuvres, with mathematical precision, to their own music, first "trooping" the Colours slowly, then quickly—a fascinating stage show.

Messenger Boy Who Delighted the Crowd.

While they march and play there is an incident that delights the crowd.

A uniformed telegraph messenger enters the Stadium and walks across the arena to where the King is seated, 200 yards away. A trying ordeal, but the lad goes through with it bravely and delivers his message to the King in person. There is great laughter and clapping as he returns, and near the great doors he breaks into a run, to everyone's delight.

The message was a cable sent round the world by the King himself, and it girdled the globe in 1 minute 20 seconds!

The wording simply ran: "I have this moment opened the British Empire Exhibition," and it had been handed in by an equerry at the Stadium Post Office.

Now we can see a figure in green —Miss Thomas, daughter of the Colonial Secretary—advance to the Queen and present her with a bouquet, following which the King is presented with a gold model of the globe. Then there are presentations on the dais, among them those of four workmen (Messrs. Mortimer, Lowth, Sheddon, and Meale) who have done fine service in getting the exhibition ready.

There follows more good music—Elgar's "Imperial" march by the massed bands; the same composer's "Land of Hope and Glory," by the massed choirs; and finally, "Rule, Britannia," as the King and Queen drive out.

A finely conceived and finely executed ceremony, British through and through, and proud of it!

NIGHT SCENES

Amusement Park First Favourite: Flood Light

The Canada building stands out to-night in a glory of flood light—a massive and noble building seen from across the lake. It is the only building which is lighted by the flood light, which later will illuminate the principal palaces in the grounds.

The avenues are lighted by pale blue arc lamps, but it would be untrue to say that to-night the grounds are brilliant.

In the Amusement Park some of the side shows are carrying on without lights at all, and there are dark roads and corners where you pick your way warily over uneven ground.

Far From Crowded.

There are several thousand people in the grounds to-night, but the Exhibition was far from being crowded. It is not possible to give exact figures, but I understand that up to 4 o'clock this afternoon only 75,000 people had paid to come through the turnstiles.

The crowd in the Stadium this morning is estimated at 50,000 most of whom probably passed through the gate and not the turnstiles. To this should be added a few more thousand visitors this evening, bringing the total to well over 100,000.

This is far from breaking a record, but the explanation may be found in the fact that most people know that the exhibition is hardly ready and prefer to arrange their visit for a later date, when things are rather more under way.

A amusement Park has been the best patronized section to-night.

The dance hall opened at 7 o'clock and was well filled by 9 o'clock. The only spectacular amusement in full swing was a roundabout.

Electric Car Tour.

I boarded an electric car, driven by a very polite young man, who took an obvious delight in his new job, and drove through the Amusement Park. There were many promenaders, but little to amuse them.

The crowds in the Palace of Engineering and the Palace of Industry were rather disappointed. There were too many empty spaces. But we can afford to overlook that; it will all be remedied in a day or two.

The crowds themselves were full of interest. Here and there you met Indians and obvious Colonials.

No one need fear any difficulty in the matter of transport. The railways and bus companies dealt with to-day's crowds with ease; and although Messrs. Lyons have not opened all their numerous restaurants they were able to-day to serve over 80,000 meals.

NIGHT TURNED INTO DAY

What Selenium May Accomplish in the Near Future

"If anyone were to strike a match on the moon, we could discover the fact on earth by means of selenium, even with out a telescope. And that feat could be accomplished in one second."

That is one of the many extraordinary powers of selenium revealed by Dr. E. E. Fournier D'Albe, an international authority on the subject, in The Moon Element: An Introduction to the wonders of Selenium.

Dr. Fournier d'Albe thinks that an instrument may be devised on the basis of the properties of selenium, which will, in effect, turn the night into day so far as visibility is concerned.

During the war, the author, in conjunction with Mr. Grindell Matthews, constructed a motor-boat which was controlled by means of a searchlight.

Before Lord Fisher, Mr. (now Lord) Balfour and leading experts this motor-boat was manœuvred on the Penn Pond, in Richmond Park, in December, 1915. For the first time the author tells how, obedient to the beam of light, the boat careered about the pond.

The day after the test Mr. Grindell Matthews received a deposit of £25 000 from the Government.

STATUE OF WILLIAM BLACKSTONE

American Gift to London

It is announced that a statue of William Blackstone, whose famous "Commentaries on the Laws of England" is still a standard legal work, is to be erected in London.

Blackstone was born in London in 1723, and the statue is the gift of America, whose laws have been founded on his "Commentaries." The design and execution of the statue have been entrusted to Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, the well-known American sculptor, who is now engaged upon the work in his Paris studio. The statue is to be in bronze, and, including the base of plinth, will be eight feet in height, the figure of Blackstone being life size.

So far no decision has been reached in regard to the site of the statue, which it is hoped will be publicly unveiled next July, when the conference of American, Canadian, and English lawyers will be held in London.

The American Committee responsible for the scheme comprises all the living ex-Presidents of the American Bar Association, with the Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. William Howard Taft, as Chairman.

MISS HO TUNG IN LONDON

Her Gown That Is Summer: A Girl of Modern China

Miss Mary Ho Tung, a slender and fascinating representative of China's modern young womanhood, has come to London with her parents, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, for the opening of the Empire Exhibition, writes a London correspondent.

Sir Robert's title was conferred in 1915 in recognition of his educational and patriotic work in Hongkong.

Sir Robert is the son of Ho Si-man, and has been described as one of the greatest and most generous of merchant princes.

Miss Ho Tung powders her pretty nose just as we do. She wears drop earrings, jade beads, and French heels. But she prefers the somewhat austere Chinese national costume to our London and Paris fashions.

Under Lady Ho Tung's advice, however, Miss Mary bought a hat, her first—in Hongkong—"to 'do as Rome does' when I arrived in London," she laughingly explained to me.

"It hurts my head, so I do not intend to wear it any more.

"Father likes me to wear Chinese costumes," Miss Ho Tung added, in her nicely-pronounced English.

"The Very Latest."

Presently this almond-eyed maid of the Orient came tripping down the stairs of the very Occidental house that Sir Robert has taken at Northwood, carrying the tray of her quite 1924 travelling trunk.

"That one I should wear to a dinner party, perhaps," she said, fingering an exquisite satin in soft deep blue, lightly patterned.

"But this," she exclaimed, "is the very latest"—showing a wonderful Chinese silk patterned and coloured like an English flower-garden in midsummer, even including the butterflies and blue sky.

"Shall I put it on for you?" was the next rather surprising question.

Miss Ho Tung took exactly 20 minutes to change into the "function frock" of China.

With it went black high-heeled slippers and fine silk stocking, and I noticed that pearl earrings and a little fresh powder had been added to complete the effect.

"At My Wedding."

The costume (like the half-dozen others) was made in the regulation jacket style, with an inch-and-a-half collar-band and a three-quarter-length kimono sleeve.

The (separate) skirt was 1¾ yards round the hem.

"We do not wear low neck and sleeveless dresses in China," said Miss Ho Tung.

"But some of our young women have bobbed their hair, some smoke cigarettes, and most of us love modern dancing."

Miss Ho Tung wears a beautiful solitaire diamond engagement ring.

"I want to wear white on my wedding day—like London girls," she said.

"Of course our mothers-in-law prefer scarlet or pink for brides, because white is worn at funerals in our country.

"My fiancé studied engineering and architecture in London University, and"—this shyly—"he proposed in the European way——

"Yes, I shall wear white for my wedding!" she decided.

WARSAW, May 24.—The Japanese Military Mission headed by General Izurata will arrive here to-morrow to study the Polish military organization. Afterwards the Mission will proceed to Britain and America.—Reuter.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE GREAT DECISION

Sermon Preached to the S.V.C. in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, on May 18, 1924

"Choose ye this day Whom ye will serve." Josh. 24. 15.

There is nothing that searches a man more closely than the appeal for moral decision, and nothing that satisfies him better when he has made his answer. But can it be expected of him, that he should make up his mind in religion seeing there are so many conflicting claims, so many churches and doctrines, such a variety of standards and standpoints? What can a man do with all these. Why should he not wait until the churches are agreed, and the controversies settled and all Christians perfect. And meantime *drift?* There is a better answer than that. Let a man put all these questions on one side, and concentrate on the one issue that really matters. "Choose *Whom* ye will serve." It is a personal loyalty that makes religion a reality.

In the Cambridge Boat that broke the spell of Oxford's victories just before the war half the crew were keen Christian men, and one of them was Kenneth Gordon Garnett. Mountaineer and mathematician, a man of unusual gifts and charm, he won the M.C. and the Croix de Guerre and fell in 1917. In a brief memoir of him it is written "He hero-worshipped his Lord and had no doubts or difficulties about doctrines." Not all are so happy as that. But once a man has made Jesus Christ his hero he is free of his choices as to Church and doctrine, free of his views as to Bible or worship. Once settle your personal loyalty and your particular learning may settle themselves.

To take a homely illustration, there may be a hundred standpoints on the rim of a wheel, but all on one axis, and so the old waggon moves on. That is just how the world advances. Its future rests on the circle of those who occupy various standpoints but are all related to Christ by faith and obedience, loyalty and service, which may be called the spokes of the wheel. *Decision for Christ* fixes your life on its true centre, makes you part of the wheel that can carry the burden, and makes you capable of bearing the strain. Whether God gives you much or little to carry, whether your load be one of responsibility or obedience, opposition, loss or success, life cannot buckle or break if it rests on Christ. "Choose *Whom* ye will serve."

II

I suppose in the long run we all admit this. There is not a man who would say it is not true, but many act as if it were not urgent, and plan for a "good time" first. But who told us our life would be long, or if it were that we should retain our present powers of weighing things? The passing of time does not leave us unchanged, and we have to pay out for all experience. One of the immortals wrote "Whoredom and wine take away the heart," that is, self-indulgence destroys the power of understanding and deciding. And any study of life in great fiction or in daily experience confirms that solemn judgment, which equally applies to other things as well. A passion for making big money, or for playing the superior person, or for dwelling on petty things—these things also steal away the heart. Not to yield to God is to be at the mercy of other influences that secretly sap the powers of choice and decision. "Today if ye will hear His voice." "Choose *this day* Whom ye will serve."

Carmel and the Cathedral

The opportunity was once taken by the people of Israel when gathered together on Mount Carmel, which Dr. G. A. Smith has called "a true sanctuary of the land," where they were made conscious of their traditions and ideals. And here are we, in this Cathedral, gathered from a Christian land, in view of a Christian flag, charged to stand together against any evil that might arise from disobedience and indiscipline. Has it occurred to us that we ourselves are allied to the forces of disorder and mischief in the world, whatever our uniform or profession may be, unless we renounce our own indiscipline and decide Whom we will serve.

A brilliant French book published just before the war tells of a young officer who was sick of the "good time" he had extracted for himself from the pleasures of Paris, and he took up a command in the French provinces of North Africa, where he was confronted with Mohammedanism and its mark on *social life.* The thought pursued and at last captured him that he, as an officer of the French army, was representative of a Christian flag and a Christian standard, and he must change his heart and his ways and he was to fulfil his trust. It is a burning thought for us who have come from Christian homes to a non-Christian land.

III

One glance at the last word before I have done. "Choose Whom ye will *serve.* God's will is a service. Salvation in the Christian sense is not securing a berth for heaven, but as John Masefield put it, it means "to brother all the souls on earth." I leave the distinction sharp because it is a heresy to put the gospel selfishly. Whatever we are rescued from—and only God knows that, our mind is to be on things above as a power for things in front, that we may serve our day and generation with all that is within us.

Did you read of the cadets that were recently put on board a ship by the Chinese Government, that they might learn good seamanship under foreign direction and become of service to their country? They refused to keep time in their rowing or to haul up the boat until they had had their chow. "We came on board to be "captain,'" replied those young men, "not to take orders but to give them," and they went on in their contemptible way. And by contrast we think of "His Majesty's Service" with its traditions and discipline and responsibility which are the pride of our race. We think again of the feudal motto under which our monarchy has come to its place of security and honour—"Ich dien"—I serve. That secret of our public life came from Christ, whose programme never was to please Himself or be waited on, but to "minister to others and to give His life a ransom for many." "Therefore God hath highly exalted Him that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow." "Choose ye this day Whom ye will serve."

OF BALLET DANCERS AND WISE MEN

BY NORA TOEG.

The three Children were waiting their turn in the drawing room of the Theatre. They were Ballet Dancers and all were fair and very beautiful.

Ballet Dancers are born, not made. They live in a world of their own, and although at times they condescend to come into ours and are always very welcome, still they make no secret of the fact that they prefer theirs. Its whereabouts is not exactly known, and they themselves are very silent on the subject, but it is believed to be in the clouds.

A Ballet has a Soul, no Ballet is complete without it, for the Soul of the Ballet is in the Music, in the deep slumbering magic of its Sound.

And now having introduced the Children we would introduce to you the Wise Man, the man from Our World.

He enters the little drawing room and bows gravely to the Children.

"How do you do?" said the First Child. "How do you do?" replied the Man. He wore glasses but his blue eyes were very mild behind them, and his voice was very nice and kind, so that the Second Child took courage and said, though somewhat breathlessly: "Won't you sit down?" "Thank you" said the Man, and made himself comfortable in a big arm chair.

Now, the Man thought he should start a conversation with the Children though he was at a complete loss as to what he should say, it having been many years since he was himself a child. And while he was still ruminating the First Child spoke. "Do you like dancing"? she asked

"Well—er to be frank" he replied, "I do not. I made an attempt at it some time ago, but was obliged to abandon it. It gave me palpitations. I cannot say that I am particularly interested in this kind of—er pantomine, nor in the more serious form of Classical Dancing I believe you call it, it may be that I have no 'artistic sense,' but the execution of such—er acrobatic evolutions appears to me merely ridiculous."

"He is a Cynic" said the First Child.

"What is a Cynic"? inquired the Youngest.

"A man who has lost his sense of humour."

"How do you know?" asked the Second Child.

"Daddy said so."

That seemed to settle the question. So they said "Oh", and looked at him pityingly. They did not quite understand what it was he *had lost, but he had lost something* and they were sorry for him.

The "Cynic" however continued the conversation, ignoring their remarks. "From earliest times, in every land, the world over, dancing has existed and will never cease to exist. The barbaric instinct of giving expression to the feelings by the performance of certain antics, according to the national characteristics of races and people, is natural, but carefully trained *movements* produce far more pleasing results."

"He is a very Superior Man" spoke the Second Child.

"What is Superior?" asked the Youngest who was of an inquiring turn of mind.

"Conceited" said the First Child sweetly.

"For example," continued the Superior One, who had become fascinated with his subject, "We shall find that among the Ostyak tribes, the Kinnowits, the Gonds, the Kamchadales, the Coast Negroes, the Bushmen, the Hottentots and the Zulus, the object is to imitate the gambols of wild beasts, hunting scenes, fights and war dances. Religious dances are also a great feature among the savages. Among the civilized nations there are the traditional *folk dances and ball room dances.* The Ballet is more or less modern but was first produced in Italy and later became popular at all the European Courts. It is the representation of Classical Mythology, by dancing, gesture and pose."

The Children were completely bewildered, and had ceased even to appear gravely interested. Then stealthily and mysteriously there penetrated into the room the dreamy strains of a violin, and obeying an impulse, the Youngest Child began to dance, sublimely indifferent to her surroundings, with the calm assurance of the perfect artist.

She believed in Fairies and Witches and Things. She heard their voices in the music, calling to her in soft silvery accents, but she knew that she could not go, so she held out her arms to them, soft shapely arms, and smiled at them, displaying dimples. She entreated them to leave her, and now she danced after them, and now she danced away from them, but they returned and this time their voices rang louder, more insistently, and once she thought she heard a sob . . . it was only a chord really. And if you were watching you would have noticed something indescribably sad in the wistful brown eyes, in the pose of the slender baby form that swayed with all the delicate grace of an exquisite flower. But the end was always sad, for she had played with the fairies and now she could only hear their voices faintly in the distance. . . *would that she too had* been a fairy and could play with them for ever. . . . .

The Children looked round for the customary applause, but there was none, the Man was asleep.

They crept up noiselessly and peered at him, they were very very Young Things after all, and the Man from Our World was no doubt bored.

"He is asleep," they said. "He was certainly a very nice man but he was too wise to understand." And then they were called away and *complete forgot about him.*

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

An Act of Friendship

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

A picture was missing from the Exhibit. One name was omitted from among the exhibitors. One person was not there to enjoy the praises of his friends. Hit by a beam when the earth was trembling, far from his friends, dead in a moment, he whose future was so brilliant, who saw so much to do and did everything so well. Jules Madsen would have been enthusiastic over the exhibit of pictures by the China Society of Sciences and Arts. But Madsen could not be present. Not even one of his many pictures was hung. Perhaps his name was not even mentioned. Yet, Madsen in his way did much to enliven an interest in art in Shanghai. His own little exhibits surely reminded us that men live not by bread alone, even in this city. Perhaps another exhibition might be held one day to which some kind soul will send a picture signed, Jules Madsen.

Frederick Ward

A seaman, an adventurer, a fighter, an organizer, he saved the China of his day. "Chinese" Gordon put the finishing touches to the mad Taipings. Ward put a period to their onward march. Thenceforth it was retrocession for them. What makes a man like Ward? Why will such people wander the world in search of romance and adventure? Many a sailor boy in Yankee Massachusetts in those days of the whaling ships, when Martha's Vineyard was a place and Salem counted on the map, looked seaward to bringing Spanish dollars to China and returning to Boston Harbour or New York with tea and silk. And many a youth in search of gold in California found himself drunk and stupid in a miserable vessel, shanghaied for China. Here they joined the imps and the Taipings, whichever would pay, and fought until the life blood flowed no more. Ward's little mound in Sungkiang is but one; there should be more for gallant foreign boys who gave their lives that China might not be ravaged by fanatical madmen. They fought because they loved the fight: but China gained the victory.

Sun Chung-ying

When the Emperor Yu stopped the floods he engraved his name upon the grateful memory of 30 centuries. He brought to suffering peoples, comfort and prosperity. But China's floods continue. The Yellow River, scourge of a nation, moves its erratic way, leaving in its wake hunger and death. The Huai inundates a countryside and some say keeps a quarter of the entire nation in poverty. What better work can any man do than to devote the grey years of prosperity to the control of this reckless stream, to bringing millions of piculs of rice out of the soil, to lessening poverty for a nation. A native of the Huai country, scion of the merchant princes of Yangchow, where once Marco Polo governed and art and literature flourished, Sun Chung-ying does not accept the ease his age and wealth allow him. He gives to China what strength remains. Of him it will some day be said: "His heart was like unto that of Yu. He loved his people and he laboured for them."

Humiliation Day

The aged one was tending to his affairs. Entered Student enthusiastic, fountain pen prominent, white hat *à la* Beatty, fire in his eye.

"And are you not celebrating Humiliation Day?" he asked of the aged one.

The sire scratched his head. He looked this way and that. He sought a calendar which had not been brought up-to-date. He looked into his hat.

"Ai-i," he said. "I put it inside my hat-band last year, so I remembered to celebrate. But I sold the hat and bought a new one. It is forgotten, both the hat and humiliation day. It is too bad."

Sun Wen

To kill Sun Yat-sen by press cables is not to make him dead. Nor yet can parliament make him a saint and enroll his name in the history of the republic, and make him dead. Assassination is the tool of fools, for one springs up where one goes down. Tyrants and good men, wise men and fools, statesmen and dunces, are always with us, like the rich and the poor. Is Sun Wen alive or dead? He says he is alive; the others say he is dead. Alive or dead, it matters little, for the work will go on. And therein lies the only strength he ever had. For Sun Yat-sen represents not a man but a practice of government. The man may disappear, he may blunder like a child guiding a dreadnought, he may show genius in statecraft like a Talleyrand. Whichever it is, the result will be the same: the result is that China having once sought a Western hue requires but the time to make the garb fit the person. Is Sun dead or alive? Ask Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu. Ask Tuan Chih-jui and Chang Tso-lin?

An Act of Friendship

The return of the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity to China by the United States, is, according to the preamble of the Bill passed by Congress, *'an act of friendship.* The original bill contained the same phrase in its preamble. Friendship, however, is reciprocal. A friend must be a friend to someone. He must accept friendship from someone. A stylite cannot be a friend. A hermit cannot have a friend. A grouch does not encourage friendship. A slap in the face does not develop great friendship. The United States has returned these funds which are hers by treaty as an act of friendship. The United States has not adhered to the letter of her rights in the matter. Because she wanted to be China's friend, because she wanted China to be her friend, she disregarded her rights. Yet, at this moment many questions pend between China and the United States which involve a possible lessening of that friendship. The illegal tax on American goods cannot make for friendship. It sort of indicates that China does not want to be the friend of the United States. It is a negation of friendship. The sticking to the letter of agreements where the spirit, the intention, is so much bigger, the road around the Settlement, the refusal even to discuss the Trade Mark question, the petty difficulties American traders and missionaries meet in the interior, are not indicatons of a desire to be friendly. They indicate, in a way, that perhaps the friendship is slightly one-sided, that the American people love, admire and respect the people of China, but that the officials of China only utilize this affection to annoy the lover. This is of course not true of the Chinese people. But how can those who do not live in China, who cannot distinguish between the will of the people and the doings of the officials, know they they are not one in spirit?

A SONG OF MAY

Oh, may I sport my new felt hat,
My latest suit of tender grey?
I think—the sun is shining—that
I may.

Oh, may my gloves of pearly kid
And new white spats now see the light?
I thought just now—*indeed,* I did—
They might.

But sunny moments quickly pass,
The rain pours down, the skies are grey—
For you're a fickle month, alas!
O May!

LESLIE M. OYLER
("Windsor Magazine.")

TOKIO Municipal statisticians estimate that although Tokio inhabitants, who sought refuge out of the city after the September earthquake, have been rapidly returning, the population is still about 900,000 less than before the disaster. The present population is said to be about 1,600,000. According to an investigation made last November the population was 1,520,000. The next count will be made in October. The authorities expect the population will be increased to 1,750,000 by that time.

MR. J. Hedley Drummond writes to a Home paper: "For the second or third time within a brief period the cablegrams report an attempt by Chinese pirates disguised as passengers on a British ship. The game is as familiar as the confidence trick, and much older. When will our Board of Trade take a leaf from the book of the Portuguese Government of Macao? Portuguese ships in the Far East only carry Chinese passengers below decks, and such passengers are, to all intents and purposes, in a cage. Further, all Portuguese crews are armed, while Chinese are searched for arms on embarkation. No *coup* is ever attempted in a Portuguese ship." Before rushing into print Mr. Drummond should have familiarized himself with his subject.

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SHANGHAI—THE WONDER CITY OF ALL ASIA

IV.—Export Trade at a Glance; Produce Man Knight of China Commerce; Shanghai's Principal Exporting Activities; Figures for Recent Decades; Tremendously Fascinating Topic.

BY "SCRUTATOR."

To my way of thinking, the export man in China is able to sense real romance in his work. He who sells manufactured goods from Home countries cannot conjure up many romantic visions—he has to sell, and when his goods are sold and he has collected his bills, well, he has to do the same thing over again and keep on doing it. But the export man has a very different mission. He makes the far confines of China Far West, Kansu, Mongolia, Yunnan and all the Eighteen Provinces his field of vision, and may still claim to be a pioneer. He takes his silk, his seeds and beans, his skins and furs, his oils and fats, his braids and grasses, his hair and wool, his ores and sundries, his dry cargo and wet cargo, and can follow them, from regions where the story of the world's youth is still being sung, over the seas to the industries of the West where so many of our kind spend their lives in pulling the same old levers. The export man can look out from his desk and visualize the collecting of his cargoes: he sells and ships: collects his taels: and then these same commodities are to a great extent brought back again to be sold to the Chinese in manufactured form in due course of time by his colleague the importer. Yes, the real export man is the Knight of China Trade.

And, indeed, true export men, those who sense the pleasure of their trade, are in a class by themselves.

Over 200 Commodities

I find on refernce to the "Far Eastern Products Manual" that some 200 miscellaneous commodities find their way to foreign countries from the port of Shanghai, which handles practically all China products. This does not by any means imply, however, that the successful export man gives any attention to a majority of them. Perhaps he does not handle more than five per cent. of them, perhaps not that percentage, for the true exporter touches only that which he knows. In the old days an export man was a one-commodity being. The tea man was a tea man all his life, and his is a class that has not changed much. Similarly, the silk man knew nothing about anything else, and he lived, slept and had his being in silk. The same with hides and skins and furs, and some of the other staple lines. The old export man was of that type who put his best years into China. He studied maps, knew the geography of the country—an art no longer worshipped—and he had to know and did know a very great deal regarding usages and practices of buying and selling in various parts of the interior, of adulterations and malpractices, and was worth his weight in gold every season to the hong happy enough to retain him. But in this trade, too, changes have come over the scene. Many firms nowadays try to handle everything, and as a consequence have to face claims that were unheard of in the old days, due of course to ignorance—for the Chinese is not the paragon of virtue some misguided persons believe, and if there is a possibility of "putting one over" (as our American friends say), then that "one" will be put over.

What Shanghai Handles

Briefly the commodites that are handled in Shanghai may be briefly grouped as follows:

For Manufacturing.—Raw silk cotton, hemp, jute, furs, copper, platinum and other metals, skins, gums and greases.

For Food Purposes.—Vegetable oils of all kinds, tea, eggs and egg products, and many other agricultural and animal products.

Manufactured-Articles.—Silk textiles, laces, embroideries, carpets and rugs, hairnets, bagging and matting, and a great list of other articles of this character.

Perhaps I can do no better than to quote figures of Shanghai's total export trade. The comparison is spread over a long period, with the view to showing the advance that the port has made:

	To Foreign Countries	To Chinese Ports	Total
1804—	20,137	17,062	37,199
1874—	25,541	29,946	57,488
1884—	26,603	32,576	59.179
1894—	45,340	47,092	92,432
1904—	80,187	107,966	188,153
1914—	84,763	148,039	232,803

	To Foreign Countries	To Chinese Ports	Total
1919—	100,019	137,702	237,721
1921—	102,784	173,170	275,954
1922—	98,857	207,565	306,423
1874—	27,541	29,946	57,488

Figures in haikwan taels—000's omitted.

General View of Trade

I fear that the person who expects to get anything further in this article than a cursory view of Shanghai's export trade will be disappointed, for if I were merely to quote full statistical tables space at my disposal would be insufficient. I propose to show, however, certain groups of commodities, dealing with them as intelligibly as I can, and hope that my efforts will induce those who take some interest in the present transitional state of China as a whole really to study her export trade. There are several reliable guides published, and it may also lead the student on to making money. I have known several cases during the last 10 of 15 years of men building up quite respectable fortunes who can base their success on their first studies.

In what follows I deal with the latest figures available—for 1922—and the amounts quoted include re-exported values.

METALS AND MINERALS.—Pig iron claims 1½ million haikwan taels in this class. Antimony (crude, oxide ore and regulus combined) come close to the million mark. Lead, manganese, zinc and other ores amounted to about 750,000 taels, and there is a large list of general metals which rarely go beyond 50,000 taels.

COTTON YARN AND COTTON GOODS.—Nearly 87 million taels' worth of yarn went through Shanghai in 1922, representing nearly two million piculs, 1.8 million of which went to various ports in China and 26,000 to Hongkong. About 13½ million taels' worth (2,323,598 pieces) of sheetings and 3.3 million taels' worth of drills passed through the Maritime Customs. Also 7 million worth of nankeens. The whole group accounted for nearly 114 million haikwan taels.

TEA.—The year 1922 figures showed a good advance over the previous year, particularly in black teas (146,000 piculs as against 48,000 in 1921). The export of black amounted to 3.7 million taels, green to nearly 10 million, scented getting on to the million, leaf three-quarters of a million, and smaller amounts for brick, tablet, dust and stalk. Production of tea is still far below the per-war average.

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.—I take it that the counting is correct, but whoever did it made the number of preserved eggs passing through the port as 12,970,130, and they were worth a paltry 154,710 taels. But when we come to the fresh, the staggering picture of 383,846,000 eggs in one pile awaits us—just imagine the hens too—and they cost something like 4.1 million taels. The port sent out frozen and salted eggs to the tune of 870,000 odd taels. Shanghai also sent out 4 million taels worth of albumen and 4.7 million worth of yolk (moist and dried). So this trade is booming.

HIDES.—This is a staple trade, of course. 1922 showed a good increase of four million taels value over the previous year. Exports include cow (Hk. Tls. 5 million), buffalo (three quarters of a million), ass and horse hides.

OILS.—This group includes bean, camphor, castor, cottonseed, groundnut, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, shrimp, tea, wood and dross. Wood oil is a grand leader. How one who konws China can imagine the movement of this wood oil, which accounted for over 10 million taels—from far away in Kweichow and Yunnan and the south-western provinces, down the Upper Yangtzse to Hankow and the seaboard. Groundnut followed in point of value with nearly two million, bean next (329,000 taels), camphor and castor (110,000 taels each), cotton seed (71,000), and the others in much smaller quantities. Of wood oil 683,378 piculs were brought in and no less than 683,244 piculs re-exported.

CIGARETTES.—A gigantic trade. Hk. Tls. 70 million in 1922, 60 million of which went out of Shanghai to Chinese ports and the remainder principally to the Straits and Java and down that way.

SILK.—Everybody knows the importance of China's silk trade. I have no space to deal with it statistically. The difficulties besetting the path of the foreign exporter, however, are getting more and more complex, as he has to buy ahead in a highly speculative market.

SEEDS.—Shanghai exports apricot seeds, cotton, lilyflower, linseed, melon, olive, rape, sesamum, soap and tea. I was surprised to find that all seeds exported only amounted to about eight million taels.

Million Tael Value Commodities

There are scores of other commodities of quite considerable importance, yet they find themselves relegated unceremoniously to "sundries." It may appear a very astute thing to be able to do, but I find that I am in the position of imparting information regarding most of these, and set forth below a list of those taken out in ships' bottoms in 1922 to the tune of one million haikwan taels and over. This is the list—there are many that run over half a million:

Beancake (1.1), beans (black, broad, green, red, white, yellow—4½), printed books (1.7), bran (1.7), bristles (3.8), carpets (1.4), cereal (5), raw cotton (10.6), hemp (1), ramie (3), flour (10½), grassecloth (5.7), groundnuts (kernels—6.1), hairnets (2.8), intestines (1.4), lace (4.1), cow leather (1.9), mats (straw and rush—1.2), medicines (3.4), paper all kinds (4½), seed cake (cotton—1.2), goat skins (untanned—5.2), strawbraid (1.4), tobacco (4.4), varnish (1.6), wool (sheep's 3.4).

What of the Future?

A very strong case can be put up to show that in the future China will become the world's principal producing centre for the supply of commodities for industrial countries. Certain it is that she is now occupying a very significant economic position, but if China only had any decent communications there would literally be no limit to output thereby enabling her to increase her national wealth to enormous proportions. China is not selling abroad a fiftieth part of what she could if she could get them down to seaboard in good condition and with no fear of molestation by the rabble now infesting inland parts of the country. It must be apparent to the casual onlooker that in some directions China's agricultural resources are without limit, for in agriculture she stands in some sense as a beacon light to the whole world. Foreign countries need increasing supplies of dozens of the products of China, and I feel that it is fairly safe to predict—no, one cannot predict! With certain modifications one would be able to make a statement; so it is better to say that one *does not know*.

I might close however, with the repetition of the truism that needs little proof that all the financial difficulties in which China finds herself to-day could be obviated and all obligations met if only the resources (hidden principally in the ground) could be properly tapped. When that time will come it is certainly not within the power of any man in China to-day to prophesy. It is well that life is built up on hope. Under decent conditions there would be hope for a great boom in China's fascinating export trade.

REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLER

Interior Travel in China and Its Fascinations: How I Laughed Myself Out of Danger: Moral of the Unexpected

BY. SCRUTATOR.

I often wonder why foreigners so rarely go up the Yangtsze when their leave falls due instead of down, for then they have time to travel. When an old traveller is drawn out at a Bubbling Well dinner party to yarn of his experiences the ladies gasp, the men puff carelessly away at their smokes and say, "By Jove, that's the life. . . That's what I'd like to do"—and know they don't mean a word they say. On the morrow they go to their bank, or their hong, or wherever they have elected to spend half their lifetime in either ekeing out a living or making a pretty fortune, forgetting entirely their expressed wish of the night before that they would like to see China from within. And in due course, with their shekels in their bags, they retire with scant knowledge of the country and the people among whom they have lived, only regretful of the wasted days. It's good to be an Idler now and then, for an idler aften learns the art of life.

Of course, I am one of the fortunate. It was many years ago that I essayed, all unaware of hazards and audacious to a degree, to cross China from the Pacific, see Eastern Tibet, and come down to Bhamo (in British Burma) *en route* to the sea for Home. I did it. And you see, I am still in China! Those were the wonder years of my life; but that is another story.

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Whether I would do that again today, travelling several years in China's glorious Far West, often for months and once for 263 days without hearing a foreign voice and seeing no people other than the natives, I do not know; and if I personally would (being given still to some adventure), I would probably hesitate in advising others to try it should fear possess their hearts. For China is to-day a country of free-booting banditti, of disputatious soldiery and undisciplined military pillagers. One may be held for ransom, or undergo a dozen equally or more uncomfortable experience. In my day, however, all went well. I should literally have lost my life a dozen times, but my star was ever in the ascendant, and I came to no harm other than breaking my arm, suffering from dysentery, snow-blindness and a sunstroke—ills that only the experienced traveller avoids. In the course of time one settles down and learns the way of travel, and for ever after places upon such knowledge (bought dearly as it seems at time of purchase) a high esteem, for it ever directs one along a safer pathway. On one occasion, too after two kindly souls had befriended this weary traveller and feared his early dissolution, my coffin was made ready, and enterprising scribblers blazoned out before the world the highly exaggerated report that I had crossed the river, surprising me and paining others.

In inland travel in China, however, travel is easy if you toil on, endure as much as you meet and never turn back; and thus I was able to come to myself again under circumstances that I shall now relate.

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We had done a long day's tramping, and weary was my caravan. To-morrow, then, should be an easy day. As we gazed over the river to the range, up whose slopes we were to strain our weather-beaten way, we caught a glimpse of the tiny haven which would house us men and horses at night. We had been in a Scotch mist for days—drenched through, bedding wet, horses fagged and lame, bearers churlish and malavolent. At midday on the morrow we had pulled up to rest all animals, bipeds drinking dirty tea and delivering foul invective, the quadrupeds picking at scrub and thinking hard. Suddenly a telegram messenger arrived, the message for me. I was to change my course, according to its reading, as the people in the village were planning our quick and final disposal. But I disregarded the advice and gave the fellow a few cash for bringing it to me. Instead I made my way up the hill, shouting back my wishes to my men to harness up and follow, which after considerable hulloballoo they deigned reluctantly to do. Then the toil began. There was no road, no pathway, and recent rains had made the going hard. Just at sundown, weary and very heavy-laden, I rounded a bend in the mountainside and happened upon the tiny haven in the hills above referred to.

But what a kettle of fish! As quick as a flash, several loutish male specimens of those wild hill folk pounched down upon me, waving huge bamboos and shouting "Da, da (strike),". . . this, then was the end.

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I had no weapon of any kind. Defenceless and by no means brave about the business (let me straightway confess it), I walked a foot or two on the flat "village green" that had been hacked out of the steep hillside, out of which also right-angles dug out of which at regular distances formed two walls of the dirty hovels in which the people lived.

Here I sat down on a big stone—and laughed in their faces.

Why I laughed I cannot tell to this day. Perhaps I was hilarious, or hysterical, or laughed in sheer fear. Anyhow, I laughed, suffering no interruption even when an old woman—an awful old hag with a four-inch skirt covering her tottering limbs—came upon the scene and exhorted her worthies to get on with their ill-natured business. Then she caught sight of me laughing.

"Hi," she shouted, waving her bony indicator towards me, "look, he's one of those lousy foreign devils. . . he's got a slate loose. . . rats in the upper story. . . a bee in his bonnet. He's a plain idiot."

Meantime I laughed, riveting my attention upon her.

Meantime also my men had arrived, with the loads and ponies—and how they lied! I hate to split on them, for they were decent souls. But they didn't know me, had only met me at the foothill and were merely carrying my things for me. We had travelled together for many days, however. I laughed on, my eye still on the old lady. But she would have none of it.

"To the business in hand," she roared to the man with the stoutest bamboo, and just as they raised their rods to execute her corybantic orders, a sprite of a girl about nine swept past them all, shouting defiance in the old hag's ear.

"No," cried Little Precious Pearl (that was her name literally translated), "it cannot be, it cannot be," and, pointing to me, showed clearly how a fellow with a spirit like mine would hang round there and invade them for ever. And she carried the point. The importance of this did not enter my consciousness, however, until the old lady, wiping her opthalmic-stricken eyes and nose with the back of her skinny paw, fell slightly hypnotized under the constancy of my gaze. Still I laughed. She condescended to smile so as to show the lonely prong that hung whence her teeth formerly belonged. Then it was that I knew that the day was won. She laughed at me. I laughed at her, the hypnotic influence being mutual.

"Yes, yes," she exclaimed, confirming her snap judgment of a moment before, "yes, he's mad: he's as mad as a March hair."

Still I laughed: still she laughed. The men dropped their bamboo death-hammers and laughed too. My men laughed. Women with babies on their backs swooped out of the huts and joined in and laughed. All laughing, we surely made a merry spectacle. Perhaps 30 people, all laughing one across the other. I wanted to speak, and would waltz up to a man to deliver my message, only to burst out again into helpless laughter, for my feigned laughter had now become real. They would do the same, and did it many times.

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Aha, aha,—it did not take longer perhaps to happen than it does in the telling. But when the tempest was overpast, the old lady came shufflingly forward to me, rivers of tears coursing down the real estate on her wizened cheeks, and sympathized thus—and it was music on the ear.

"Great Teacher, you must be very hungry. Come in and we will give you something to eat."

Then the floors were brushed up: the fires were kindled: buckwheat and honey, maize and dirty hot water were brought for the men, cut straw for the animals. And we had a foyal evening.

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I have no space, neither would there be point in telling how the women put me to bed and roused me at dawn, and how all the village—men, women and children—escorted me on my way. Neither will I tell of a subsequent visit when, having been down to Rangoon and refitted my caravan, I was passing that way again and informed my men that I wanted to pay a call or two at that tiny haven in the hills.

"What, up there—no can! They are the wild men."

"But I have friends among them" was my simple reply.

But not a single volunteer came forward until I, the potentate and paymaster, began to strap my *pukai* over my own back. Then an old man in the caravan—God rest his soul—told me his life was nearly done, and it really did not matter so much so long as his family would be looked after by me. He would go. And so, with his bed on his back and my bed on mine, we climbed the hill to call upon my friends. And—ah, *such* a welcome was given me as would melt a heart of stone.

CHINA received G. $1,354,942 towards medical education from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1923, according to an advance copy of the annual report which has been prepared by the President, Dr. George A. Vincent.

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THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

A new quarterly magazine for the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal air Force, "The Fighting Forces," has just been founded. The Editor is Lt.-Col. F. E. Whitton, who wrote an admirable study of the campaign on the Marne.

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In a recent lecture, Mr. Lewis Hind made the surprising statement that Francis Thompson, the poet of mysticism, had an extraordinary faculty for reviewing military books.

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Turkish enthusiasts have started a campaign with the object of securing the Nobel Prize for Literature for Abdul Hak Hamid, a distinguished national poet. Hamid served for some time in the Turkish Embassy in London.

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For a few leaves weighing less than half an ounce Dr. Rosenbach, an American, paid £2,700. But the leaves were Henry Constable's "Diana," in which he sang "The Praises of his mistress in certain sweet sonnets," in 1592, which were sold at the west door of St. Paul's. The occasion was the sale at Sotheby's, recently, of the Britwell Court Library. Dr. Rosenbach bought £12,497 out of the day's sales of £14,882. An insignificant little book, Francis Davision's "A Poetical Rapsodie," printed for Roger Jackson "dwelling in Fleet-street near the Great Conduit," 1608, went to Dr. Rosenbach for £560. "Foure Birds of Noah's Arke," 1609, was a remarkable collection of prayers. It consists of only a few pages, yet it fetched £300. A copy of Dekker's "Villanies discovered by Lanthorne and Candlelight," printed in 1616, sold for £250.

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We hear every now and again about Maxim Gorki, sometimes in a political way, sometimes in a literary way. The latest news about him is of a literary sort, for Mr. Philip Allan is publishing a volume of fragments from his diary. Gorki has been in the habit of keeping diaries in which he has jotted down personal incidents of interest. He has elaborated many of them into little sketches and stories, all portraying the typical Russian life of peasant and autocrat.

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Every author one knows has the intention of writing something about the dandies of the world, men like Beau Nash and Brummel. It has fallen to Mr. Beresford Chancellor to undertake the writing, in six volumes, of "The Lives of the Rakes." We know him as an authority on the historical side of London, with a very special knowledge of the wonderful square mile which we call St. James's. His list of rakes is going to include, not only the "Merry Monarch," but my lords Buckingham, Rochester, and Sedley. There has recently been rather a boom in literature dealing with men who have known how to live merrily, and the chances are that Mr. Chancellor's volumes will do very well.

∴

Nowadays some people write their reminiscences while they are young, but not so General Sir Elliott Wood, for he was born as long ago as 1844, and he has only just done his autobiography. It will be an Arnold spring book and it will recall the days when there was nothing on the English road except horses. Sir Eliott saw much service as a soldier and he narrowly escaped at Khartoum for he was under orders to join his friend, General Gordon. He has been an ardent sportsman, as well as an ardent soldier, and especially he has made many voyages in canoes. And of these and other adventures he writes brightly and entertainingly.

∴

"Cricket Form at a Glance" is a good title for a book by Sir Home Gordon. It deals exhaustively with almost every score made in first-class cricket in England. It gives the individual performances of every one who has batted and bowled in two seasons, as well as the scores made for and against every first-class country, with the aggregates of all sides. Then the Roll of Honour in cricket is set out, likewise the averages in Test matches all over the world, and, finally, there is an introduction by that excellent cricketer, Lord Hawke.

NEW BOOK ON CHINESE LAW

Another Valuable Work from the Siccawei Press

MANUEL DU CODE CHINOIS (大清律例) by Le P. Guy Boulais, *S.J.* Roman Catholic Press. Siccawei, Shanghai. $5.50. (1924).

In offering to the public for the first time, in French, the Chinese code of laws (and in speaking of Chinese laws we refer to the laws laid down during the Manchu Dynasty, for the Chinese name for Fr. Boulais's manual literally translated, means "A Manuel of the Code of Laws of the Great Ching Dynasty") a code which has been described as, "If not the most just and equitable, is at least the most comprehensive, uniform and suited to the genius of the people perhaps of any that ever existed," the author has again demonstrated the manner in which the Jesuit fathers, once they have undertaken a research task, are capable of completing it most efficiently. In making an attempt of this nature, the author has taken upon himself an enormous task and a heavy load of responsibility, for which we should all be thankful.

Most foreigners are completely in the dark as to what and how law exists in China. Some persons whose reputation for scholarship stands high still deny the claim of the Chinese to any law whatsoever—incredible, but, nevertheless, a fact. Practically no epitome of Chinese Code has appeared since the days of Sir George Staunton—a century ago, and even that laborious work at its very publication was out of date. Some portions of the law have from time to time appeared—hidden away in magazines or delivered in lectures from time to time; but no complete detailed view has been presented, however blurred, of the complete Chinese Code. Several good articles have been translated and published on sections of the Code, such as Family Law, Criminal Law, Marriage Law, Property, Bankruptcy and sprinklings of the Commercial Law section.

The present translation, which is pre-eminently the work of a scholar, shows that it has taken up many hours of laborious work and a great amount of thought, but Fr. Boulais may well be satisfied with his labours, for he has completed a work—a most difficult work—in a most able manner.

Just as his brother Jesuits have added such excellent discourses on China and the Chinese in the past, to the literary world, Fr. Boulais has contributed in the present case a valuable addition to the very small list of Chinese legal bibliography which we have and the value of his work cannot be overestimated. Fr. Boulais, has placed us all under a deep debt of gratitude by publishing this work, which, a master-piece of research and learning, is so skilfully compiled and simply and clearly written that it compels attention by fascinating and absorbing the mind of the reader.

A man may live in a certain neighbourhood for years without having any clear idea of the topographical features of the surrounding country, until one day he goes up in a flying machine, when he sees the whole locality beneath him like a map, and he realizes the geographical characteristics of the place with vivid distinctness. Fr. Boulais has now done for us what the aviation pilot might do for the topographer, for he has produced a book which does much to overcome the very real difficulties which have hitherto beset the path of those who have been struggling to obtain a clear and intelligent idea of the Chinese law. He has conveniently divided his material into eight books these comprising one on the Grouping of Law, and the seven others on Law in General, Public Functionaries, Family Law, the Law of Rites, Military Law, Criminal Law and Municipal Law. Apart from the grouping, the preface, the introduction, there are several appendices, and explanatory notes, there are nearly 150 chapters. It is a book no lawyer or student of Chinese law or of China and the Chinese can afford to be without.

W. H. C.

THE POET.

POEMS: By Francis J. Bowen. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 3/6. net.

A new book of poems has a lure which is to some of us irresistible. When one comes for review we seize on it to the neglect of whatever else may be to hand. But how rarely do we find what we seek therein! There are publishers in our hopeful band evidently. For books of poetry are printed and circulated with a regularity that cannot but strike the experienced as a grasp on hope as strong as it is pathetic. Of course the publisher has another reason for seeking out poetry and another test of it than ours; or at any rate other than that which we flatter ourselves is ours. For he has to gauge the taste of the public. It must be a harassing work for an honest publisher, the constant endeavour to make "what the public wants" fit what the public ought to have. Who shall judge in poetry? Heaven knows the public cannot know what it wants. No new thing in poetry can ever have been demanded. Anything new in art cannot but be a surprise. Truth and Beauty we seek, blindly, unknowingly, something hitherto unseen caught up in the vision of the eyes of youth. For we come to that acknowledgement, that you alone can show us beauties. If we seek beauty in our own lives we look back to some imagined thing of our youth, something utterly unreal that we dreamed in the gone days, bigger and truer than anything which life has since vouchsafed. All our accumulated knowledge cannot give us back the trick of it, the fashioning of beauty out of the ignorance of life.

If that is granted then one has to say that Colonel Bowen has retained his youth and, if not youth's ignorance, at all events a very happy capability of ignoring the unpleasantness of life's grim realities. In one poem he consciously pushes them aside. It is called "Shadow Land" and is one of the best in this little book of 40 pages.

"Why dost thou bid me glance adown the pages
Of history, through labyrinths of time,
In the still down of immemorial ages
To seek for wisdom for my mournful rhyme?
Small comfort is't to say to those who mourn:
"To labour and to sorrow man is born."

Yet so it is and all joy must be fleeting:
Scarce have I clasped a dear friend's hand in mine,
And hearts have glowed with warmth at friendship's greeting;
Ere we must part: scarce is the cup of wine
Raised to the lips all bright with ruby gladness
Ere suddenly it turns the heart to sadness.

* * *

Such is life's law—what is its hidden meaning?
I cannot tell to-night nor care to know,
Nor why men are forever toiling, gleaming,
Only to gather sheaves of grief and woe.
I know life is a struggle, but to-night
I feel I cannot nerve me to the fight.

Leave me alone; for music, soft, entrancing,
Though weary-weighted with a load of sorrow,—
In its wild beauty all the more enhancing
Life's bitterness from which it loves to borrow
Its Spirit-stirring notes,—has touched me deep:
I can no more; I only long to sleep.

Leave me alone; I'm weary of life's passion,
Its fruitless striving and its vain endeavour:
To Life's grim law I can but feebly fashion
This poor weak soul which longs to rest forever.
Come gentle sleep to take me by the hand
And lead me forth into the shadow-land.

That is five of the 16 charming verses. They should be enough to show that Colonel Bowen has the gift. A delightful little book.

JOHN LOFTING.

A BOOK OF KINGS.

THIS KING BUSINESS: Intimate Accounts of Royalty as a Going Concern. By Frederick L. Collins. T. Werner Laurie, Ld. 10/6 net.

Whether the word "going" in the subtitle is intended to mean prosperous or moribund is not clear after reading the book. In fact very little, if any, light is thrown upon the "business" in any way. Under such a title one expected a humorous, breezy view of monarchic rule from the standpoint of one enjoying the democratic freedom of the United States of America. Instead of which the book is apparently, surprisingly, intended to be a serious review of the survival of monarchy in Europe and the near East. The "intimate accounts" referred to in the title consist in the outcome of a few of the usual, rather distressing, "buttings-in" of the ordinary American "interviewer." And they are not amusing; that is what annoys so much. It is very distressing to pick up a book with a comic title and sit comfortably at the fire expecting an amusing evening, and then to find oneself treated to a heavy, labouring, earnest discussion of matters which are not even interesting to us who have been used for centuries to being ground under the heels of princes. A very disappointing exhibition of the proverbial American love of kings and such.

J. L.

THE MAKING OF TIENTSIN AND OTHER CARPETS

Combining practical utility with historical interest the magnificant publication, "Chinese Carpets and Rugs," by Adolf Hackmack, seems destined not only to find a wide reading public but also to greatly stimulate the growing trade of Tientsin in one of North China's principal products. The book, which will shortly be placed on sale by its publishers, La Librairie Francaise, is printed on thick art paper, 12 by eight and a half inches, contains 63 illustrations and a map, including 26 coloured plates, and 40 pages of large and clearly printed text describing the development designs, colours and weaving of Chinese carpets. The text is translated from the original by Miss L. Arnold.

The arrangement of the book, the lucid presentation of it contents, the clarity of its symbolism and the beauty of its illustrations make it invaluable to all who have any interest in carpets, whether they be merchants, students or private individuals. The merchant, of course, has his own information gathered in the routine of business, but in this book he will find his scattered information presented in concise and accurate form. The student will find valuable information on the history, origins and development of carpets, while the private individual, who in a sense represents the ultimate consumer, will discover the decorative values and symbolical significance of an article with which he furnishes his home.

After tracing origins of the industry, from its early introduction to Northern China from Central Asia; through Tibet and Kansu, with references to their use as prayer-rugs, saddle-clothes and divan covers, the reader is told how the Emperor Kang Hsi (1662-1722) fostered the industry by inviting artists to Peking to enrich designs for Porcelain, Weaving and Carpet Industries. His grandson, the famous Ch'ien Lung, continued this patronage, by placing large orders with native weavers, beside purchasing the best obtainable from foreign countries. "Most of the carpets in the Peking Palaces," says the author, "date from his seign and even to-day they are magnificent examples" of the art.

"Owing to the increasing export trade," continues the author, "the production of carpets has increased continuously in volume during recent years, especially during the years of the Great War, when American carpet traders, hitherto accustomed to drawing their supplies from Persia, turned their attention to China. Tientsin has now become the chief export centre for the Chinese carpet. Some 500 large and small factories now make carpets there. In 1913 the value of the export trade was about Tls. 133,000 as against Tls. 420,000 in 1919, Tls. 444,000 in 1920, Tls. 612,000 in 1911, Tls. 2,532,000 in 1922 and Tls. 3,795,000 in 1923."

Dealing with designs, the reader is taken through a very interesting chapter of geometrical, Taoistic, Buddhistic, miscellaneous and ancient Chinese traditional designs. This section, allied as its subject matter is to other forms of native art, is a vast study in itself. The author tells of the meaning and application of Dragon patterns, the Thunder Line, Cloud, Water, Fire and Lightning, Mountains. "Yin and Yang," the Eight Trigrams of Divination, the Sceptre, the Eight Genii, Pheonix, Bat, Lion and a host of other significant designs. "The Chinese," the author says, "have a marked preference for symbols and employ them extensively. They consist of two kinds, either of such objects as by their very nature give the sense required, as for instance, a coin to express wealth; or of sound rebuses in which the similar sound renders the sense that is to be conveyed, such as Ch'ing, the hanging musical stone of jade for Ch'ing which means blessing."

In connexion with the distribution of this book an advance prospectus has been mailed at great expense to all parts of the world. The name of every known dealer or merchant interested at all in this sort of article has been obtained from directories of many cities all over Europe, the United States, South Africa, South America, Australia, India and other countries. This propaganda in itself is bound to have its contributory effect upon the trade of Chinese Carpets, and should do much to stimulate the exports to higher figures.

The book, which will be on sale before the end of May, will be sold at $12.50 a copy, at which price a large part of the first edition has already been booked up.

O. D. R.

ROMANCE.

SPINSTER OF THIS PARISH. By W. B. Maxwell. Thornton, Butterworth, Ld. 3/6 net.

Here is another of the excellent reprints which this enterprising house is producing. One may assume that the publishers are choosing the works which they consider the best of the authors represented. In this instance the choice seems to bear out the contention put forward in the Book Page in an earlier review of Mr. Maxwell's work. It therein argued that there is a misconception in the minds of many people as to the reason of the popularity of this author; that the more vocal of his admirers are in the habit of asserting that it is his truth to life, his realism, to use the cant word; but that, on the contrary, it is only when he idealizes life's happenings and his characters reactions to them that his work is satisfying. It is gratifying to note, therefore, the clear-sighted house of Thornton Butterworth evidently viewing it in the same light. For "Spinster of This Parish" is the least realistic of all Mr. Maxwell's books and it is, for that very reason, incomparably the best. The story of the love of Anthony Dyke, the explorer, and the spinster is carried forward on the romantic plane from start to finish, sheer idealism, satisfying and enjoyable in every page, with the exception, perhaps, of a few pages of the long drawn out descriptions of the country, on their great journey together. The author's enthusiasm for the grandeur of the mountain scenes has lured him here into so much description that it becomes at times the least bit tedious. It can hardly be called a fault and in another book would not be noticed. For apart from that, the novel is, as a whole and in detail, an excellent piece of work, the best Mr. Maxwell has given us so far.

JOHN LOFTING.

£100 PRIZE TRAVEL BOOK COMPETITION.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta Street, London, who are the publishers of Ponting's "The Great White South," Mitchell-Hedges' "Battles With Giant Fish," Doughty's "Wanderings in Arabia," Lady Dorothy Mills' "The Road to Timbuktu" and other famous travel books, are offering a prize of £100 to the author of the best original manuscript of a book of travel-adventure submitted for this competition. Messrs. Duckworth & Co. will publish the winning book and pay the author, in addition to the £100 prize, a substantial royalty on each copy sold, as well as any sums received for serial, cinema or other rights. The competition has been organized in conjunction with Mr. Raymond Savage, the Literary Agent of 43 Aldwych, London, W.C.2 (cables: Raymosava London), to whom intending competitors should apply for the exact terms and details of the competition and for entry forms. The latest date on which Mr. Savage will receive MSS. for the competition will be December 31 of this year. The result of the competition will be announced not later than March 31, 1925, and the winning book will be published in the Autumn of 1925.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

The Well Dressed Woman

By Elizabeth Pepys.

There was an old woman who wished to dress well;
She went to Paris her stocks for to sell;
She went to an opening, said: "Here is the cash.
I must be in fashion no matter how rash."
The mannequins came and the mannequin went
She admired all she saw and her money she spent.
They dressed her up gaily and then sent her back
In the height of the style with no gewgaw to lack.
When the neighbours saw her, they said "Is it true
That these are your costumes and it's really you?"
She faced them all bravely, her friends and her foes:
"It's not my complexion, but these are my clothes."

ANNOYING NOISES

"Horrible Discords—Dire was the Noise"

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"All I want is a little peace and quiet," says the Modest Asker, little knowing that his requests could be more more easily attended to were he to phrase a demand for wealth untold, scintillating brilliance, or all the virtues of the Perfect Man. Peace and quiet in Shanghai that is. We understand that there still remain peaceful nooks elsewhere, "Along the Potomac," for example. Or there is always rural quiet, celebrated too enthusastically by the poets who seem to forget the little yapping birds that wake us up at dawn. Then there are the hallowed quiets of the past, proving all too sadly that being quiet is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts.

The average Shanghailander realizes keenly the truth of Byron's saying "quiet to quick bosoms is a hell," and takes every effort to preserve himself from being ensouled to ancient "quietness" as "A.E." puts it. No, let us have the honking motor horn, the tooting whistle, the blaring band, the loud-voiced clock, the unceasing chatter of the Chinese, the incessant quip and sally of our friends, and the cacophony of jazz. Quietness in Shanghai is synonymous with dullness, and so much to be shunned that an acquaintance of mine says she always saves her bits of news, whatever they may be, to be announced in public, so that the world at large shall infer that she is a successful conversationalist.

But there is one sport which does not depend upon encouraging bands, the plaudits of onlookers or the shouts of the players themselves for its pursuit. Indeed one may not even talk while wooing the speckled beauties of the brook to their fate. Since fishes do not have ears and presumably do not hear, it would seem that this precaution was unnecessary, but it is pleasant to think that an early fisherman first invented this soothing myth and imposed it upon his fellows, thus greatly adding to the peace and serenity of life and affording a refuge for "all that are lovers of virtue, and dare trust in his Providence, and be quiet and go a-angling." Let's fish.

THE SEVERING TRAM

Partings that are not Sweet Sorrows

By Elizabeth Pepys.

No, we do not mean that the trams have ever shown a disposition to sever our thumbs from the rest of us, or that we have ever been even jammed by the implacably closing gates. But we have seen some tragic family separations as we clung to the supports of the safety island, waiting for a tram not too impossibly full to board.

Take for example Father Chinese, with many bundles in both hands, closely followed by a small son, clinging frantically to his skirts. Also Mother Chinese, with her hands even fuller, and two small children clutching at her trousers. The family attempts to hurl itself upon the tram. Father gains a ledge of safety and pulls little son after him. Mother has not been so lucky. One of her troublesome offspring hasn't been able to make the step and how can Mother be expected to lift him up, when both her hands are full. Therefore, in spite of frantic expostulations the tram moves off without the second section of the family.

From the disconsolate demeanour of Mother Chinese and her temporarily orphaned offspring one infers that the occasion is grievous. Not understanding the voluble exclamations we fear the worst. Memories of Evangeline, float through our minds, when the Acadian peasants were deported from their homes and husbands were torn from wives and children from mothers. Evangeline was separated from her Gabriel and never did find him till he was on his death bed. Can it be that we are witnessing the initial scene of such a tragedy?

Does Mother know just where Father was going, and where he will eventually disembark? Has she the necessary coppers to board the next tram? Will he wait for her at the next station, or at least the next fare-section? All these and many other perplexities surround us, arousing our sympathetic interest to such an extent that we miss our own tram. Ah me, what an emotional strain it is to travel by tram!

TASTE AND ITS BLIND FOLLOWERS

The Selective Faculty or Copy-Catism

If Love is represented as sightless, it is simply because he has a habit of bringing very incongruous persons together. But Love's eyes and the eyes of his followers are really only bandaged, and they can always peep a little underneath, if they please. Taste, on the contrary,—the sort defined as "the power of perceiving and relishing excellence"—is supposed to be exceedingly far-sighted; yet, most of the people who follow taste do so with the blindness of bats and the meekness of sheep. This, is conspicuous enough when illustrated by women and the fashions, for, let a mode once find favour in feminine fancy, and, at once, fat and thin, tall and short, dark and fair, old and young, assume it regardless of suitability, beauty, or common sense. And, when it comes to the building and furnishing of new houses or the altering and refurnishing of old ones, both men and women show a grand inability to recognize not only what they should have, but even what they want, unless the choice of some cultivated intelligence has already been popularized to meet public demand.

EMBROIDERIES ARE AS POPULAR AS EVER

The ups and downs of appreciative feeling in the matter of personal effects, too, are exceedingly interesting. Rising generations, especially in democratic countries did not a few years ago attach much importance to parents' belongings (if they had any), very little to those of grandparents, and only a little more to those of great-grandparent, because a few Antique Fanciers had lately come to think them romantically quaint or quaintly romantic. To throw out old things, no matter how charming, and buy new, no matter how ugly, about represented the general swing of sentiment in those days.

And then, suddenly, people began to throw out the new, no matter how graceful and appropriate, and replace them with the old, no matter

THE PLEATED SKIRT IN SOFT TIERS

how hideous, and this about represents the general swing of the next movement. In neither case was discretion exhibited. Genuine backgrounds had been destroyed without any compunction. There had been no respect for the past as a past with associations, in the first place; and, in the second, there was no respect for the present as a present, nor any compunction about upsetting its belongings to create false backrounds—"artificial ancient," as they might be called—for newly collected old articles.

Live and Learn

Anybody may change with the times, and there is nothing despicable in having to learn or relearn the value of things. They may have beauty or interest of a kind not easily recognized or recognized for reasons that only an expert could explain. If they have been discarded from ignorance and can be reclaimed with knowledge, all the better; that is, all the better, if they fit properly into their new surroundings. But if they were discarded because they were really ugly or because their owners really disdained them, and if their equivalents are now sought because of some imagined fashion leading which the blind and the sheeplike are afraid not to follow, why then, all the worse.

There is something a little mean in the souls of persons who, at the supposed bidding of the mode, deliberately refill their rooms with pictures, ornaments, and furniture of a bygone sort which they do not admire. There is something staunch and fine in the souls of those who have never, at the dictates of any alien fancy, rejected possessions endeared by association and suitable to them and their lives. Character shows in amalgamated, more than acquired, backgrounds. No decade was all admirable or all abominable, and what makes true atmosphere is to bring tastefully together whatever was comfortable, beautiful, and agreeable to live with yesterday and whatever is comfortable, beautiful, and agreeable to live with to-day. The moment a householder starts to make a fixed period in a house not intended for a collector's palace or a museum, it becomes unhomelike. The more perfect the more unhomelike. We know of one gentleman who complained of feeling as if he should be stood, like an umbrella, in the corner of his own baronial hall when he entered it from the street, so foreign did he seem to its lofty 13th-century setting.

"Heirlooms" By Purchase.

Of course, collectors' houses or houses perfectly constructed and furnished to represent those of a former day hardly come into the list of those we are banning. The people who collect, the people who reconstruct are people who have studied, who have individual taste and knowledge, and the desire, very often, to leave the fruits of it to an unenlightened public. Moreover, the owners of wonderfully created or restored mansions are not really so uncomfortable as might at first sight appear. They are apt to have cosy modern apartments tucked away somewhere. No, the good ladies and gentlemen we have in our bad books are the ones who sold inherited possessions without a qualm at the bidding of the family chit and are now, again at her orders, busily buying up those of others to replace them.

"There's Mae," says mother (who vainly christened her child Mary), "saying she must have one of those early American rooms, and she fairly tired me out yesterday looking through the antique shops—at prices that would knock you down, too,—for a bed the moral of my grandmother's old maple one that she made me get rid of years ago. And now she's dragged two moth-eaten old hook rugs out of the garret and wants me to take up the good velvet carpet and let her spread them on the bare boards, because she says it's fashionable." Well, there it is; and this sheep-and bat-like following of what people see as "the mode" reflects a surprising lack of real character and taste. Surroundings collected gradually to suit one's habits, as well as one's fancies, are indicative of personality—not those obtained in one swoop by dauntless period-shopping. But well do the wiseacres of the material world understand their clients! They know that, if one sheep sleeps in a maple bed and one bat sips from a green glass goblet, every other will do the same.
"Vogue."

HOME HUMOURS

Music Hath Charms.

"Won't you sing something, Miss Johnson?"

"Oh, I daren't after such good music as we have been listening to."

"But I'd rather listen to your singing than to any amount of good music."

"Sounding" the Depths.

A critic went by request to hear a certain politician make a speech.

"Well," said the politician after he had finished. "How was it?"

"Sound—very sound," said the critic.

"Yes," said the politician, and then, hungry for more, he beamed and added: "Sound—and what else?"

"Nothing else," replied the critic.

A Call to Alms.

A street preacher in a Scottish town called a passing policeman,

AN EASILY CREATED FROCK

and complained of being annoyed by a certain portion of his audience. He asked to have the objectionable persons removed.

"Well, ye see," said the thoughtfully, "it would be deefficult for me tae spot them; but I'll tell ye what I'd dae if I were you."

"What?" asked the preacher eagerly.

"Just gang roun' wi' th' hat!"

Vanity! Vanity!

Husband: "You are the vainest woman I have ever met."

Wife: "What do you mean? Why, I don't think I am half so pretty as I really am!"

"The Little Less."

Fair Customer (in shoe-shop): "I think one of my feet must be a little larger than the other."

Polite Assistant: "Oh, no, madam, smaller if anything!"

"What's in a Name?"

Mrs. Smithson had just engaged a new gardener. One morning she went out into the garden and found him hard at work.

"How's my sweet-william this morning?"

"Nicely, thanks, ma'am," he answered. "But how did you know my name was William?"

"Spoony."

Young Larkin was boasting to his lady friend of the success he had achieved.

"Yes," he exclaimed with assurance, "I was born with a silver spoon in my mouth."

"Fancy that!" returned the girl. "And I always thought you spoke little that on purpose!"

Mixed Fare.

In an omnibus an old lady tendered two farthings and a halfpenny stamp for a penny fare.

The conductor sighed wearily and said: "Next time you come, ma'am, bring a few jam jars."

WISDOM

Now in the days of loving and wooing,
Young girl eluding, your boy pursuing
(I am remembering my own days),
Sweet the time of wooing and wedding,
But hist! the wings of Time ever speeding
(I am remembering my own days).

She shall feast her fill of his praises,
The kiss on her hair and the lover's gazes
(I am remembering my own days).
He shall attain his hour of possessing,
But all too brief is the lover's leasing
(I am remembering my own days).

Say to your girl the sands are running,
Tell her this of old wisdom and cunning
(I am remembering my own days).
That not one hour of her bliss be wasted,
No kiss ungiven, no joy untasted
(I am remembering my own days).

Tell your boy 't is his hour of plenty,
Only once is he golden and twenty
(I am remembering my own days).
Bid him build, since beyond recover
Fleet the days of the loved and lover
(I am remembering my own days).

Tell them yet they shall sit and ponder
Dear delights of the lost land yonder
(I am remembering my own days).
Worlds and Time and gray Death yet threaten
The flying Youth and the head rose-wreathen.
(I am remembering my own days).
—Katharine Tynan, in "Observer."

A STENOGRAPHER-MOTHER'S PHILOSOPHY

All day I take their silly talk and make it into little signs,
And then I take the little signs and change them back to talk again.
And for this silly, silly task—and God knows why they want it done—
They pay me gold, dear precious gold, with which I buy you bread and milk.

And then you eat the bread and milk and make it into rosy cheeks.
And then I take the rosy cheeks and print a kiss on this and that,
And then you laugh and snuggle close and heaven is very near to us.
And that is why God lets men make their silly, silly endless talk.

Alysia, in "Life."

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MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia June 1
Per P. & O. S. Morea ..... „ 2
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru .. „ 3
Per R.D.S. Pres. Von Buren „ 3

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per B.F.S. Laomedon ..... June 3
Per N.D.L.S. Saarland ..... „ 4
Per M.M.S. Amboise ..... „ 5
Per R.D.S. Pres. Von Buren „ 5

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru June 2
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson .... „ 7
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson .. „ 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 16
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru .. „ 17

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia June 1
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 3
Per R.D.S. Von Buren ..... „ 5

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru, May 22. From London, etc. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Murdock, Mrs. I. Carree, Captain J. E. B. Gray, Dr. P. Schmidt, Dr. J. Strandgard, Mr. H. N. Wienberg, Mr. H. E. Ovesen, Mr. A. R. Bartlett, Mr. W. C. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Friis, Mr. M. Ite, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nemes, Mrs. W. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morton, Miss E. Remedios, Mrs. E. G. Remedios and child, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. M. Sen, Mr. T. Sakamoto, M. A. J. Collaco, Mr. S. V. Barros, Mr. L. C. Kahler, Mrs. E. K. Moore and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Keighley, Messrs. G. and H. Keighley, Mr. M. Glas, Mr. J. Mansen, Mr. A. Parmals, Mr. G. Frantz, Mr. Y. H. Lee, Mrs. A. Armstrong, Mr. L. E. Gray, Mr. T. Moffatt, Mrs. R. Packer and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dessy and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Desplat and child.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 22. From Ningpo. Mr. E. A. Anderson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 23. From Ningpo. Mr. Pickering, Mr. Dowding.

Per str. Luchow, May 23. From Tsingtao. Misses O'Neil, Dumphy, Mr. and Mrs. Hsee.

Per M.V. Glenapp, May 23. From London. Mrs. V. A. Fawcett. Miss J. M. Fawcett and Mr. A. W. Graham-Brown.

Per str. Hsinfung, May 24. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Mr. Geingefal.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 24. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs Pratt and two children, Mrs. H. D. Decker and two children, Captain A. Watson.

Per str. Kiangan, May 24. From River Ports. Mrs. O. Reinholdt and two children, Miss F. Burkhead, Mr. A. R. Standquy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and child, Mr. F. Fiekeveiles, Mr. P. J. Reilly.

Per str. Fausang, May 24. From Tientsin. Mr. P. Campbell. **From Chefoo.** Mr. G. H. Andrew, Mr. Nipps, Mr. and Mrs. Row and Miss Row.

Per str Yingchow, May 25. From Hongkong. Mr. Bolton.

Per std. Hsin Peking, May 25. From Ningpo. Mr. G. P. Hunts, Mr. J. Powell.

Per str. Suiwo, May 25. From River Ports. Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Osborn-Keats.

Per str. Ngankin, May 25. From River Ports. Miss M. Hamilin, Mr. Mudie, Mrs. P. Rextmigh.

Per str. Hsinchi, May 25. From Foochow. Lady Walsham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Livingstone and child, Mr. T. C. MacDonnell, Mr. Breves, Mr. W. Grand.

Per str. Shuntien, May 25. From Tientsin. Mrs. Davison and child, Mr. K. Ingersley, Mr. J. de Knoop, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. Leigh. **From Chefoo.** Mr. Webster. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. J. C. Priestwood, Mr. and Mrs. Mossep, Mr. Chetceranko, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

Per str. Loongwo, May 25. From River Ports. Mr. C. Butehart, Mr. Grosse, Mr. H. W. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hay.

Per str. A.O.L.S. President Jackson, May 25. From Seattle and Japan. Mr. T. Davis, Mr. W. J. Shanshan, Mr. F. Tully, Mr. K. Uyemoi, Sister Josephine, Sister St. Ann, Mother St. Paul, Dr. H. W. Luce, Mr. I. Silberlust, Sister Agnes, Sister Joan of God, Sister Marie Calvaire and Sister St. Rita.

Per str. Woosung, May 26. From River Ports. Rev. T. R. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Mayr, Mr. W. Wiley, Mr. H. J. Moysey, Four French Naval Ratings.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 27. From Ningpo. Mr. C. F. Rhovin, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Zakrison.

Per str. Kiangshun, May 27. From River Ports. Mrs. Sawdon and child, One Sister of Charity.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 28. From Ningpo. Mr. F. S. Souza.

Per str. Tungchow, May 28. From Tientsin. Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. J. Selverhome, Mr. M. C. Cook, Mr. C. H. Dodds, Mr. W. Champney, Sub. Lieut. Hankey.

Per str. Kutwo, May 28. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Antooffeff, Mr. H. M. Sivingston, Dr. Togore, Mr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Knock, Mr. Elinhirst, Mr. Wanstall, Mr. R. G. Ewait, Mr. W. Sward, Mr. D. Harris.

Per str. Kiangpo, May 29. From River Ports. Dr. Vieron.

Per str. Hanchow, May 29. From Tsingtao. Mr. Rober.

Per str. Kungwo, May 29. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Arethur, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Shinn and two children, Mr. O. Franz, Mrs. Hagman.

Per str. Sunning, May 29. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. H. March.

Per str. Haean, May 29. From Foochow via Wenchow. Mr. C. A. Raward.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 29. From Ningpo. Mrs. M. Hurbert, Mrs. High and child.

Per M.M.S. Chantilly, May 29. From Masielles. Mr. and Mrs. de Hees, Mr. and Mrs. de Rouge and child, Messrs. Pretot, Chauvel, Lefosse, Wiedemann, Glasser, Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Assadowsky, Mrs. Giraud, Messrs. Bobillier, Bazet. **From Port Said.** Mr. D. Abramovitch. **From Singapore.** Mr. Bacchus, Mrs. Ullmann. **From Saigon.** Mr. Legall, Mr. Bezaod. **From Hongkong.** Messrs. C. Nopper, E. Reffell, Mrs. G. L. Bailey, Mr. F. Laurence, Mr. P. Wood, Messrs. P. Noel, V. Dorssen, C. Economon, C. Schmoeker, Miollis, Miss Byrd. Mr. T. M. Lamb, Mr. I. Elias.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 21.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pratt and two children, Mr. J. C. Dowding, Miss Honey.

Per str. Linan, May 22.—For Amoy.—Miss D. Lathan. **For Hongkong.**—Mrs. A. A. Jamieson, Mr. A. McKirdy.

Per R. D. S. President Harrison, May 23.—For Europe, etc.—Mr. de Vault, Mr. J. Hageman, Miss Coemes, Mr. E. J. Everall, Mr. C. A. Sprague, Mrs. Open-Palmer, Mrs. M. P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, Mr. A. Yeadi, Mr. C. V. Starr, Mr. G. Arnfield, Miss N. Fleat, Mrs. M. L. Aitken, Mr. M. Toch and daughter, Mr. W. H. Morrow, Mrs. R. A. Waters, Mr. M. C. Check, Mr. Kawamura, Mrs. T. S. Shelton, Mr. M. Sinkevich, Dr. B. N. Mellon.

Per str. Kaiping, May 23.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Dessy, Mr. and Mrs. Desplat and son, Master Dessy, Master H. Moffatt, Miss Stillwell, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. J. de Prida, Dr. and Mrs. Pyke, Mr. and Mrs. Frohwitter, Mr. L. de Prida, Mr. F. M. Pyke.

Per str. Luenyi, May 23.—For River Ports.—Mr. H. J. Moysey, Mr. Y. J. Shaw, Mrs. Goolden and three children.

Per str. Luchow, May 24.—For Hongkong.—Capt. J. E. Chippendale.

Per str. Kanchow, May 24.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Hannings.

Per str. Fengtien, May 24.—For Weihaiwei.—Miss V. Child, Mr. P. D. Crawley. **For Tientsin.**—Mr. Sammreeq, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Day, Gen. Sir John Fowler, Major L. C. Trench.

Per str. Ichang, May 24.—For Newchwang.—Mr. and Mrs. Daldy, Mehewangee and child.

Per str. Kanchow, May 24.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Hannings, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon.

Per str. Whangpu, May 24.—For River Ports.—Mr. Forbes.

Per P.M.S. President Pierce, May 25.—For San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. M. Sikafoose, Miss M. C. Markham, Mrs. R. L. Larson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Roberts and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Carroll, Mr. A. M. Massie, Miss H. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wright, Mrs. K. T. Emons, Mr. U. Streib, Mrs. Wm. Gande, Mr. F. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Stephenson and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker and family, Miss M. Wilson, Mrs. R. MacKie, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Drakeford and daughter, Mrs. J. S. Fearon.

Per str. Kiukiang, May 25.—For Swatow.—Mr. W. Ashmore.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 26.—For Ningpo.—Rev. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. F. S. Souya, Mrs. Joly and Nurse, Mr. Picking.

Per str. Tatung, May 26.—For River Ports.—Mr. D. W. Hune.

Per A.O.L.S. President Jackson, May 27.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Keikhefer, Mrs. G. Rathsam and children, Mrs. W. Ford, Mr. Berzer, Mr. M. Ide, Mr. Baird, Mr. K. T. Koan, Mr. O. Lee, Mr. G. Zatzkein, Mr. J. Parsano, Mr. G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, Miss E. Ford, Mr. E. W. Dunn, Mr. S. N. Hechter, Mr. Howe and family, Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Xavier, Miss A. Pokhomoff, Mr. L. Sia.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. A. Gillem, Misses Termey, Mr. C. S. Forman, Miss E. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Morgan, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. Cox, Miss Dunphy, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Whitmore and daughter, Mr. J. Herrero, Miss A. Gillem, Captain A. F. Engelhart, Mrs. R. O. Davis, Mrs. E. Bunting, Mr. Lickman, Miss O. O'Neill, Mr. C. A. Goldenberg, Miss Pestonjee, Mr. H. H. Wingurg.

Per P. & O. S. Khiva, May 27.—For Hongkong.—Col. C. R. Brown, Mr. J. L. Hunter, Mrs. A. Plankoff, Captain B. Pritchard, Mr. H. J. Stevenson, Mr. M. Sharp. Mr. T. V. Tilsley, Mr. C. Huisken.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, Mrs. Law, Mr. C. C. Shilton, Mr. F. G. Sterling.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. J. T. W. Brooke.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. A. D. Bell, Miss E. G. Dexter, Rev. Father P. Mune, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Mullet, Master Mullet, Rev. Father J. Skelly, Miss E. G. Stedman, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.—**For London.**—Mrs. W. F. Bichard, Mr. G. Bowack, Mr. W. Cox, Miss E. Gilbertson, Mr. David Kerr, Rev. and Mrs. A. K. McPherson and child, Miss M. McPherson, Mrs. J. Oudney, Miss K. Oudney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piggot, Mr. E. Squire, Mrs. Samson, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss N. Thompson, Master H. Thompson, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. B. Thompson.

Per str. Shantung, May 27.—For Hongkong.—Mr. P. Schicker.

Per str. Shuntien, May 27.—For Tientsin.—Three Franciscan Sisters, Mrs. Crosby and child, Mr. J. B. Barclay, Mrs. Armstrong.

Per str. Woosung, May 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. B. L. Bunting, Mr. R. Schlee, Mrs. Ivanoff, Mrs. Snyder, Mr. Avebrod.

Per str. Yingchow, May 29.—For Amoy.—Mr. M. P. Petersen, Mr. H. V. Costenoble, Mr. C. K. Chandanyuen.—**For Canton.**—Mr. G. Azedo.

Per str. Shengking, May 29.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. M. McDonald.

Per str Chihkiang, May 30.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jones.

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BIRTHS

CAMPOS.—On May 26, 1924, at 24 Scott Road, Shanghai, to Mr. & Mrs. M. P. de Campos, a son.

GULICK.—On May 27, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gulick, a son and a daughter.

JENSEN.—On May 29, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Jensen, a son.

TAYLOR.—On May 26, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, a son.

MARRIAGE

MITFORD—HUTTON.—On April 23, 1924, at St. Mary's, Fetcham, by the Rev. W. H. McK. Caldwell, John Bertram Mitford, Lieut., R.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Mitford, of Fetcham, to Marjorie Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Price of Peking.

DEATHS

CHUN—At 5.30 p.m. on May 25, 1924, at 13 Haining Road, Shanghai, Mr. Chun Fai-ting, Director of the China Merchants S. N. Co., aged 76 years.

CLAXTON.—On May 26, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, A. A. Claxton, dearly beloved husband of Cecele R. Claxton, and son of Rev. A. E. Claxton, aged 38 years. Hongkong and Singapore papers please copy.

OZORIO.—On May 26, 1924, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Amelia Maria Sequeira Ozorio, aged 37 years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On May 28, 1924, at Seattle, U.S.A., William Henry, the beloved husband of Jane Rogers, in his 40th year.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
		9 A.M.	Att'od Therm	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
May	23	29.84	68.8	S S E	2	70.7	67.8	72.0	66.2	C.
,,	24	29.86	68.4	N W	1	72.5	64.0	82.6	59.0	B.
,,	25	29.84	69.3	S W	2	77.0	67.5	87.3	62.2	C.
,,	26	29.95	70.9	S E	0	76.8	67.5	88.7	63.1	C.
,,	27	30.00	70.9	E	2	73.6	69.8	80.4	61.7	C.
,,	28	29.95	70.7	W N W	1	77.4	70.4	87.1	59.2	B.
,,	29	29.99	70.9	E S E	2	75.9	68.6	86.9	62.2	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky C—clouds D—drizzle F—fog H—hail L—lightning M—misty (hazy) O—overcast (dull) R—rain S—snow T—thunder Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Inches 1923
May	23	69.0	64.0	72.0	73.8	0.65	0.43
,,	24	63.0	66.0	81.0	78.2	Nil.	0.79
,,	25	65.2	62.8	87.0	72.4	Nil.	Nil.
,,	26	67.8	61.0	87.0	87.8	Nil.	Nil.
,,	27	64.2	66.0	79.4	80.8	Nil.	0.51
,,	28	64.0	64.0	85.0	79.6	Nil.	0.07
,,	29	64.0	59.8	79.6	67.4	Nil.	Trace

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